THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE. | STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1904. | Vol. XXVI, No. 8.

Ward's Clothing.

WE WANT TO SHOW YOU OUR

FURS,

both Ladies' and Gentlemen's

We have the Finest Selection ever brought to Stirling, in Astrachan Jackets, Near Seal Jackets, Wool Seal Jackets, Electric Seal Jackets, Men's Coon Coats, Men's Moscow Lamb Coats, Men's Wallaby Coats, Men's Wombat Coats, Ladies' Sable, Fox, Grey Lamb, Opossum Ruffs and Caperines, and Fur Gauntlets.

OUR STOCK OF

SUITINGS & OVERCOATINGS

is larger than ever. Leaving your order now insures you of a large choice of Natty Patterns, and of a perfect fit in the latest style.

Ready-To-Wear Department

is crowded with Nobby Suits, Overcoats, Raglans, Pants, Pea Jackets, and Ulsters, both Men's and Boy's.

Gloves, Mitts and Gauntlets to cover your hands, at all prices.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE LEADING CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

Underwear. Underwear.

This is the place to buy your Underwear. Best and cheapest in town.

Children's Vests, 10c., 15c. and 25c. each.

Boys' Extra Heavy Wool Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c.

Ladies' Vests and Drawers, 18c., 22c., 25c. to $1.00 per garment.

Men's Extra Heavy Wool Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, 45c., 50c., 60c.

Men's Wool Underwear, 50c., 60c., 75c. each.

Heaviest Cardigan Jackets in town, $1.00 and $1.10.

Extra Fine Cashmere Hose, 25c. pair.

Ladies' and Children's extra heavy, all wool Hose, plain and ribbed, all sizes, 15c. to 50c. pair.

Children's Fine Cashmere Hose, in cardinal, white and black, 25c. pr.

Men's Heavy Wool Socks, 20c., 25c. to 40c. pr.

Girls' and Children's Wool Hoods, 25c., 40c. to 50c.

Some short ends of DRESS GOODS for cost.

Remnants of Heavy Cloth for Children's Coats at less than half-price.

See our Ladies' and Children's Coats before buying.

If you want a cheap Coat or Overcoat. Try us.

A lot of HATS for 25c. and 50c.

Bring your Beans, Apples, Butter, Eggs, Fowl, etc.

C. F. STICKLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1905, 15c.

W. H. CALDER.

We have just received another extensive line of SILVERWARE, consisting of

Fruit Dishes, Sugars, Creams, Crackers Berrys, Knives, Spoons, Forks, etc.,

comprising in all twenty-two dozen pieces. We can show you as complete a line as to be found anywhere, and guarantee prices as low as any.

W. H. CALDER,
Jewelry, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1905, FOR 15c.

Stirling Public School.

Honor Roll for October.

Names are arranged in order of merit.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

SR. IV.—May Kennedy, Mary Ingham, Lena Mitchell, Herbert Ward, John Thompson.

JR. IV.—Fred Hulin, Robert Patterson, Hazel Calder, Annie Ashley, Willie Bean.

SR. III.—Marguerite Whitty, Alfred Livingstone, Mollie Warren, Hazel Hagerman, Hazel Caverley and Rosa Reynolds (equal).

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

JR. III.—Jas. Hough, Frank Zwick, Hubert Chambers, Robert Thompson, Harry Graine.

SR. II.—Evelyn McCutcheon, May Thompson, Edna Girdwood, Fred McCutcheon, Edith Gould.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

JR. II.—Annie Sprague and Marjorie Meiklejohn (equal), Vincent Whitty, Mary Balfour, Arthur Sager, Florence Linn.

SR. PT. II.—Joseph Moloney, Gordon Sine, Charlie Patterson, Wilmot Bailey, Hazel Airhart.

JR. PT. II.—Percy White, Mollie Graine and Lorne Sharpe (equal), Ernest Gould, Melville Barrow and Geo. Gould, (equal), Stanley Kincaid.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SR. PT. I.—Mollie Patterson and Clifford Hatton (equal), Graham Knowles, Essie Hadley, Lenna Parry, Frances Demorest.

JR. PT. I.—Pearl Demill and Olive Kerr (equal), George Green, Hazel Barrow, Mabel Graine and Edna Gould, Edith Graine and Lottie French.

PRIMARY—Johnny Patterson, Ernest Airhart and Roy Hagerman, Roy Naylor, Harry Wanamaker, Katie Kennedy.

Aggregate attendance for the month, 2653. Average 126 3. Number who attended every day 48.

Pupils registered Dept. IV., 28, average 25.66, aggregate 539, daily 12.

Dept. III., 29, av. 25.71, agg. 540, daily 11.

Dept. II., 51, av. 44.8, agg. 941, daily 13.

Dept. I., 36, av. 30.14, agg. 633, daily 12.

Visits by ministers (1) Rev. J. C. Bell; by trustees, (3) Mr. Doak, Mr. Chard, and Mr. Boldrick. Other visitors, Miss May Currie, C. J. Boldrick, Dr. Bissonnette, Mrs. Luery.

Mr. Jas. Boldrick's report.—Visited all departments of the common school to-day, and from the lowest division, taught by Mrs. Robinson, to the highest, taught by the headmaster, Mr. F. H. Stinson, each and all showed a marked interest, indicating very progressive work. I think after so many years of connection with the Stirling Board of Education, I may safely say, in my opinion the Stirling school was never in a more progressive state than I found it to-day; all the teachers and scholars working in harmony. The discipline was very pleasing to the visitor: in other words we have nothing more to wish for in our present teaching staff. JAS. BOLDRICK, Trustee.

October 24, 1904.

On Fiday last Rev. J. C. Bell visited the III. and IV. Departments, and addressed the pupils on Wasps, Mushrooms, and Squirrels. This subject was just in keeping with the recently introduced Nature Study, and was much enjoyed by the pupils. We are glad to see clergymen taking this practically helpful interest in our school, and trust that such visits may be of more frequent occurrence in the future than they have in the past.

Again Dr. Bissonnette has favored us with a most instructive lecture, his subject this time being Fractures. He explained how in elderly people the bones were more brittle, and were liable to snap and break right in two, whereas in children usually it was what is termed a "green bone fracture," the bone bending and splintering. He explained fully his method of treating, and took for illustration his own little boy, just recovering from the effects of fracture of the collar-bone. The treatment that he prefers is such as he gave Roy, putting on strips of adhesive plaster in such a manner as to correct the tendency of the arm to fall down, in towards the body, and forward. His reasons for his preference are that the patient may thus move around without fear of misplacement, and his health suffer less than if confined to bed. He exemplified other modes of treating fractures, using the person of Master Harry McCutcheon. So interested were the pupils that, although the hour for dismissal arrived before he was through, and he, in his habitually courteous way, suggested quitting, they begged him to finish, and we all felt that it had been time very profitably spent, and we owe to Dr. Bissonnette a very hearty vote of thanks for his kindness.

NOTE.—Visitors are welcome.

F. H. STINSON, Principal
M. K. LAMBLY, III Dept
A. H. MARTIN, II Dept } Teachers.
A. C. ROBINSON, Primary

S. S. No. 6, Rawdon.

Following is the standing of pupils in S. S. No. 6, Rawdon, for month of October. Grading is as follows: 75% honors, 50% or over, good, under 50% fair.

IV. CLASS—Mary Johnston 71%, Annie Farrell 59, Norah Bailey 45.

III. CLASS.—Eva Bailey 60, Reginald Sine 59, Gladys Bailey 59, Kenneth Sine 57, Bessie Ashley 54, Henry Farrell 33.

II. CLASS.—Bertha Fair 73, Ethel Thompson 49, Emma Nerria 45, May Nerria 40, Willie Thompson 30.

PT. II.—Nellie Caverley 72, Mabel Bailey 64.

SR. PT. I.—Leatha Nerria 65, Irene Sine 60, Ernest Thompson 20.

JR. PT. I.—Maud Bailey 60, Lilian Nerria 60, Fred Martin 56, Mabel Caverley 54, Cyril McMullen 50, Sam McMullen 50, Letta Green 42.

Average attendance 21.

A. R. MACKENNA, Teacher.

Spring Brook.

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. Wm. Simpson, an aged and respected farmer passed away on Sunday morning last. He was 95 years of age and had lived in this township for 35 years. Though an old man he was remarkably smart, and his faculties were keen to the last. His daughter Martha, who still lives at home, has been confined to her room for 4 years. She has been a great sufferer during this time, and as her father had been a companion for her during her lonely hours, we extend our sympathy to her now, also the rest of the family in their bereavement. Mr. Simpson was buried in Stirling on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 1st.

The funeral of the late Miss Kennedy of Ivanhoe, passed through here on the way to Marmora, where she was laid to rest beside her father. We sympathize with her mother, who will now have a vacant chair.

Rev. Mr. Brown gave an excellent sermon last Sabbath on the political corruption and immorality of the present time. Mr. Brown's sermons are all good, and those who fail to hear him miss a great deal.

Hallowe'en passed off as usual. The boys had their little fun, and no harm done. Of course we did not expect any from gentlemanly boys.

Companion Court Beehive I. O. F., of this place, added three new members to their court at the last meeting.

The Women's Institute met at the the home of Mrs. Samuel Forestell last week, there being a goodly number out, considering the rain. A paper was read by Mrs. Meiklejohn, dealing with the duties of a mother in the home. It was an excellent paper, showing time and thought in its composition. Mrs, Fenn gave a reading on conversation at the table. The next place of meeting will be at Mrs. Jesse Neil's on Nov. 30, and the subject will be Xmas and Fowl, by Mrs. Neil and Mrs. Burkett, and Periodicals for the Family, by Mrs. Welch.

Ridge Road.

From Our Correspondent.

Mrs. Wilson Rosebush of Detroit-Mich., has returned home, after visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. Rosebush and other relatives.

Miss Bertha Mosher has just returned home from Trenton, after spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. Griggs.

Mr. C. Mosher, who has purchased the home of Mr. W, Reynolds, is preparing to move. Mr. Harry Kennedy is taking his place.

Mrs. W. Reid is very ill. We hope she will soon recover.

Misses Annetta Seeley, Alma Montgomery, and Estella Cragg, who are attending Madoc Model School, spent Sunday with their parents.

Miss Ethel McGee spent Sunday at Madoc.

Mr. Jas. Christie has greatly improved the appearance of his place by building a new wire fence.

Some of the Oak Lake boys seem to have great attraction around the corner.

The Dominion of Canada is about 3,500 miles from east to west, and 1,400 miles from north to south.

When You Have a Bad Cold

You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendeny toward pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all of these requirements and for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds stands without a peer. For sale at Drug Store.

You Will Become Interested in The Growth of Your Bank Account

once you get it started. You will soon get into the habit of adding to it from week to week or from month to month and, before you realize it, you will have a substantial sum at your command.

The all-important part, however, is to get started. Begin now. $1.00 will open an account with this Bank.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.
STIRLING BRANCH.
W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

Hunters' Supplies.

Hark! to the woods away! will soon be the gathering cry of many. But before going we would suggest a visit to "Sterling Hall" to make the necessary purchases for the trip. We can fit your entire person from the feet up.

Leather and Duck Coats, Wetstop and Macanaw Coats, $1.75 to $6.00.

Cardigans and Sweaters, 75c. to $2.50.

Heavy Top Shirts and Underwear, 50c. to $1.50.

Heavy Pants at $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.

Gloves, Mitts, Socks and Caps.

BOOTS.

Heavy, high lace, hand-made, French Calf, Hunters' Boots at $4.00, regular $5.00.

Petticoat Special.

It's a highly Mercerized Black Sateen of fine quality, — full flounced—regular value $1.25, only 3 dozen to clear at 98c. each.

MEN'S FINEST OVERCOATS.

By finest, we mean the very best Overcoats that are produced in Canada for the prices we ask.

Critical dressers will be pleased with their inspection of these garments and satisfied with their worthy wear.

See our Special Fancies, at $7.50.
" " " at $10.00.
" " " at $12.00.

Men's Fur Collars.

We have a fine stock of Fur Collars in leading varieties of Furs, ready to attach to Overcoats without extra charge at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 and $10.00.

POULTRY—For highest prices for Turkeys, Chickens, Hens, etc., either alive or dressed, enquire of T. J. Thompson, Spring Brook, or

POULTRY SHIPMENT.

We will take any quantity of Live Chickens at 6c. per lb., cash. Delivery to be made at Stirling Station, Thursday, Nov. 10th. Starve 12 hours before boxing.

W. R. MATHER,
Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

= Shoes That Stand =

on their merits and are good for all weathers are what we sell. In the matter of perfect fitting we pay close attention. Our line of Shoes are recognized as stylish in appearance, first-class material and reasonable in price.

Ladies wear the EMPRESS SHOE. You can get them here.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Repairing neatly done and charges moderate. We sew rips free.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Eggs taken in exchange.

Pointed Paragraphs.

A good woman is usually too good for any man—but fortunately she doesn't know it.

Smile and the world smiles with you—if you are willing to settle with the bar-tender.

If a girl wants to be kissed a young man doesn't have to waste much time looking for an opportunity.

Sometimes a stern parent allows his daughter to wed the man of her choice because he has a grudge against him.

"If girls would eat more onions they would have fewer calls from physicians," says a scientist. Also from other young men.

The Canadian Westinghouse Company of Hamilton have closed a contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific Company to equip their rolling stock with air brakes. The amount of the contract is about $700,000.

FARMERS.

You can get your grinding done any time now at the Gullett Mill. Also, best Flour for sale.

Sawing done in the Spring.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe $1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture 1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture. 1.80
The Weekly Sun 1.80
The Toronto News (Daily) 1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily) 1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily) 4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly $2.30

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

WITHIN HAILING DISTANCE

Both Armies Have Been Largely Reinforced Since Last Battle.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR.

London, Nov. 1.—So far as known the threatened new battle of the Sha River has not commenced. The trenches of the rival armies are within hailing distance. Each is approaching the other with new earthworks. The situation is such that the daily skirmishing may at any time develop into a big engagement. Both sides are reported to have been largely reinforced since the last battle.

According to St. Petersburg advices the formation of a third army will be shortly commenced. This force will be commanded by Gen. Ljubovitsky. If a despatch furnished by the Tokio correspondent of the Standard is accurate Japan has still 250,000 men under arms at home. Grand reviews of these troops will be held on the Emperor's birthday. They will include men from every divisional headquarters in the country.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

London, Nov. 1.—The nearness of Nov. 3, which is the Mikado's birthday, and the often alleged intention of Gen. Nogi to make a birthday gift of Port Arthur to him, are probably answerable for some of the stories of reimpending fall of the fortress. There certainly seems to have been a fresh combined sea and land attack, which is perhaps continuing, but what progress, if any, the Japanese have made is unknown. All the reports come from Chefoo.

St. Petersburg admits that the latest reports from Port Arthur are by no means encouraging. Gen. Stoessel is making a good defence, but the Japanese are approaching now in parallels, confessedly close to important Russian fortifications. While this form of attack is less spectacular and less costly in men than repeated assaults, it is no less conclusive in ultimate results, demanding a sleepless defence and being almost impossible to frustrate.

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

A despatch from Mukden says:—The attack of the Japanese on the Buddhist temple Hill on Oct. 27 led to sharp fighting. The Japanese artillery played on the position from early in the morning, rendering the trenches untenable, shells and shrapnel sweeping everything, and demolishing all the shelters. Two machine guns with the battalion defending the hill were smashed and disabled, but the defenders carried off the remains of the guns when they were forced to retire. The Japanese infantry attack under cover of the bombardment was made in close order. There was desperate hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches followed by a counter-attack with the bayonet. The Japanese finally gained the hill, but were unable to hold it in the face of the deadly Russian artillery fire.

There have been a number of skirmishes along the whole front, but no development of any serious import has yet appeared, though the armies are in the closest touch, and a general engagement may be precipitated at any time. At one point the trenches are only 400 yards apart. They are separated by a small stream, which is the only water supply in the neighborhood. By mutual consent there is no firing on the water carriers who visit the stream with buckets.

Several positions have already changed hands many times.

At daybreak the Russian troops on Lone Tree Hill began shelling the villages to the south where the Japanese were noticeably active. Similar activity was remarked along the whole front.

A detachment of the Russian western column, under Col. Glesser, on the night of Oct. 26 attacked a couple of villages lying a few miles south of Sinchinpu. Russian mortar batteries had previously shelled them throughout the day. Nevertheless, the Japanese offered a desperate resistance, and it was only after a determined bayonet charge that the assailants cleared the village.

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

A despatch from Tokio says:—It is stated that the land campaign at Port Arthur is now very satisfactory, and that shells reach the interior of the important forts with good effect. There are many rumors in Tokio and Yokohama as to the progress of affairs and much expectancy as to what may happen on Nov. 3; which is the Emperor's birthday.

AT FORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from Tokio says: It is reported that the Japanese opened a desperate attack on the eastern forts of the Keekwan group, north of Port Arthur, during the morning of Oct. 26, and silenced the Russian batteries. A shell exploded the Russian magazines.

Simultaneously the Japanese attacked the forts on Rihlung Mountain and Sunghohiowian Mountain, silenced the Russian batteries and stormed and occupied the forts in front of these mountains.

On the night of Oct. 26 there was a conflagration in old Port Arthur, and on Oct. 27 a shell hit the Russian battleship Sevastopol and two Russian steamers were sunk.

Official confirmation of the above is lacking, but the reports are believed to be true.

WARSHIPS DAMAGED.

A despatch from Chefoo says: Japanese at Dalny report the continued arrival of huge siege guns.

A junk from Port Arthur with eleven Chinese, who left there on Oct. 19 on account of costliness of food, arrived here on Friday. They say that several of the Russian warships have been hit by dropping shells, but none have been sunk. They estimate the able-bodied soldiers there now at 10,000, saying a smaller force would be insufficient to garrison the various positions.

Scarcely a night passes without small engagements over minor positions and artillery fire is exchanged daily.

Last Winter's uniforms are being worn by the soldiers, who are now mostly supplied with Chinese shoes.

JAPS CAPTURE A HILL.

A despatch from General Kuroki's headquarters in the field, via Fusan, says: The Japanese gave a stirring exhibition of sharp and determined fighting on Thursday. They drove the Russians from a high hill ten miles east of the railroad in General Kuroki's front, which is important strategically as a post of observation and was the only point south of the Shakhe River which the Russians held. About a regiment of Russians were intrenched there with five machine guns.

The Japanese rushed the Russian trenches, shot many Russians as they were running down the hillside and captured two machine guns. The Japanese had twenty men killed and eighty wounded. The Russians left thirty dead on the field. There were hand-to-hand fighting, when the trenches were taken. The Russians retired across the river. When the Japanese flag was raised over a tower surmounting the hill the Russian batteries showered shrapnel on it for an hour, but without result.

1,000 YARDS APART.

A despatch from Berlin says: The correspondent of the Tageblatt at Mukden says that the Russian and Japanese armies are only one thousand yards apart. Neither will advance and neither will retire. The position is unparalleled in military annals. He thinks that only when the Russians receive reinforcements will the situation alter.

The artillery firing on the Russian left, which began on Wednesday and lasted during the night, has spread south. The weather has again cleared up and is much better for active operations. Suspicious movements of the Japanese have been observed west of the railroad. The Chinese say positively that the Japanese are preparing to turn the Russian right or break through a vulnerable point of the lines.

ADVANCE A GREAT RISK.

A despatch from Tokio says: The latest returns give 15,879 Japanese casualties at the Battle of the Sha River, which is 1,600 less than at the Battle of Liao Yang. The military authorities explain the great losses of the Russians at the Shakhe battle by the fact that they were surprised by the Japanese taking the offensive along the whole line. This sudden advance caught them in solid column formation. The present indications are that the Russians do not intend to take the offensive. The greater part of their reinforcements from Europe are stopped at the Tie Pass, where they are principally engaged in fortifying. The Kohumin says:—"Arm chair critics do not grasp the topographical and climatic conditions that would make a precipitious advance upon Mukden a great risk. They also underrate the transport capacity of the Siberian Railway."

JAPS CAPTURE VILLAGE.

A despatch from Mukden says: There was an artillery fight on the night of Wednesday on the north shore of the Sha River, directly south of Mukden. The cannonading, which was heavy, was continued on Thursday, the Russians attacking the Japanese unsuccessfully. The fighting, it is believed, will continue up to the walls of Mukden.

Fighting began at 10 o'clock Wednesday evening south-east of Mukden. The Japanese have advanced to the Village of Jerdagan, which they are reported to have captured after a fight lasting until Thursday morning.

MUST BREAK JAP OBSTINACY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Two Imperial rescripts were published in The Official Messenger on Thursday morning, the first of which is covered by Viceroy Alexiff's order of the day announcing the appointment of Gen. Kouropatkin to the chief command of the Russian forces in the east. The second is addressed to Gen. Kouropatkin as Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces at the scene of war. It concludes with these words:—"Your military experience, strengthened by your action in Manchuria, makes me feel confident that you will break the obstinacy of the enemy's forces at the head of your glorious army, and will thereby assure to Russia peace in the far east."

DOWN WITH AUTOCRACY.

A despatch from Vienna says:—The Russian Constitutional party, whose adherents are numerous in the different Zemstvos, has published a manifesto strongly condemning the war. The manifesto declares that the Czar himself is against it, but is overruled by his Ministers and the Grand Dukes. Only the proclamation of a constitution will save Russia at the present dangerous moment. The manifesto concludes with the words, "Down with autocracy. Vivo the constitution."

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter sold at $1.02 to $1.03 outside. No. 2 goose nominal at 89 to 97c east, and No. 2 Spring at 98c east. Manitoba wheat is unchanged; No. 1 Northern quoted at $1.04½, No. 2 Northern at $1.01½, and No. 3 Northern at 98c, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 31½ to 32c low freights, and at 31 to 31½c north and west. No. 1 new white is steady at 32 to 32½c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 45 to 46c middle freights, No. 3 extra, 43 to 44c, and No. 3 at 42c middle freights.

Peas—The market is dull at 63 to 64c at outside points.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 63½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 62½c. Canadian corn is nominal at 53 to 55c west.

Buckwheat—The market is nominal at 50 to 52c at outside points.

Rye—No. 7 quoted at 68 to 70c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.35 to $4.40 in buyers' sacks, east or west. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in barrels, $4.65 to $4.75. Manitoba flours unchanged; No. 1 patents, $5.70; No. 2 patents, $5.40, and strong bakers', $ .30 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $14.50, and shorts at $ 7.50 to $18. Manitoba bran in sacks, $19 and shorts at $21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at $1.35 to $1.40, and hand-picked at $1.45 to $1.50.

Cranberries—The market is steady at $8 per barrel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 30 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7 to 7½c per lb. Comb honey, $1.75 to $2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track, Toronto, the latter for No. 1 timothy.

Straw—Car lots are quoted at $5.50 to $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots quoted at 60 to 70c per bag on track, the latter for Eastern. Small lots, 75 to 85c per bag.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 9c per lb; yearlings, 6½ to 7c per lb.; ducks 8 to 9c per lb.; geese, 8 to 9c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 16 to 17c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 13½ to 15c; low to medium grades, 11 to 12½c; creamery prints, 19½ to 20½c; solids, 18 to 19c.

Eggs—Case lots of fresh are selling at 20c per dozen, and seconds at 16 to 17c.

Cheese—Single cheese, 9½c per lb., and twins, 9¾ to 10c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, 8¾ to 9c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $15 to $15.50; do., short cut, $18.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; do., heavy, 12c; rolls, 9¾ to 10c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c, backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—We quote—Tierces, 8c; tubs, 8¼c; pails, 8¼c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Nov. 1.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring, unsettled; No. 1 Northern, spot, $1.23¾; Winter dull; No. 2 red, $1.22¾. Corn—No demand; No. 2 yellow, 63c; No. 2 corn, 61c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 White, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 32½c. Barley—Western c.i.f., 48½c. Rye—No. 1, 88c on track. Canal freights—Wheat, 3½c to New York. lb

Detroit, Nov. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, $1.19; No. 2 red, cash, $1.20; December, $1.19¾; May, $1.19¾.

St. Louis, Nov. 1—Wheat—Cash, $1.14½; December, $1.14½; May, $1.16½.

Duluth, Nov. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.20¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.18¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.11¾; Dec. $1.15¾; May, $1.14¾.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—There was a fair run of cattle offering at the Western Market this morning as far as quantity went, but the quality of the stock was again poor. Trade on this account was slow in some lines, although for the better cattle there was a good demand. Quotations generally are about steady.

Export Cattle—There were practically no exporters on the market. One or two poor lots were offering, but they sold as heavy feeders. The market is dull and prices are quoted unchanged. Extra choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.75, good to medium at $4.25 to $4.40, good cows at $3.25 to $4.

Butcher Cattle—There is a good demand for good butchers' at top quotations, but the offerings of the class are of rough to common grade, and the demand for them is light. The better cattle offering to-day sold well, but trade was slow in other varieties. Quotations are about steady. Good to choice are quoted at $4 to $4.50, fair to good at $3.25 to $3.75, mixed lots medium at $2.75 to $3.20, common at $1.75 to $2.50 and cows at $1.75 to $3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—There is still some demand for good cattle of these classes, but the arrivals of desirable cattle are light and some dealers say they have difficulty in obtaining the quantity they desire. Trade to-day was about steady and quotations are unchanged. Stockers are quoted at $2 to $3.25, bulls are quoted at $1.75 to $2.50. Feeders are unchanged at $2 to $4 per cwt.

Milch Cows—A few good cows are offering and the range of prices quoted is unchanged at $25 to $60 each.

Calves—A fair number were on the market, but the demand was active and prices are firm in tone at 3½c to 5½c per pound.

Sheep and Lambs—The run was heavy and trade was a little dull. Quotations are slightly lower at $2.50 to $3.50 for export sheep, $2 to $3.50 for culls. Lambs were firm at $4 to $4.50.

Hogs—The market has a weak tone but is quoted unchanged at $5 per cwt. for selects and $4.75 for lights and fats

INSANE BOY'S SUICIDE

A Sensational Affair in a Montreal Hardware Store.

A Montreal despatch says:—A lad of eighteen years, known as John Whitfield, walked into John Drysdale's hardware store on Craig street on Thursday morning, and after threatening, Mr. Drysdale, who had discharged him, at the point of a revolver, turned the weapon and shot himself dead. When he entered the store Mr. Drysdale was standing behind the counter near the door. "I came in to see Jack yesterday," he said, "but I am here to-day to see you. Please come up stairs where we can be private." The two went upstairs together, and were walking across the room, when Whitfield pulled the revolver from his hip pocket and placed the muzzle of it against Mr. Drysdale's heart, at the same time remarking that he was very hard up and in a desperate condition. "You must sign a check for me or I will kill you dead; either you or I must die," he exclaimed. Mr. Drysdale invited his desperate caller downstairs again to the safe, and in passing across the store he told a clerk what was going on. Whitfield saw the move and fired. The ball missed Mr. Drysdale and passed through the plate-glass door into the street. Seeing that his shot had failed, Whitfield put the muzzle of the revolver against his forehead and blew out his brains. The ball penetrated above the right eye. There is every reason to believe that the name of the lad was not John Whitfield, but John Bray, and that he came from Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He always had been regarded with suspicion. It is supposed that he was insane.

CORNELIUS SHIELDS DEAD

Manager Lake Superior Corporation Passes Away.

A Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., despatch says: Cornelius Shields, general manager of the Lake Superior Corporation, died early on Friday morning at his home here, after an illness of a few hours. The cause of death was oedema of the lungs and heart failure. Thursday he remained at home for treatment by the family physician, Dr. J. R. McLean, for tonsilitis, of which he had a slight attack. Later in the day the tonsilitis began to develop serious complications and Dr. McLean decided to call in city specialists, which he did by telegraphing. During the evening Mr. Shields grew steadily worse, and about midnight Drs. McCaig and McLurg were called to assist, but death came shortly before two o'clock. The death has been a great shock to the people of the town, among whom Mr. Shields, holding the high position which he did, at the head of the Lake Superior industries, was generally respected.

Mr. Shields was 49 years of age and leaves a widow and four sons and three daughters. The daughters are Mrs. Dr. Houghton, of Brooklyn; Miss Alice Shields, in St. Paul; and Miss Connie, in New York. The sons, Paul and Louis, at Ithica College, and Masters Cornelius and John at home.

HIT BY FLYING SPLINTER

Fatal Accident to George Brethour in Parry Sound Sawmill.

A Parry Sound despatch says:—A distressing accident occurred at the Parry Sound Lumber Company's sawmill on Tuesday, by which George Brethour lost his life. He was running the gang edger, and while putting a board through the machine, the saws tore a splinter off, and it was hurled with great violence, striking Brethour in the face. The piece of wood, five inches long, entered the face just below the right temple, tearing the upper jaw loose and shattering the right lower jaw into a mass of splinters, opening the brain cavity. The splinter lodged in the wound. Deceased was an industrious young man, who had been married about a year, and he leaves a young widow and an infant.

MAIL BAGS BURNED.

Supposed Work of Thieves at Minto, Manitoba.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—At 7 o'clock Tursday morning the mail bags in the postoffice at Minto were discovered to be on fire. They had been placed in the office the previous night on the arrival of the train, and the door locked. Thursday morning the door was opened and the bags found smouldering. A large hole had been burned in the floor. Letters and registered mail are all missing. No motive can be assigned except theft.

MONTREAL MUST PAY.

$18,000 for Troops Called Out for Dock Strike.

A despatch from Montreal says: The Court of Appeal this morning gave judgment against the city in a suit brought against it by Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D. O. C., for $18,500, expenses of troops called out at the dock strikes last year. The city's counsel advised payment of the claim but the aldermen decided to fight it. Judge Fortin first decided against the city, and now the Court of Appeal has unanimously confirmed his judgment.

THE NORTH SEA AFFAIR

Russian Squadron Detained at Vigo, Spain, Pending an Enquiry.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—The naval general staff published the following two despatches from Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky:

FIRST DESPATCH.

"The North Sea incident was caused by two torpedo boats advancing to attack without lights, under cover of darkness, against the vessel leading the detachment. When the detachment turned on its searchlights and opened fire the presence of several small steamboats resembling steam fishing boats were discovered. The detachment endeavored to spare these, and ceased firing as soon as the torpedo boats were out of sight.

"The English press is indignant because a torpedo boat left by the detachment on the spot until morning did not aid the victims. Now, there was not a single torpedo boat near the detachment, and none was left behind; consequently the vessel remaining near the small steamboats was that torpedo boat which was not sunk, but only damaged. The detachment did not aid the little steamboats because we suspected them of complicity, on account of their obstinately cutting into the order of the positions of our vessels. Several of them showed no lights and others only very late."

SECOND DESPATCH.

"Having met several hundred fishing boats, the squadron showed them every consideration, except when they, in company with foreign torpedo boats, of which one disappeared, while the other, according to the fishermen's own evidence, remained among them until morning. They supposed it was a Russian, and were indignant because it did not aid the victims; but it was a foreigner, and remained until morning, seeking the other torpedo boat, its consort, either to repair damage or through fears of betraying itself to those who were not its accomplices. If there were also on the spot fishermen, imprudently dragged into the enterprise, I beg in the name of the whole squadron, to express my sincere regret to the unfortunate victims of circumstances under which no warship, even in time of deep peace, could have acted otherwise."

The mystery of the trawler affair, instead of being cleared up by Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's report, today appears to be deeper than ever. The Russian Admiral's explanation is hailed with the greatest satisfaction at the Admiralty and elsewhere, but it is felt that a direct issue has now been raised between Russia and Great Britain, and the incident has entered upon an even more delicate stage. Public sentiment in both countries doubtless will demand the most searching investigation to establish the facts and probably neither nation will be willing to accept the result of an ex-parte enquiry by the other. The outcome will probably be a mixed tribunal of some sort. This at least is the suggestion of some of the cooler-headed men here, as it is felt that only thus could a repetition of the main enquiry be avoided.

Popular excitement has reached a pitch unequaled since the beginning of the war. Public sympathy and confidence undoubtedly are with Admiral Rojestvensky. Should Russia choose to stand upon his version without further enquiry there is no question that such a course would be popular with the masses, who would be willing to back the Government in the controversy to the utmost extremity. It is most unlikely, however, that the Government will adopt such a course. It is much more probable that after the first flush of excitement has faded, a middle way will be found whereby the facts can be established and the national pride of both countries be maintained.

Admiral Wirenius, chief of the naval staff, told enquirers it was impossible that Admiral Rojestvensky had made a mistake concerning the presence of torpedo boats. The Foreign Office officials are of the same opinion. Negotiations with Great Britain are continuing. Nothing can be learned here of any ultimatum. The officials of the Foreign Office point out that it would be most unfair to expect Russia to act before she learned the precise facts from the officers of the squadron. Now that Admiral Rojestvensky's explanation has been received, it will naturally and necessarily involve an enquiry, at which both nations presumably will be represented.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorff is quoted as saying that he courts a full enquiry at Vigo if the laws of neutrality will allow the ships to stay long enough.

FLEETS CONCENTRATING.

London, Oct. 28.—It is evident that Great Britain is preparing for the possibility of war. Tremendous activity is reported from all dockyards, where vessels under repair are being made ready for sea under urgent orders from the Admiralty. At Cardiff it is stated that Admiralty agents are securing great quantities of coal for Gibraltar, Portsmouth, Malta and other ports and paying high freights. The Mediterrannean fleet is hastening in the direction of Gibraltar, and it is announced that the Channel squadron, with decks cleared, will leave Gibraltar early this morning, its alleged object being a "sham attack on the rock." The Home fleet, likewise, is concentrating. In fact, almost the entire British navy is pointing in the direction of the Baltic fleet, a portion of which is expected to sail from Vigo during to-day.

Perhaps the most significant development is the Cabinet meeting which is called for noon to-day. While the meeting was ordered prior to the receipt of Rojestvensky's report, which changed the situation considerably, and appears to place some of the burden of proof upon Great Britain, the meeting undoubtedly marks the reaching of a serious stage.

Admiral Rojestvensky's report seemed to stagger almost everyone. Its statements were met with incredulity, and evidently the reply was regarded as merely an adroit counter in order to gain time. His allegation that he endeavored to spare the trawlers and ceased to fire as soon as the torpedo boats were out of sight, together with the virtual accusation of complicity with supposed Japanese torpedo boats against the fishermen, is hardly likely to reconcile an angry nation to the possibility that there is another side to the case calling for investigation.

THE CASE SETTLED.

London, Oct. 28, (Midnight.)—A satisfactory settlement has been arrived at in the dispute between Great Britain and Russia over the North Sea incident.

The matter has been referred to an international commission, and both sides will abide by the decision of the said commission, which will consider all the questions at issue.

There will also be a Board of Trade enquiry, with the assistance of representatives of the Russian Government.

A final enquiry will be held at The Hague under the rules of The Hague Convention. The appointment of the arbitrators will be discussed between Ambassador Benckendorff and Lord Lansdowne.

Meantime the portion of the Baltic squadron concerned in the North Sea incident will remain at Vigo until the enquiry is completed, the permission of Spain having been obtained. The remainder of the second North Pacific squadron will proceed to its destination.

Just how the details of the commission are to be worked out will be determined so soon as the general basis is reached. It is almost certain that two simultaneous enquiries will be held by the British at Hull and the Russians at Vigo, each with representatives of the other present. The results of both enquiries will be submitted to The Hague Tribunal.

A NEW EXPLANATION.

London, Oct. 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Express claims to have high authority for stating that the Admiralty has now definitely ascertained that the Baltic fleet fired on two of its own torpedo boats, which were scouting round the warships. One escaped by skilful manoeuvring. The other, believing when the firing began that it was attacked by Japanese, replied, wounding several on board the nearest battleship. The commander of the torpedo boat was the first to realize the mistake, whereupon he signaled frantically. Then he got out of range. Three battleships continued firing, but their shots were aimed at the British fishermen. Admiral Rojestvensky held an enquiry into the matter before the warships reached Cherbourg.

It is recalled that Admiral Rojestvensky declared that there were no torpedo boats accompanying him.

EAGLE BORE OFF BOY.

Fell From Claws and Dog Fought the Bird Till Rescued.

A St. John, N.B., despatch says:—Word has just reached here of a singular incident which occurred on Tuesday at Lorneville, twelve miles west of this city. A lad of nine years, son of James Ferguson, farmer, was playing with a dog by the house, when an eagle descended and caught him. The lad was carried some distance, when he fell from the eagle's claws. The bird tried to pick him up again, but the dog put up a fight against him until the father heard the noise, and, grasping a gun, came to the rescue. The boy is badly torn, and somewhat bruised with the fall, but not permanently injured.

DULUTH TO GALVESTON.

3,000 Miles of Railway to Be Finished in Five Years.

A Houston, Texas, despatch says:—Edward B. Steger, President of the Denison, Bonham & New Orleans Railway, has just returned from France, where he has been for three months arranging for the financing of what will be the first through railway north and south in America. It is to run from Duluth, Minn., via Kansas City to Galveston, Texas, with subordinate lines, 3,000 miles in all. The road is to be completed in five years. The contract with the French syndicate is for an investment of $78,000,000. Construction will begin in Texas within sixty days, according to Mr. Steger.

HOLD BACK THEIR WHEAT

North-west Farmers Looking for Another Rise.

A Toronto despatch says:—The Board of Trade grain men have received advices from the west that the farmers are storing a large portion of their wheat in terminal elevators with a view to even higher prices than now ruling. The grain moving out is, however, taxing the full capacity of the railways and is monopolizing the freight cars.

SHORTY

He was not much to look at, freckled and snub-nosed, shabby to the last degree as to his clothes, and with the latest slang phrase at his tongue's end. And yet Shorty had his good points. He was scrupulously honest, and no one could be kinder-hearted. He was clean, or at least cleaner than one might expect him to be, and although the patches on knees and elbows might vary startingly in color from the groundwork of the garment they adorned, still the patches were there in a majority of the places where they were needed. His red hair was soft and wavy, and his blue eyes looked the world squarely in the face.

A boy who is thrust out into the world as Shorty had been, to snatch his living as best he may, learns to be sharp and distrustful, and it is much to Shorty's credit that he retained his honesty intact, and even a remnant of kindly feeling. Small blame to him if he had snatched at every penny, honestly or otherwise and had harbored a rooted distrust of everybody and everything.

As to his living, he earned it by selling papers on the train. The day of neatly uniformed newsboys had not yet dawned. As to his abode—well, nobody knew exactly where Shorty did live, that is, nobody who came in contact with him from day to day. In reality he lived with his sister Johanna up ever so many flights of stairs, where when Shorty ran up at his top speed, whistling merrily, one door after another would open, and heads would be thrust out with admonitions to "stow that noise," to which commands it must be confessed Shorty paid very little attention.

Once upstairs there were two rooms; one which served for kitchen dining-room and parlor, and a stuffy, closet-like place where Johanna slept. As for Shorty, he curled up at night on an old lounge in the kitchen, seldom going through the formality of removing anything more than his shoes; in the winter it was warmer and in the summer it was convenient.

Johanna used to say: "I misdoubt me, Terry but you're a good deal of a pig," for Shorty's name as it stood on the baptismal record of the church was Terence Muldoon. Life was rather hard for Johanna Muldoon, for when she climbed painfully upstairs she clasped one knee in both hands and lifted her foot from step to step, and when she went down, she sat down and slid from one step to another, so she went down as seldom as possible. She made buttonholes and sewed on buttons on a cheap grade of clothing, but work was not always plenty and she had many anxious hours.

Shorty, however, never worried; it was not in his nature. He was always on hand with the morning paper as the early train pulled out of the station. He used to ride down to the next stopping place and come back on the first train up, having regular customers on them both.

The train ran through a pretty stretch of country, with flower gardens and apple orchards on both sides, and the train hands knew by sight all the people in the different houses they passed. In one, an old lady always sat at the window, with a pleased, interested face. In others little children waved chubby hands. The engineer and conductor bowed to people daily, for years, without knowing their names.

One little fellow about three years old was always out to see the train go by. He wore a little white sun-bonnet and his favorite possession seemed to be a little red cart. One day, just as the train passed the house, Shorty, passing from one car to another, tossed a big red apple to the child, whose delight was unbounded. After that Shorty had something for the little fellow nearly every day, a bright little picture book, a banana, or a stick of candy. The child would stretch his chubby hands up to catch the gift, and dance a funny little jig, while his sister would hang onto his skirts as if to keep him from flying away altogether. Train hands and passengers all learned to look for "the kid," as Shorty called him on every morning trip.

But one bright morning in early summer the train was very late. The train from the west was delayed by an accident, and the southbound local had orders to wait for it. As it passed the house where the little boy lived Shorty came out on the platform as usual, but the child was not in sight. The lad glanced about, fearful lest the little one might have wandered onto the track.

Sure enough, there was the little red cart on the other track, right in the path of the up train, which could now be seen just leaving the station below. Shorty's heart came into his mouth at the sight, for where was that baby?

Not on the track, but on the sloping bank that led from the railroad ditch up to the fence, the little white bonnet was bobbing up and down as its wearer trotted gleefully from one clump of daisies to another. Just as Shorty caught sight of him, he dropped down on his chubby knees and crawled under the fence after a particularly fascinating bunch on the other side. He was safely out of the way now if only he did not take it into his head to return.

"If he sees the train he'll be comin' back after the cart, sure, and then he'll be killed," thought Shorty. "An' the cart'll be smashed anyhow, an' then the kid'll break his heart. Guess I can yank it off. Here goes, anyhow!"

With boyish recklessness, he swung himself off the bottom step, facing in the direction the train was going, and throwing himself toward the other track as he thought of the cruel wheels behind him. But the supposed, and running rapidly for momentum was greater than he had ward with no power to stop himself, he tumbled ignominiously upon his nose, and with the consciousness that one foot "wouldn't go," he seized the little red cart and rolled with it down the bank, feeling as he went the jar of the train as it thundered by and came to a standstill. When Shorty opened his eyes the engineer was on his knees close by his head.

"You little fool!" said he, but with a queer twist in his voice that belied his words. Shorty opened his mouth to reply, but emitted instead a howl of pain. Somebody was manipulating his ankle in a way he did not like at all, and a calm, measured voice, somewhere in the vicinity of his feet, was saying; "There are no bones broken, but it is a bad sprain, and he must be kept off his feet for some time to come."

"That's the doctor feller what comes up every mornin'," thought Shorty, "an' that chap writin' in a little book is that newspaper feller. It'll be in the paper to-night how I took a tumble." And then dashed joyously up and down the bank with the red cart, and jamming it recklessly against the shins of everybody within reach. It was half full of daisies.

"Well," said the engineer, "we can't hang 'round here all day," and he lifted Shorty in his arms and carried him up the bank to the car. Shorty could speak right into his ear.

"I owe the feller with red whiskers what alwers sits on the left side, two cents," said he. "He's the feller what's alwers kickin' 'coz the cars is too hot or too cold. The conductor'll know. But, anyhow, I saved the kid's cart!"

"And the kid," the engineer whispered back, "he was just coming up the bank!" But Shorty had fainted quite away.

MEANING OF POLITENESS

MANNERS MAKE THE MAN AND SMOOTH HIS PATH.

There is Not Enough Cleanliness Shown in the Business World.

The dictionary gives the meaning of the adjective "polite" as polished smooth, refined, well bred, obliging. The world is one of Latin derivation, and pronounced aloud and slowly, it carries to the mind a suggestion unassociated with any other word in the English tongue.

Every one of us knows what it means, though the impression is of varying degree according to the quality possessed by the individual.

Scarcely anybody likes to be thought ill-bred, but very few of us are at all times as courteous as we might be.

Politeness really costs so little, but it is so far reaching.

Manners make the man, and certainly they go a long way towards smoothing his path.

A soft answer turneth away wrath, and truly a cheerful mien and polite manner are powerful weapons.

Although politeness is such a great thing how many people seem almost to despise it.

NO TIME FOR COURTESIES.

In every-day life one has hardly time for the many little courtesies which one adopts in a drawing room, but one can endeavor to be as courteous as possible.

It must be admitted there is not as much politeness shown by some of those officials who serve the public as there should be.

Clerks in stores, post-office, and government officials, bank clerks, railway men, and others, who deal directly with the people, should not adopt that air of officiousness which many of them seem so pleased to do. They really may be great men, but it is probably only to themselves, and no matter how great a man may be, he cannot afford to be dictatorial, or officious, or abrupt.

Some occasions call decidedly for firmness, and some people may be firm, yet polite.

Tell the truth, of course, and let it be unadorned, but give it with as much consideration as possible.

ABOUT BANK CLERKS.

Many bank clerks are decidedly "off hand," and there certainly cannot be any reason why they should be so. Perhaps it is because they handle money in different forms, or deal so much with moneyed people, and sometimes see millionaires. It cannot be because they draw big salaries.

Perhaps policemen are more polite because they are healthier, and railway men less so because they are over-worked.

Only a few weeks ago the writer was on the platform at —— station, and the train was just slowly moving out. A youth came rushing toward the mail car with a bundle of letters, and seeing the clerk standing with his hands in his pockets, near the door, he placed his mail matter on the threshold of the car door, and called the clerk's attention. Immediately the latter picked up the bundle and threw it back at the youth, scattering some of the letters on the platform. It was probably past the time for receiving, or something may have just annoyed the clerk, but need he have shown such objectionable peevishness?

Politeness differs in degree according to the source from which it emanates.

The true quality is the offspring of a good heart and a kindly consideration for others.

A shallow politeness we all despise, and the man who is suave, but dissimulating, is contemptible.

Most of us have met with what is known as Nature's gentleman, or gentlewoman, and have we not felt elevated and improved by contact with them?

True politeness comes from the desire to benefit or do something for others.

WAR'S LURID PICTURES

RUSSIANS DRINK CHAMPAGNE TO DYING MOANS.

Sufferings of the Wounded—Commisariat Could Hardly Be Worse.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg sends some lurid pictures of matters at the front. At Harbin, where the troops rest in order to prepare for active work, vodka, cards and coarse pleasures, he says, are the preparations that most of them make. He quotes a general order of the day issued by Gen. Volkoff, which says:—"Drunken soldiers are met at every hand's turn on the streets as well as at the railway station. Many who have been insolent and disobedient have been court-martialled."

A Russian correspondent thus fills in the General's sketch:—"I had scarcely quitted the train at Liao-Yang when the wounded began to arrive. Gradually the moaning of the bleeding soldiers grew in volume till it deadened the din of the station. More and more the atmosphere became saturated with the peculiar smell of blood known only on the battlefield.

DRANK CHAMPAGNE.

"But this melancholy picture had no sobering effect upon the group of elegant, dandified Cossack officers, who had just arrived from St. Petersburg. Five paces from the dead and dying they sat merrily drinking champagne and flavoring it with obscene jests. Only in war are such contrasts possible. Here men cease to wear masks and show themselves as they are. You note the arrival of officers who are lean and wasted from hunger and hardships, and check by jowl with these you witness the orgies of half drunken men faultlessly dressed, hear the pop of champagne bottles, the laughs that greet ribald jests and the requests of painted women, who even at this supreme moment try to wheedle tipsy officers out of their last rubbles."

"It is to be regretted," writes M. Danchenko, the leading Russian correspondent, "that some officers on the way to join their regiments go so far as to treat sisters of charity as they are accustomed to treat women of that class that follows the rear of an army."

COMMISSARIAT BAD.

The correspondent of the Telegraph goes on to say that the commissariat is supposed to be better than during the Turkish campaign, but judging from private letters from officers and the revelations of correspondents it could hardly be worse. The correspondent of the Viedemosti tells the following incident:—"For three days we have had nothing to eat," said a soldier to the correspondent. "Here, take your fill," replied the correspondent. "I cannot eat here," said the soldier. "Why not?" asked the correspondent. "There is an officer with me who is worse than myself," replied the soldier. "Well, call him, too," said the correspondent. "He won't come," said the soldier. "He is ashamed, but if you let me take him food he will be grateful."

An officer writes that it is members of the Red Cross and other societies that are succoring the wounded who have frequently to feed the soldiers on active service. The head delegate of the Red Cross Society states in a letter received at St. Petersburg that the troops at the front are suffering horribly from lack of victuals and clothing.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

distributes bread and tea and tinned meats to soldiers in battle, and boots and overcoats come from the same source, and not from the commissariat.

In a letter to his wife, a captain at the front says:—"We officers cannot lie down at night even after a day of killing fatigue. We must stand over the sleeping men and watch for the restless and nervous. They jump up every now and again and fire their rifles. A panic ensues, and one part of the troops is blazing at another. We are responsible, and have to take our turn and watch."

The accounts written by Russian correspondents of the ghastly sufferings of the wounded are almost too painful to print. Crowds of wounded have to drag themselves sixty-five miles, and even then they are unable to secure proper treatment. The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg prints a letter from a Sister of Mercy, who says:—"The departure of a train of wounded had to be postponed because there were no medical instruments in the stores of the Red Cross. At present there are neither medicines nor instruments; we have to order everything by telegram from St. Petersburg."

JERK IT AGAIN.

Noiselessly, but with all his might, the burglar tugged at the dressing-table drawer. In vain. It refused to open. He tugged again.

"Give it another jerk," said a voice behind him.

The burglar turned.

The owner of the house was sitting up in bed, and looking at him with an expression of the deepest interest on his face.

"Jerk it again. There's a lot of valuable property in that drawer, but we haven't been able to open it for a long time. It's got stuck. If you can pull it out I'll give you a handsome royalty on everything that's——"

But the burglar had jumped out through the window, taking a part of the sash with him.

He—"If I had known how sarcastic you were I never would have married you." She—"You had an opportunity of noticing it. Didn't I say, 'This is so sudden,' when you proposed to me after a three years' courtship?"

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irish-Canadians.

The growth of tobacco plants grown experimentally in Ireland has exceeded all expectations.

Lord Ranfurly has returned to Ireland after completing his term of seven years as Governor of New Zealand.

Ten shillings is the minimum fine just fixed by the Skibbereen magistrates as the penalty for being drunk on Sunday.

At the General Post-Office, Dublin, there is a box for "late letters," and beside it another box labelled "too late letters."

During the year under review 10,698 applications to fix fair rents were made to the Land Commission and the Civil Bill Courts.

It appears from the report issued by the Irish Land Commissioners that 11,873 rear-rent notices were disposed of during the year.

The death has occurred at his residence, Carnalia, near Belfast, of Major Henderson, one of the proprietors of the Belfast News Letter.

The Irish Solicitor-General has granted a patent for the establishment of a theatre in Dublin for the production of Irish plays.

The sister ship of the Baltic at present being built by Harland & Wolff, Belfast, for the White Star Line, will be named the Adviric.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has commuted the sentence of death passed on Thos. Bryne, Dublin, for wife murder, to one of penal servitude for life.

Reports as to great depression in the Belfast shipbuilding trade are greatly exaggerated. Over 10,000 workmen are employed at present. The average for the past ten years was 9,000.

Queenstown, the famous Irisg port of call for all the American liners, was originally the Cove of Cork, and changed its name when Queen Victoria landed there on her first visit to Ireland.

It is proposed to build a small concrete church on the top of Croagh Patrick, County Mayo, for the celebration of the annual pilgrimage mass. The church will be almost 2,600 feet above the sea level.

Ireland is making a bold bid for a leading position in the British fruit markets. Orchid cultivation is being encouraged by the authorities, and arrangements are being actively prosecuted for the drying and packing of fruit in the American fashion for exportation.

A team of London Irish athletes visiting Dublin declined to accept the hospitality of Lord Mayor Roche because he had subscribed £25 to the South African Soldiers' Relief Fund, and had also paid a visit to Lord Charles Beresford when in Cork harbor with the Channel fleet.

An Irish-American has returned to Dublin and settled up for two months rent which he owed when he emigrated 21 years ago. He has also settled several tradesmen's bills that he owed when he left. It is suggested that some others might return and square up their old debts.

Considerable sensation has been caused in Belfast by the elopement of the daughter of one of the most prominent merchants of that city, and a considerable heiress, who has, it is believed, succeeded in escaping the vigilance of her parents and in setting sail with her sweetheart for South Africa.

NO NEED FOR SPECTACLES.

New Treatment for the Eyes is a Great Discovery.

Surgical science reveals new wonders every day. The most recent departure from the orthodox treatment concerns the eyes, and in view of what a reporter amongst others, saw on Saturday afternoon in one of the rooms of the Anti-Vivisection Hospital at Battersea, London, there is every likelihood that the wearing of glasses will eventually come to be regarded as unnecessary.

During the past 12 months Dr. Stephen Smith, surgeon to the eye department of the Battersea Park Hospital, has thought out and developed a new plan for treating persons who hitherto have found it essential to wear spectacles as an aid to defective eyesight. Precisely what the method of treatment is, of course remains the doctor's secret. It may however, be aptly described as "manipulation of the eye," or, in other words, eye massages. Since Dr. Smith has put his new treatment into operation, he has had under his care 30 patients, and, with one exception, all of these have been able to discard glasses entirely, and can now read, either at long or short distances, as easily as people who have never needed glassel. The cures have been effected in a remarkably short space of time, and they are claimed to be permanent.

Dr. Smith, the other day, in the presence of a critical audience, gave a number of interesting demonstrations through his patients of the cures he has effected. Cases of acute myopia (or short sight), hypermetropia (or long sight), and astigmatism (or irregularity in the shape of the eye), were proved to have been cured in so far as the patients were able to dispense with glasses as an aid to defective vision.

Nearly the whole of the patients were engaged in electrical pursuits in the city, and all spoke in high terms of the advantages they had derived from the treatment.

The treatment is gentle and gradual; no pain is created, and there is never the slightest injurious effect. The patient is treated for a few minutes daily. Some are cured in a week, but in all cases the cure is rapid.

Society women who appear in evening dress are candid—at least, they don't try to conceal much.

THE RED CROSS WEARERS

THEY ARE HEROINES OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

These Societies Are Established In Every Civilized Country.

While the papers are devoting columns daily to accounts of the reckless courage of the soldiers fighting in the East, one catches only a very rare glimpse of the brave women who are risking their lives and facing untold hardships to succour the sick and the wounded.

Just now and then the veil is lifted, and in a few lines a tribute is paid to these heroines of the battlefield. Here, for example, is a graphic extract from a war-correspondent's letter: "While the wounded were being removed from the hospitals, one sister of mercy was killed and seven sisters were wounded while actually dressing the wounds of men who had fallen in the streets near the railroad station, where the concentrated fire was hottest. The heroism of the sisters was magnificent. They tore their skirts and used them as bandages for the wounded, and themselves carried the stricken men from the zone of fire and out of the burning buildings." And these noble women are but types of hundreds who are constantly doing deeds of equal daring and self-sacrifice.

There are, perhaps, no nobler institutions on earth than the societies of the Red Cross, whose mission it is to minister to the wounded in battle. What a terrible thing war could be before their formation is shown by the accounts of the

INHUMAN SUFFERINGS

of our gallant soldiers in the Crimea. Indeed, it was these revelations, followed by the equally heartrending story of the Battle of Solferino, that led to the formation of societies in every civilized country to make such needless suffering impossible in the future. An International Conference was summoned to meet at Geneva in 1863, and it decided to form in each country a society to "occupy itself in time of peace with preparing supplies of hospital stores, training nurses, etc., and during wars to furnish the same in aid of their respective armies." At the same time a distinctive badge (the red cross on a white ground) was adopted for these volunteer relief agents, and all hospitals alike; and their protection was assured by belligerents.

So essentially humane and removed from nationaf prejudice is the work of these societies that they are just as ready to send nurses, doctors, and supplies to the enemies of their country as to their own armies; and they are at this moment nursing and healing the soldiers of Japan and Russia with the same enthusiasm. Wherver a sick or wounded soldier is, whatever his nationality may be, there is their mission, and right nobly and admirably they fulfil it. Even when we were fighting the Dervishes in the Soudan our Red Cross Society sent out a large sum of money to provide nurses for

THE ENEMY'S WOUNDED.

Nor is there ever any lack of volunteers for this work of mercy and danger. Whenever and wherever additional helpers are wanted, there are always brave women—many of them gently nurtured—ready to go at a few hours' notice. When three nurses were urgently wanted for the Mayflower, the hospital-ship which did such excellent service in one of our recent wars, the telegram asking for them reached London on a Saturday, and on the following Monday morning three ladies were on their way to Cairo to take up their duties.

And what is the reward of this army of the brave and merciful? Practically nothing beyond the satisfaction the work itself brings. Queen Victoria, however, who was an enthusiastic admirer of the Red Cross, instituted a decoration in 1883, which several nurses now proudly wear. It is a gold-rimmed cross of crimson enamel, attached to a ribbon of dark blue edged with red and tied in a bow; and it is worn on the left shoulder.—London Tit-Bits.

SURE TO FIND POLICEMEN.

London Will Place Them in Boxes Along the Street.

There is hope that in course of time residents in the London suburbs will be able to find a policeman at any hour of the day or night in a particular spot. Furthermore, that the policeman, when found, will be able to get into instant telephonic communication with the nearest police station so as to summon further assistance if necessary.

This is to be effected by the erection of "police boxes," fitted with telephones, in the streets at certain points. At each one a constable will always be stationed and anyone will be able to go to the box with as great a certainty of finding him as one is of finding a fireman at a sub-fire-station.

It cannot, of course, be expected that so obvious and so desirable an arrangement will be brought into general operation with undue haste, but slow and deliberate steps are being taken to effect the change.

Dulwich village has been blessed with one of these police boxes for some time past.

"And very useful it is," said the Town Clerk of Camberwell, when discussing the subject. "I only wish we had more of them."

New Cross Gate is also a favored spot. With the permission of the borough Council a box was erected there recently.

It is safe to say that the boxes would be warmly welcomed throughout the metropolis, but it was ascertained on inquiry that no proposals have yet been officially made to fix them in the boroughs of Wandsworth, Hampstead, Battersea and Lambeth, or in the city of Westminster.

WORLD'S RICHEST MILE

PLACE WHERE EVERY MAN IS A MILLIONAIRE.

Total Wealth Represented in the Mile Is Somewhat Over $1,000,000,000.

The richest mile in the world is occupied by twenty blocks of residences on Fifth Avenue, New York. It is a solid mile of private mansions, eighty in all, in each of which lives a millionaire.

This particular 5,280 feet of land is worth from $10,000 to $15,000 a running foot, and the average frontal space occupied by each mansion is 50 feet. On some blocks there are seven or eight mansions, while other blocks are occupied entirely by a single palace, such as that of Mrs. Comelius Vanderbilt, at the beginning of this remarkable mile, and of Mr. Andrew Carnegie at the upper end.

Architecturally, the palaces in this thoroughfare compare favorably with any row of residences in the world. The buildings embody the best work of the best architects of Europe as well as of the United States. The effect of the whole is harmonious, though no two residences in the line are alike.

This mile of Midas mansions has been built entirely within the last twelve years. Park Lane in London and Parc Morceau in Paris may be more beautiful, but in no street in any city is there such a concentration of self-made wealth as within the mile in question on Fifth Avenue. For seventy out of the eigthy mansions here included are owned and occupied by self-made men, thus leaving only one-eighth of the mile in the hands of those who came into their millions through inheritance.

The palace of that self-made Scotchman who has given away $1,000,000, Andrew Carnegie, was finished only a few months ago. It stands in the centre of a private park and is modelled after the Chateau Chenonceau at Cher. Upon its completion, at a cost of $2,5000,000 including furniture, Mr. Carnegie gave it to his little daughter outright as

A BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

An American Creosus, who has a mansion within this mile, is Mr. Charles T. Yerkes. The unique feature of his mansion is a fireproof wing devoted exclusively to the art treasures, valued at $1,500,000, which Mr. Yerkes has collected from all parts of the world. Each of the twelve marble steps forming the "stoep" or entrance cost $1,500, so that by the time you reach the top of these steps you have counted off $18,000 of Mr. Yerkes's wealth. The dining-room opens into the largest conservatory of the kind in America.

Of the eighty millionaire residents of the mile, fifteen are women. The two richest blocks in the whole line, indeed, are occupied by the palaces of two ladies, Mrs. William Astor, aunt of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Astor's $5,000,000 palace is modelled after the Chateau Chambord, built by Frances I. Here and there on the facade is carved the letter A, after the manner in which Napoleon made use of the letter N. The glass dome of the Astor picture-gallery is supported by caryatides modelled from life, Sandow being the model. There is room in the house for 100 overnight guests. In Mrs. Astor's bathroom is the heaviest single piece of furniture, probably, in the world—a bath-tub made out of a solid block of marble and

WEIGHING FOUR TONS.

Mrs. Astor's son, John Jacob Astor, lives next door. The houses are so constructed that by the opening of certain doors they can be made into one—making the largest private house in New York.

The most magnificent house in the mile row, however, is that of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The ballroom with its golden piano and its 4,000 square feet of dancing space, is the finest and costliest in America. This palace cost complete over $7,500,000, and almost every day students may be seen sitting in the avenue in front of the house making sketches of the equisite sculptured stonework of the facade. The young Duchess of Marlborough once lived in this palace.

Within the mile also is the famous house of the Goulds, in which the favorite daughter of Jay Gould, Anna, married Count Castellane, of Paris. For a single rug in the foyer of this mansion Mrs. Gould paid $25,000. The walls of the smoking-room are entirely of ebony inlaid with pearl, and in the music-room is a piano studded with precious stones this being probably the costliest piano in existence.

Here, too, are the Goelet house where the Duchess of Roxburghe lived, and the house owned by Mr. Zimmerman, the father of the Duchess of Manchester.

While only eighty of New York's 1,600 millionaires live within this richest of miles, the total wealth represented in the twenty blocks is a trifle over $1,000,000,000.

MISSED SOME OF IT.

A youngster had been to the theatre, and upon his return his uncle asked him how he liked the play.

"Oh," he replied, "the play was all right; but I didn't see all of it."

"Why, how did that happen?" asked his uncle.

"Because," answered the youngster, "the roller must have broken, for the window blind fell down two or three times."

A gentleman bought a new variety of potatoes and told the gardener to be sure and plant them far enough apart. "Well Sam, did you plant the potatoes far apart, as I told you?" Sam—"I did, sir. I planted some in your garden and some in mine, so they are four miles apart."

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1904.

Man and Deer.

The deer hunting season commenced on Tuesday last, and a large number of hunters are now in the woods in quest of game. In previous years, and more especially during the last four or five deer hunting seasons, a large number of accidents, many of them fatal, have occurred on account of a man having been mistaken for a deer. And it is also noticed that the number of these accidents have largely increased in the past year or two.

An exchange writing on this subject says:

"Deer-hunters ascribe most of these fatalities to the practice of still hunting. When a deer is chased by dogs, the dogs give voice, and that is a warning to everybody to stand clear. The law does not forbid dogs, but it tries to discourages what it often leads to—killing deer in the water. It seems, then, that more deer can be killed with the help of dogs, and more men without. The case of dog hunting versus still hunting is said to be the case between preserving deer and preserving men.

And yet still hunting should not be dangerous if it is carried on with reasonable caution. The red deer of the North, as we see him hanging from the gambrels of the butcher shop, does not look vey much like a man. He has a black muzzle; men have white noses, though some of them wear red. He has a long neck. A three-inch collar will make most men uncomfortable. He has pointed ears; a man who had such would be called an ass. He has four legs: a man has two. He has horns; many men can't even raise a hair on their heads. He has a tail; so far man has not been provided by nature with any special member to brush away flies. The deer in the butcher shop is more like a man than the deer in the bush. In the butcher shop he stands generally on his head. A well-behaved deer never assumes this attitude of his own free will; men sometimes do.

And if a deer is unlike a man, how much more a moose. Who ever saw a man, no matter how big his head had swelled, with such a spread of antlers? Who ever saw a man dart through the forest with the speed of an express train? At this distance we cannot see why a man should be taken for a deer even when he is in the woods. There are men who look like bulldogs, full moons, boiler explosions, barrels, tubs, and so on; but we have never met a man who, at first sight, would be confused with a deer. In fact, women give up calling male creatures dear as soon as they put on long clothes. No man is a dear after he is a year old. And if there are no deer-men on the streets of the city, how can there be any in the woods? No deer wears a slouch hat, a flannel shirt, breeches, top boots, or snowpacks. No deer smokes a pipe. No deer carries a bandolier of cartridges across his chest, nor a Winchester rifle in the hollow of his foreleg. If any deer does these things he has never been captured, alive or dead, with the goods on him. So far as we know, the practice of wild animals wearing clothes is confined to the strange beasties one meets in "Alice in Wonderland."

In view of the mistakes that occur in the bush the forest laws of Norman kings do not appear so harsh. They made it a capital offence to kill a deer. In those days few men were mistaken for deer, because the man who meddled with the royal forests had a fair chance of dying anyway. Still, to prevent the mistake habit, venison was taboo all the year round to the masses, and now, in the course of a thousand years, the cemmon people get a chance at it two weeks in every year. Detective Greer, who belongs to the governing classes, says that that is too much, and that each hunter's allowance should be cut down to one deer. This seems reaction-aay. There are plenty of deer back of the narrow fringe which is now hunted over. But something should be done to prevent mistakes. William II., the Rufus of English history, was with some justification—he had red hair—mistaken for a deer, and ended his career by absorbing a cloth-yard arrow into his system. The mistake habit is a thousand years old. Why shouldn't deer hunters wear red caps? The deer is a curious animal. The red cap might attract him within shooting distance, and at the same time keep other hunters out of range."

Railway Commission Praised

The fruit growers of the Province, according to a statement to be published in the November issue of The Canadian Horticulturist are much pleased at the action of the Railway Commission in appointing a special committee, including the President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association to visit points in the United States to see what measures have been adopted by the railroads and fruit growers across the border for the transportation of fruit. A special effort will be made by this committee to see if a car can be found that will be suitable for the transportation of fruit during the fruit season and that the railroad companies will be able to use at other seasons for other purposes. The short season for shipping fruit, has been the chief obstacle in the past to the supplying of properly fitted cars for the trade.

The Russian killed, wounded and missing in the fighting in the Mukden region which began on Oct. 9, and ended on Oct. 18, totalled 800 officers and 45,009 men.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints, and is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea. Every bottle is warranted. For sale at the Drug Store.

THE WORD "HOODLUM."

Man and Incident From Which It Sprung In San Francisco.

"Hoodlum," the word which has found place in the vernacular of the local lexicon, is well understood to apply to a class of objectionable young toughs who have no respect for sex, age or the rights of decent people and no sense of what is proper or becoming in the character of him to whom the epithet is justly applied—a hoodlum today, a criminal tomorrow.

While the meaning of the term is well understood by the people, few there be who know the derivation of the word and how it came to be forced into our language. It is this:

It was in 1872, when the Odd Fellows held a picnic at Redwood City. On that occasion a gang of toughs "butted in" with the otherwise orderly attendance. Among the gang who went from San Francisco was one whose name was Hood Lummix. Nature would seem to have had a farcical part in the creation of the original hoodlum, for Hood Lummix was a most peculiarly formed creature. Clumsy, big footed, with a big mouth and protruding teeth, thick lips, a big bushy head of hair of a dirty brick color, standing out like the quills on a porcupine, this almost malformed specimen, as is usual, attracted the attention of a lot of young rowdies who picked upon him as being an easy guy for a day's sport. Go where he might, he was followed by a gang who hooted and yelled and, in brief, made things unpleasantly lively during the day, but more particularly in the afternoon when the steam beer commenced to do its work.

The amusement of the gang did not confine itself to the picnic grounds. On the contrary, they went outside, broke into orchards and flower gardens, destroying valuable property, and finally wound up the day by shooting a valuable horse belonging to a rancher. This last act was more than the sheriff of San Mateo was prepared to stand, and as a result he bagged a couple of dozen of the chief offenders. When the cases came up before the justice of the peace in Redwood each and every one of the accused laid the entire blame on Hood Lummix. Poor, simple minded Hood got six months in jail, and in sentencing him the justice, who was very much displeased that he could not send the entire gang to state prison, delivered a lecture to the offenders, in which he said: "I now warn you to keep out of this county; we want no more of Hood Lummix or his gang to visit us." Hence the word became coined by dropping the last syllable of the name, making the word as now used, "hoodlum."

ETIQUETTE.

A letter or note should always be dated.

Politeness does not mean stiffness of manner, but, on the contrary, ease of manner.

On the visiting card the day for receiving is engraved or written in the lower left hand corner.

After one has finished eating, the knife and fork are placed close together across the center of the plate.

The old fashioned practice of folding over the right side of the visiting card to show it has been left in person is no longer observed.

Before making a call on a lady, a gentleman must first receive an invitation to do so, or he must first ask and receive her permission to come.

At the table the knife is held in the hand as little as possible, being used only when it is necessary to cut the food. For the majority of vegetables the tines of the fork may be used instead of the knife.

Roses Old as the World.

Rose culture's beginning goes back beyond records. The flower is mentioned in the earliest Coptic manuscripts. India's traditions take the rose to the times of the gods on earth. Egypt had roses, wild and tame, before the Roman occupation made it, in a way, Rome's commercial rose garden. Yet, curiously enough, there is no reference to the flower in painting, sculpture or hieroglyphics. Japan in our time parallels Egypt. Roses flourish there, but do not serve as a motif for artists. There is this further likeness—neither Egypt nor Japan has a rose song or a love song proper.

Needed Another Barrel.

When Van Blumer came up from the cellar, says Harper's Bazar, he told his wife he wanted her to do him a favor. "I want you to give the cook a message for me," he added.

"What?" inquired Mrs. Van Blumer, a trifle anxiously.

"Tell her—ask her, I mean"—said Van Blumer, "not to put the broken china into the ash barrel. I really must have some place to put the ashes."

Mutually Shy.

"So their engagement is broken?"

"Yes. They were both too shy to get married."

"What?"

"Well, you see, he was shy of money, and she got shy of him when she found it out."

Repartee.

"Age before beauty," said Falstaff, as he attempted to enter before the prince.

"No, grace before meat," said the prince gently, as he pushed him from his path.

Considerate Child.

Mother—See here, Tommy, how often do you want me to speak to you?

Tommy—I'll leave it all to you, ma. You know what's best.—Leslie's Weekly.

An Invitation to Dine.

"San Francisco is only an hour's journey from Baltimore, comparatively speaking," said a resident of the City of the Golden Gate. "In the old days it took a month to cross the plains, and you risked your life to round Cape Horn. Now you board a comfortable Pullman in Baltimore at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and take dinner at 6 in Frisco—almost. And since the days of rapid railroad transit have begun the Pacific coast has not been so far out of the world as one might imagine who had not taken the trip. Why, I remember when people read with awe of thrilling journeys all the way from the eastern coast towns to Pittsburg and when a man would shudder his teeth loose with just thinking of the terrible trip to Chicago, while to mention Salt Lake City or Denver would bring up hideous visions of starless nights on arid deserts and wholesale massacres by red demons. And, speaking of red demons, I think the cigar store Indian has done much to overcome eastern fear of the noble red man, standing in innocent bravery all day long, with a wooden hatchet in one hand and a bunch of cigars in the other.

"But what was I talking about? Oh, yes—Frisco being so close to Baltimore. Come out some Sunday and take dinner with me!"

An English Sporting Event.

A notable sporting event came off at York, England, in 1804. The wife of Colonel Thornton, a well known sportsman, had backed herself to race against Mr. Flint for 500 guineas a side. The crowd was estimated at 100,000. For three miles Mrs. Thornton led, but her horse had "much the shorter strake of the two," and Mr. Flint then forged ahead, and Mrs. Thornton gave up in mercy to her horse. She was much less tender to Mr. Flint. A few days later the York Herald contained a letter from her, accusing him of lack of gallantry in refusing to allow a gentleman to ride round with her, so as to be handy for the rescue if her saddle slipped round, as it had done a few days before; in saying, "Keep that side, ma'am," gruffly to her at the starting point, and in beating her as badly as he could. She defiantly challenged him again for next year.—London Chronicle.

Surgery by Hand and Foot.

Surgery in the sixteenth century was not the refined science of the present day. Anaesthetics and antiseptics were unknown, and the battlefield operating theater was often just where the patient fell.

In one of the many battles in which the fighting Duke of Guise engaged he was knocked down by one of the enemy's arrows, which pierced his head between the nose and one of the eyes.

Pare, the famous French surgeon, was on the field, and he immediately put his foot on the duke's face and drew the arrow out by sheer brute force.

The operation inconvenienced the duke somewhat, but he survived it and lived to be assassinated.

Talma on Balloons.

In an interesting old letter dated 1784 Talma, the French tragedian, discusses the future of balloons. At that period aeronauts were regarded as strange folk, but few people could resist the fascination of a voyage through the air, expensive and dangerous though it was. Talma remarks in this letter that "we are promised many advantages through the means of these balloonists. The most distant objects will be presented to the mind of the traveler almost in a glance. Where will it lead us—to the moon? They speak of a world in that planet. What vast fields are opening before us!"

Peculiarities of Iron.

Men who have worked a lifetime in fashioning cast iron under the lathe are greatly surprised on learning that the same material, when employed in the heating pipes of a blast furnace stove, grows from six inches to a foot in length from constant use. And the furnace man is equally unprepared to hear that the core bars used for casting pipes lose as much as three inches in casting twenty or thirty pieces.

Are Perfumes Disinfectants?

I asked a doctor in England if perfumes are really disinfectants. "No," he said. "How can they be?" I asked a doctor in France the same question, and he answered, "Yes, madame, without doubt," and explained that the basis of every perfume is a strong essential oil of some kind and that these essential oils are antiseptic and possess most valuable disinfecting qualities. Now, which is right?—London Truth.

A Quick Cure.

"Is your father well now, Johnnie?"

"Oh, yes; pa got well all on a sudden like, yesterday."

"Did he take"—

"No, he didn't take no physic. He just heard my mother's mamma asking if his life insurance policy was in a safe place, and he was up in a pair of minutes."

Untimely Somnolence.

"He says he has so many business troubles they keep him awake nights."

"Yes, but they don't keep him wide awake during business hours, and that's his principal trouble."

A Truthful Girl.

He—Give me a kiss? She (decidedly)—I won't. He—You shouldn't say "I won't" to me. You should have said "I prefer not." She—But that wouldn't be true.

There isn't anything very bad with any one who has his best times at home.—Atchison Globe.

RELIABLE FURS.

A visit to our Mantle Rooms is sure to interest you. A large and carefully selected stock of up-to-date Furs is here. Some portion of which is sure to meet with your approval.

These goods are bought direct from the manufacturer and made from the choicest skins. Each garment is subjected to most rigid inspection before we accept it. And to protect you doubly we place on them our guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

All the newest styles from Fashion Centres are here. See our Grey and White Mouflin Muffs, Ruffs and Stoles for young ladies. They are very fashionable.

Marraboutine Stoles, in grey and white, imported direct, in 4 sections, 9 ft. long, very handsome, price $3.50 each.

Stone Martin Ruffs, with four tails, and silk ornaments, nicely marked. Good value at $10.00 each.

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Only by a personal visit will you be able to tell how stylish these garments are, and all at reasonable prices.

See our Brighton Overcoat, medium loose fly front 50 inches long, outside breast pocket, whole back, no cuffs but strap on the sleeves, finished with button sleeves stitched same as the edge, invisible stripe and dark tweed effect. Price $10.00.

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BELLEVILLE.

Remedy for the Black Grape Rot.

Growers of grapes in the Niagara district have been seriously alarmed this year as a result of the ravages of the grape rot which has caused thousands of dollars worth of damage. This is the disease which a number of years ago wiped out many of the vineyards in the Essex and Kent districts and forced many growers to give up raising grapes. In its November issue, The Canadian Horticulturist will publish a special report from Prof. Lochhead, of Guelph, who recently visited the vineyards of Ohio to see if the fruit growers of that state had any remedy for the disease. It is announced by Prof. Lochhead that Ohio fruit growers have been able to control the disease by an application of a special spraying mixture at certain stages of its growth. It is probably true that the application of a similar mixture will save many a vineyard in Ontario.

Logic in Brief.

Men make success by making use of their failures.—Common Sense.

Greatness is always gentle.—Ram's Horn.

The man who conceals his failures will in the end triumph over the man who trumpets his successes.—New York Press.

If you have a good temper, keep it; if you have a bad one don't lose it.—The Columbia Jester.

"A good intention clothes itself with sudden power."—Emerson.

Bacon can be cured by smoking, but the tobacco habit can't.—Stamford Advocate.

Optimists get more fun in hoping than pessimists do in having.—Saturday Evening Post.

In addressing the Grand Jury at the Toronto Assizes Mr. Justice MacMahon said he favored whipping habitual thieves. This amendment to the law, said his Lordship, had been proposed in Parliament some years ago but had never been passed. In England, whipping had been proven to have a deterrent effect. When a man had one or two previous convictions it was shown that he intended to live by crime. In such a case a sentence in prison or penitentiary had no effect whatever.

The act imposing $500 upon every Chinaman entering Canada has had a prohibitive effect. Since January no Celestials have come to this country, with the exception of two who escaped from steamships.

A. P. Westervelt, secretary of Live Stock Associations, has received word from St. Louis that out of a possible of $5,000 of prizes in the classes in which they entered, the Canadian poultry fanciers won $3,000. This is keeping up Canada's record of prizes for live stock at the St. Louis Exhibition.

Ayer's

What are your friends saying about you? That your gray hair makes you look old? And yet, you are not forty! Postpone this looking old.

Hair Vigor

Use Ayer's Hair Vigor and restore to your gray hair all the deep, dark, rich color of early life. Then be satisfied.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor restored the natural color to my gray hair, and I am greatly pleased. It is all you claim for it." MRS. E. J. VANDEGAR, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

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WITH POWERS TO ISSUE $1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow any amount of Money with which to buy a home, a farm or pay off a mortgage or on your personal note with absolutely no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time but consult at once

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.
Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St., MONTREAL, CANADA.

☞ Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

NEWS-ARGUS

to January 1st, 1905., 15c

More Buggies Than I Want.

I have on hand a good supply of the WM. GRAY Buggies and Mikados, all trimmed in hand buffed leather, with the celebrated Dowsley springs which will not get out of shape as they get old. Will sell cheap for cash. Call and see them.

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Stirling.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor, &c., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville.

Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent., according to quality of security. Telephone, No. 195

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,

JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Stirling, Ont.

E. F. PARKER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and agent for Quinte Laundry.
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
☞ Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,

GRADUATE McGILL UNIVERSITY. Late House Surgeon Montreal General Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur Montreal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in diseases of Women in General Hospital. Licentiate Illinois State Board of Health, and Member College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street, Stirling.

FRANK ZWICK, M. B.,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's Block, Mill Street.

W. J. McCAMON,

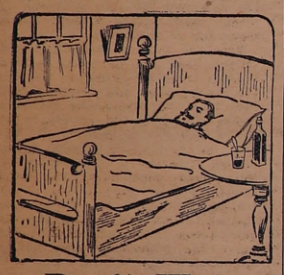
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McAnnany Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.
☞ MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.



Don't Wait

till you're sick and then think about Life Insurance, only to find you are no longer insurable. Take out a

LIFE INSURANCE

now and be protected against all future trouble. An endowment is a fine, safe way to save up for one's old age.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

Railway Fatalities.

Some of the steps necessary for safeguarding the lives of passengers and crews on the railways of this continent are indicated by the data in the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. The tabulated reports of the companies show that in six months of this year 388 persons were killed in collisions and miscellaneous wrecks in the United States. The causes that have led to this heavy list of fatalities include the overworking of the employes and the light construction of rolling stock Instances are common where passengers in the "heavily-"built Pullman cars have hardly felt a "shock in collisions in which the "lightly-constructed passenger coaches "have been crushed like egg-shells." It is not an infrequent thing for employes to be on duty continuously for over twenty hours. The regulation of the hours of the trainmen should not be a difficult matter. To equip the various lines with coaches having the resistance of Pullman cars would not be difficult either; but it would be expensive. Betterments of so costly a character would retard the movement for lower rates. That would be better, however, than the present condition which makes railway travel dangerous. Secretary Moseley, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, advocated immediate investigation, as a deterrent measure. He says that "when the national Government puts in the hands of some responsible person or persons the investigation and thorough examination of these accidents and their causes a great step in advance will have been taken."—Toronto News.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE.

The power of O. R. KIDNEY CURE is simply wonderful, in cases of KIDNEY, BLADDER and URINARY disease. It goes right to the spot, HEALS and NOURISHES, giving renewed strength and vitality.
Each bottle of O. R. KIDNEY CURE contains a ten days' treatment, price 50c. at all drug stores and dealers.

The O. R. MEDICINE Co., Limited,
TORONTO, - - ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail & Ex...	6.27 a. m.	Passenger.	10.17 a. m
Passenger...	6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex.	3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY NOV. 3, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Thanksgiving Day two weeks from to-day.

Sine Creamery will commence operations for the season on Wednesday, the 9th of November.

Mr. T. J. Thompson shipped one and one-half tons of live poultry to Lindsay on Tuesday last. The next shipment will be made on Thursday, Nov. 10th.

Mr. Geo. Bull has disposed of his residence in the west part of the town, and will make his permanent residence in Oshawa, where he has been for some time.

Miss Hutchinson, who was assistant teacher in the High School for the past two years, left on Friday last for Orangeville, having obtained a situation in the High School at that place.

Mr. D. H. Marshall, M.A., of Queen's University, who supplied the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church so acceptably last Sunday, will probably occupy it again next Sunday in the absence of Rev. Mr. Burns.

Miss Tapscott, of Port Hope, arrived here on Monday to take a position on the teaching staff of the High School in place of Miss Hutchinson, who lately resigned. Miss Tapscott was formerly on the staff of the Vienna High School, and comes highly recommended.

The drug, book, stationery and fancy goods business conducted by the late Chas. E. Parker has been purchased by Messrs. J. W. Haight and J. S. Morton, of Marmora. Mr. Haight is well known as a former resident of Stirling, and Mr. Morton has for some time carried on a successful drug business in Marmora.

Under the criminal code of Canada the finder of a lost article must take steps to discover the owner if he wishes to escape risk of indictment for theft. A London young man has learned this lesson at a somewhat heavy expense, having been required to restore a purse and money and pay seven dollars cost of prosecution.

Stirling High School football team visited Madoc on Saturday last where they met a team of that town. The match resulted in a draw, neither side scoring, although honors were not evenly divided as the visitors had a great deal the better of the game. A return game will be played here soon, probably on Saturday next.

A political meeting was held last evening in the Music Hall in the interest of Mr. B. O. Lott, the Liberal candidate for West Hastings, and a packed house greeted the speakers. The candidate's speech was mainly in reference to certain charges which had been laid against him in this campaign, and which were flatly denied. He was followed by Mr. F. E. O'Flynn in a fine address on the different issues of the day.

A rather serious accident happened in this village yesterday afternoon about five o'clock. While Gerald Ferguson was engaged in hauling baggage to the depot and just before reaching the station platform one of the trunks on which he was sitting tilted, throwing him to the ground, the trunk following on top of him. By the fall he split his right knee cap in a terrible manner, which will probably lay him up for two or three months.

Farmers' Institute Meetings.

The regular meetings of the North Hastings Farmers' Institute will be held this year a little earlier in the season than formerly. The dates fixed are: Madoc, Monday, Nov. 21; Stirling, Nov. 22. The speakers are W. F. Kydd, of Simcoe, and Geo. Whitelaw, of Guelph, and the subjects will be most interesting to every one. The meetings will be at 2 and 7.30 p.m. Admission free.

The Poor Voter on Election Day.

The proudest now is but my peer,
The highest not more high;
To-day, of all the weary year,
A king of men am I.
To-day, alike are great and small,
The nameless and the known;
My palace is the people's hall,
The ballot-box my throne!

Who serves to-day upon the list
Beside the served shall stand;
Alike the brown and wrinkled fist,
The gloved and dainty hand!
The rich is level with the poor,
The weak is strong to-day;
And sleekest broadcloth counts no more
Than homespun frock of gray.

To-day let pomp and vain pretence
My stubborn right abide;
I set a plain man's common sense
Against the pedant's pride.
To-day shall simple manhood try
The strength of gold and land;
The wide world has not wealth to buy
The power in my right hand!

While there's a grief to seek redress,
Or balance to adjust,
Where weighs our living manhood less
Than Mammon's vilest dust,—
While there's a right to need my vote,
A wrong to sweep away,
Up! clouted knee and ragged coat!
A man's a man to-day!

John G. Whittier.

Lest It Be Too Late.

Some weeks ago a woman was laid to rest in this city, says a contemporary, who had struggled hard for over twenty years in earnest work and effort, always waiting for the kind word that was never said, always seeking to be helpful and receiving poor return from those whom she served so well, going to her allotted tasks day in and day out, with the regularity of clockwork, and, except in one or two instances, receiving only coldness and often unkind words, from those among whom she labored. Her sensitive heart felt it all deeply, though her lips said not a word; at last a day came that broke her heart. Then she went home to die. When she knew that the end was near, all the pent-up sorrow of those long years broke out, and she made the request from the few who did love her well and knew her worth, that none but those who loved her should come to look at her in death; that not a flower should be laid upon her grave, except from hands that had been kind to her; that they should bury her simply, quietly, without a word of praise or eulogy. "So few kind things were said to me in life," said she, "from those among whom I mingled daily; why should these come when they will fall on deaf ears, and the lips are forever dumb that would have given such a glad response in life." And so she was buried, just as she had asked.

Oh, friends, is not this the most sorrowful object lesson that could come to anyone of us? Is not this the saddest request that could be made in death?

"Lest it be too late." Let us one and all heed the warning now.

And so, if you have a flower to give, give it to-day. One throb of gladness is worth more to the living heart than a wealth of costly blossoms laid, however tenderly, above the dead one.

If you have a kindly visit to make, make it to-day, lest another visitor step in and lay his hand upon the longing heart and still forever its fret and pain and the power of glad response. In the city of the dead—in the silence of the grave—hearts are never lonely any more. They have no heed, no need.

If you have kisses to bestow, let the dear, living lips know their sweetness to-day. If you have smiles to give, give them to-day; living eyes are often hungry, just as hearts are, though their gaze be seemingly so calm, so quiet, and perhaps so proud. Your smile may be a touch of heaven for them. If those eyes were closed in death to-morrow, your fondest smile would matter naught.

If you have a helpful, hopeful, loving word to say, say it to-day; it may keep some heart from breaking, some soul from falling, some weary one from fainting by the wayside. Oh, life is hard, hard, for many, and no one may know what a sister or brother is suffering, from the calm and quiet exterior. The bravest hearts are those that suffer in silence. But there sometimes comes a day, even to these, when a word, a kind, thoughtful and sympathetic word would help. Then say the word to-day; no sound or cry can break the silence to-morrow, if death should whisper to the ears that can hear to-day.

"Lest it be too late!" Let us all engrave this in letters of fire upon our very souls. Let it not be said of one of us, "The word, the smile, the flower—they come too late."

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

Chatterton Chips

The Eclipse cheese factory closed down on Monday for quite extensive repairs. They intend adding to the length of the building, putting a new wall under it, and putting in a cement floor. Now boys, you will have to go down in your pockets for some of that big dividend.

A good many apples are being shipped from this region. The crop was very good, both in quality and quantity, although the high wind of a few weeks ago took a lot of the best off the trees.

Lithgow ordered a new shaft for his engine over a month ago, and it has not yet arrived, which is putting him to great inconvenience. That is a queer way for a company to do business, we think.

There don't seem to be much excitement about the election as yet, and the time is getting short.

We had some mild excitement last week. Miss Clara Playter, one of our nice young ladies, (and we have quite a number) got married, and a young husband deserted his wife, but like the cat, "he came back."

Our P. S. teacher, Miss Lena Sine, has been engaged for another year.

S. B. Roblin's house is nearing completion, and Jas. Fargey's barn and stables are completed.

FOUND—on the Marmora road, two keys on a ring. The owner can have the same by calling at this office.

The garrison of Gibraltar has been mobilized and the British squadron ordered to be in readiness.

Senator Cox, in a speech at Peterboro, ascribed the origin of the G. T. P. to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and predicted that trains would be running from Port Simpson eastward within five years.

No Poison in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

From Napier, New Zealand, Herald:—Two years ago the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, Australia, had an analysis made of all the cough medicines that were sold in that market. Out of the entire list they found only one that they declared was entirely free from all poisons. This exception was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, made by the Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A. The absence of all narcotics makes this remedy the safest and best that can be had; and it is with a feeling of security that any mother can give it to her little ones. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is especially recommended by its makers for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. When taken in time it prevents pneumonia. This remedy is for sale at the Drug Store.

Ontario Fruit for the West.

A prominent fruit grower in the Niagara district, Mr. Robert Thompson, of St. Catherines, who has just returned from a trip through the fruit section of British Columbia reports that though fruit growers and fruit growing is a new industry through British Columbia, the British Columbia growers can teach their Ontario competitors many valuable lessons, especially in the packing of apples. In this connection, the fruit division of the Dominion department of Agriculture purposes making a special exhibit at the November Fruit, Flower and Honey Show in Toronto, of the various varieties of British Columbia fruit packed by the growers themselves. Similarly the other provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec will be represented. The matter is one of importance to Ontario fruit growers as they are meeting with keen competition in the western markets from British Columbia, and in the markets of Great Britain from the Nova Scotia fruit.

PERSONALS.

☞ THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribution to this column of all items of a personal nature, such as the arrival or departure of guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave a note at this office or drop a card into the post office, giving full particulars.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Bull, of Oshawa, spent a few days in town this week.

Miss Bessie Parker has graduated as a trained nurse from Toronto General Hospital.

Mrs. O. P. Butler and daughter, Mrs. J. Morrison, of Marmora, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Alf. Chard and her little daughter, Dorothy, have returned to Keene, after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Heard.

Auction Sale.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.—On Lot 5, Con. 6, Rawdon, the farm stock and implements belonging to Mr. Geo. B. Heagle. Sale at one o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auct.

Births.

REED—In Rawdon, on Nov 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Reed, a son.

Deaths.

SIMPSON—In Rawdon, on Oct. 30th, Wm. Simpson, aged 95 years.

FARMERS.

The undersigned has a complete stock of Walking Plows, Gang Plows, and Sulky Riding Plows, made by the Wilkinson & Percival Plow Co., which will be sold at reasonable prices.

W. J. GRAHAM.

Re Complaint to License Inspector.

I have an anonymous letter from Stirling complaining of conduct of hotels, and hoping to hear from me soon. I would like to assure the public that all communications of this kind to me are kept strictly private. The advantage of knowing who is the complainant and is very important in prosecuting cases.

RENDOL SNELL,
License Inspector.

POULTRY WANTED.

The subscriber has made arrangements to purchase Poultry of all kinds, either alive or dressed, the coming season. Will take any quantity of Live Chickens at 6c. per lb., cash. Delivery to be made at Stirling Station, Thursday, Nov. 10th. Starve 12 hours before boxing. For particulars apply to W. R. Mather, Stirling, or to

T. J. THOMPSON,
Spring Brook.

Farm For Sale.

West half East half Lot 18, Con. 8, Rawdon, 50 acres, clay loam. Good barn and stabling. Log House with stone foundation. Two acres soft wood. Never failing spring. Apply to

DAVID COTTON,
on premises.
or GEO. COTTON, Harold P.O.

Adjourned Meeting.

The adjourned annual meeting of Sine Creamery Association will be held at Sine, on Monday, Nov. 7th, at 7 p.m., for the purpose of changing the reading of Rule 1 of said Association.

It now reads as follows:—"All shares owned or held in the Association shall be subject to such annual levy (for creamery purposes) as may be necessary in order to keep the Creamery and its appurtenances in a good state of repair, and to keep the same sufficiently insured."

It is the intention if a sufficient number of votes are cast, to insert after the word "shares" the words "or parts of shares"; and after the word "Association," the words "for which milk has not been supplied at the rate of 3000 lbs. per share"; also to strike out the word "levy," and insert the word "assessment" instead.

M. W. SINE,
Sine, Oct. 24, 1904. President.

SPRING BROOK
Drug Store.

—:o:—

We beg to announce to the citizens of Spring Brook and surrounding country, that we have opened with a full line of

Pure Drugs,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes,
Druggists' Sundries,
Stationery and School Supplies,

and trust by strict application to business and fair dealing to secure a portion of your patronage.

New Goods and prices right. Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

W. A. SARGENT, M. D.
J. PARKER, Manager.

STIRLING'S
Popular Cash Store.

Headquarters for Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Skirts. Every skirt guaranteed in cloth, quality, wear, fit and style and only a pleasure to show our fine range in mostly every color. Prices from $2.00 to $10.00 each.

LADIES' SUITINGS—We need say nothing about our fine range, as you can see for yourselves the good values in all the newest shades. They sell themselves. Prices as low as 15c. yd. double fold.

WAISTINGS—in pretty patterns and colors. Our range is very large and we are sure to suit you and at a price that will surprise you.

WRAPPERETTES—We have only one thing to say about them—you can save money buying them at MONTGOMERY'S. They have the best values shown at 10c. yd., and about 50 pieces to choose from.

TOWELLINGS, TABLE LINENS and NAPKINS—When you think of buying take time to think about going the right place and turn into MONTGOMERY'S Store.

Ladies' FLANNELETTE UNDERWEAR—Something new in Night Gowns, Drawers, Underskirts and Corset Covers All colors. Prices exceedingly low.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

The Double Leg Hosiery, the best made. We are the sole agent of Stirling.

Extra Heavy Wool Hosiery, special at 25c.

Cashmere Hosiery at prices too numerous to mention.

UNDERWEAR

in Childrens', Misses', Ladies', Boys' and Men's. We are showing some special lines, and this is the time of the year when you are looking for good values. We have the same lines as last year, and which cannot be beaten.

Gents' Furnishings.

Overalls, Top Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Sweaters, Men's Gloves and Mitts, Socks, Braces, Ties, Cuffs and Collars, Fine Shirts, Caps, Pants and Pea Jackets.

Men's Overcoats—We have some stunners at $5, $8, $10.

Ready-Made Clothing—A full range of sizes at very low prices.

Fur Coats—the very best at cheapest prices.

Buggy Rugs and Robes at all prices.
Floor and Table Oilcloths, all widths.
Floor Mattings at 12½c., 18c., 25c.

GROCERIES.

A full stock of Groceries always on hand. Our 25c. Tea is the best you can buy for the money. Come and buy your winter's supply when you know what the quality of our Tea is.

We are paying 19c. doz. for strictly fresh Eggs.

Potatoes taken in exchange. Fresh Butter wanted.

Don't forget, Milne's Old Stand.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

NEWS-ARGUS
To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 15c.

WANTED

Two good men to cut fifty or sixty cords of wood, to commence on or before 1st of November.

GEORGE COTTON,
Harold.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. WELCH, Spring Brook.

READY FOR ACTION!

—:o:—

The undersigned will open out NEXT WEEK in the store lately occupied by the Sovereign Bank, a select stock of TWEED and WORSTED SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS, and will be prepared to conduct a general tailoring business.

Proper Styles,
Correct Fit,
Best Workmanship
GUARANTEED.

Why not see me at once about that New Suit and Overcoat?

Soliciting an opportunity to please you.

Yours Sincerely

JOHN M. McGEE,
Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

WANTED.

A Local Salesman

for STIRLING and surrounding territory, to represent

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries."

Newest varieties, and specialties in Hardy Fruits, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamentals and Roses. A permanent situation, and territory reserved for the right man. Pay weekly. Handsome Outfit free. Write for particulars, and send 25c. for our pocket microscope, just the thing to use in examining trees and plants for insects.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(over 800 acres)
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

LOOK! LOOK!

CUTTERS BY THE CAR LOAD

If you want to buy a Cutter for the coming season it will pay you to call and see our stock. We have a whole car load of the best finished, best styles, at the most reasonable prices to choose from.

We can also supply you with any kind of Harness you want, from $10.00 up.

We are also carrying a full line of Men's Fur Coats from $15.00 up.

Robes from $7.50 up to $18.00.

Horse Blankets, all styles and all prices.

Empire Cream Separators.

It is the best skimmer, easiest to wash, easiest to turn of any machine on the market. Prices very reasonable and terms to suit the buyers. Call and take a look at our samples before purchasing elsewhere.

We are also agents for MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,

P.S.—For sale, a Jewel Coal or Wood Range, only used one season. Will sell at reduced price.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL.

CHAPTER XX.

The lamps gleamed upon the dusty statuary and pictures and faded flowers in the hall, they glinted upon a long polished oak casket there reposing upon trestles. Ever and anon a servant would peep in and vanish again as if ashamed of something. The house was deadly quiet now, for Mrs. Henson had fallen asleep worn out with exhaustion, and Enid had instantly stopped the dreadful clamor of the bell. The silence that followed was almost as painful as the noise had been.

On the coffin we?e wreaths of flowers. Enid sat in the drawing-room with the door open, where she could see everything, but was herself unseen. She was getting terribly anxious and nervous again; the hour was near eleven, and the hearse might arrive at any time. She would know no kind of peace until she could get that hideous mockery out of the house.

She sat listening thus, straining her ears to catch the slightest sound. Suddenly there came a loud clamor at the front door, an imperative knocking that caused Enid's heart to come into her mouth. Who could it be? What stranger had passed the dogs in that way?

She heard crabbed, sour, but courageous old Williams go to the door. She heard the clang of bolts and the rattle of chains, and then a weird cry from Williams. A voice responded that brought Enid, trembling and livid, into the hall. A young man with a dark, exceedingly handsome face and somewhat effeminate mouth stood there, with eyes for nothing but the shining, flower-decked casket on the trestles. He seemed beside himself with rage and grief; he might have been a falsely imprisoned convict face to face with the real culprit.

"Why didn't you let me know?" he cried. "Why didn't you let me know?"

His voice rang in the roof. Enid flew to his side and placed her hand upon his lips.

"Your mother is asleep, Frank," she said. "She has had no sleep for three nights. A long rest may be the means of preserving her sanity. Why did you come here?"

The young man laughed silently. It was ghastly mirth to see, and it brought the tears into Enid's eyes. She had forgotten the danger of the young man's presence.

"I heard that Chris was ill," he said. "They told me that she was dying. And I could not keep away. And now I have come too late. Oh, Chris, Chris!"

He fell on his knees by the side of the coffin, his frame shaken by tearless sobs. Enid bit her lips to keep back the words that rose to them. She would have given much to have spoken the truth. But at any hazard she must remain silent. She waited till the paroxysm of grief had passed away, then she touched the intruder gently on the shoulder.

"There is great danger for you in this house," she said.

"What do I care for danger when Chris lies yonder?"

"But, dear Frank, there are others to consider besides yourself. There is your mother, for instance, Oh, you ought not to have come here tonight. If your father knew!"

"My father? He would be the last person in the world to know. And what cares he about anything, so long as he has his prints and his paintings? He has no feelings, no heart, no soul, I may say."

"Frank, you must go at once. Do you know that Reginald Henson is here? He has ears like a hare; it will be nothing less than a miracle unless he hears your voice. And then——"

The young man was touched at last. The look of grief died out of his eyes and a certain terror filled them.

"I think that I should have come in any case," he whispered. "I don't want to bring any further trouble upon you, Enid, but I wanted to see the last of her. I came here, and some of the dogs remembered me. If not, I might have had no occasion to trouble you. And I won't stay, seeing that Henson is here. Let me have something to remember her by; let me look into her room for a moment. If you only knew how I loved her! And you look as if you had no grief at all."

Enid started guiltily. She had quite forgotten her role for the time. Indeed, there was something unmistakably like relief on her face as she heard the porter's bell ring from the lodge to the house. Williams shuffled away, muttering that he would be more useful in the house than out of it just now, but a glance from Enid subdued him. Presently there came the sound of wheels on the gravel outside.

"They have come for the—the coffin," Enid murmured. "Frank, it would be best for you to go. Go upstairs, if you like; you know the way. Only, don't stay here."

The young man went off dreamily. A heavy grief dulled and blinded his senses; he walked along like one who wanders in his sleep. Christiana's room door was open and a lamp was there. There were dainty knick-knacks on the dressing-table, a vase or two of faded flowers—everything that denotes the presence of refined and gracious womanhood.

Frank Littimer stood there looking round him for some little time. On a table by the bedside stood a photograph of a girl in a silver frame. Littimer pounced upon it hungrily. It was a good picture—the best of Christiana's that he had ever seen. He slipped out into the corridor and gently closed the door behind him. Then he passed along with his whole gaze fixed on the portrait. The girl seemed to be smiling out of the frame at him. He had loved Christiana since she was a child; he felt that he had never loved her so much as at this moment. Well, he had something to remember her by—he had not come here in vain.

It seemed impossible yet to realize that Christiana was dead, that he would never look into her sunny face again. No, he would wake up presently and find it had all been a dream. And how different to the last time he was here. He had been smuggled into the house, and he had occupied the room with the oak door. He——

The room with the oak door opened and a big man with a white bandage round his throat stood there with tottering limbs and an ugly smile on his loose mouth. Littimer started back.

"Reginald," he exclaimed, "I didn't expect to see you here, or—"

"Or you would never have dared to come?" Henson said, hoarsely. "I heard your voice and I was bound to give you a welcome, even at considerable personal inconvenience. Help me back to bed again. And now, you insolent young dog, how dare you show your face here?"

"I came to see Chris," Littimer said, doggedly. "And I came too late. Even if I had known that I was going to meet you I should have been here all the same. Oh, I know what you are going to say; I know what you think. And some day I shall break out and defy you to your worst."

Henson smiled as one might do at the outbreak of an angry child. His eyes flashed and his tongue spoke words that Littimer fairly cowed before. And yet he did not show it. He was like a boy who has found a stone for the man who stands over him with the whip. With quick intuition Henson saw this, and in a measure his manner changed.

"You will say next that you are not afraid of me," he suggested.

"Well," Littimer replied, slowly; "I am not so much afraid of you as I was."

"Ah! so you imagine that you have discovered something?"

Littimer apparently struggled between a prudent desire for silence and a disposition to speak. The sneer on the face of his enemy fairly maddened him.

"Yes," he said, with a note of elation in his voice, "I have made a discovery, but I am not going to tell you how or where my discovery is. But I've found Van Sneck."

A shade of whiter pallor came over Henson's face. Then his eyes took on a murderous, purple-black gleam. All the same, his voice was quite steady as he replied.

"I'm afraid that is not likely to benefit you much," he said. "Would you mind handing me that oblong black book from the dressing-table? I want you to do something for me. What's that?"

There was just the faintest suggestion of a sound outside. It was Enid listening with all her ears. She had not been long in discovering what had happened. Once the ghastly farcical incumbus was off her shoulders she had followed Littimer upstairs. As she passed Henson's room the drone of voices struck on her ears. She stood there and listened. She would have given much for this not to have happened, but everything happened for the worse in that accursed house.

But Henson's last words were enough for her. She gathered her skirts together and flew down the stairs. In the hall Williams stood, with a grin on his face, pensively scraping his chin with a dry forefinger.

"Now what's the matter, miss?" he asked.

"Don't ask questions," Enid cried. "Go and get me the champagne nippers. The champagne nippers at once. If you can't find them, then bring me a pair of pliers. Then come to me on the leads outside the bath-room. It's a matter of life and death."

CHAPTER XXI.

David did not appear in the least surprised; indeed, he was long since past that emotion. Before the bottom of the mystery was reached a great many more strange things were pretty sure to happen.

"So you bought that cigar-case yourself?" he said.

"Indeed, I did," Ruth answered eagerly. "Of course, I have long known you by name and I have read pretty well all your tales, I—I liked your work so much."

David was flattered. The shy, sweet admiration in Ruth's eyes touched him.

"And I was very glad to meet you," Ruth went on. "You see, we all liked your stories. And we knew one or two people who had met you, and gradually you became like a friend of ours—Enid and Chris and myself, you understand. Then a week or two ago I came down to Brighton with my uncle to settle all about taking the house here. And I happened to be in Lockhart's buying something when you came in and asked to see the cigar-case. I recognized you from your photographs, and I was interested. Of course, I thought no more of it at the time, until Enid came up to London and told me all about the synopsis, and how strangely the heroine's case in your proposed story was like hers. Enid wondered how you were going to get the girl out of her difficulty, and I jokingly suggested that she had better ask you. She accepted the idea quite seriously, saying that if you had a real, plausible way out of the trouble you might help her. And gradually our scheme was evolved. You were not to know, because of the possible danger to yourself."

"At the hands of Reginald Henson, of course?"

"Yes. Our scheme took a long time, but we got it worked out at last. We decided on the telephone because we thought that we could not be traced that way, never imagining for a moment that you could get the number of your caller over the trunk line. Enid came up to town, and worked the telephone, Chris was in No. 218, and I brought the money."

"You placed that cigar-case on my doorstep?"

"Yes, I was wound up for anything. It was I whom you saw riding the bicycle through Old Steine; it was I who dropped the card of instructions. It seems a shameful thing to say and to do now, but I—well, I enjoyed it at the time. And I did it for the sake of my friends. Do I look like that sort of a girl, Mr. Steel?"

David glanced into the beautiful shy eyes with just the suggestion of laughter in them.

"You look all that is loyal and good and true," he exclaimed. "And I don't think I ever admired you quite so much as I do at this moment."

Ruth laughed and looked down. There was something in David's glance that thrilled her and gave her a sense of happiness she would have found it hard to describe.

"I am so glad you do not despise me," she whispered.

"Despise you!" David cried. "Why? If you only knew how I, well, how I loved you! Don't be angry. I mean every word that I say; my feelings for you are as pure as your own heart. If you could care for me as you do for those others I should have a friend indeed."

"You have made me care for you very much indeed, Mr. Steel," Ruth whispered.

"Call me David—— How nice my plain name sounds from your lips, Ruth and David. But I must hold myself in hand for the present. Still I am glad you like me."

"Well, you have been so good and kind. We have done you a great deal of injury and you never blamed us. And you are just the man I have always pictured as the man I could love. David!"

"Well, it was only one little kiss, and I'm sure nobody saw us, dear. And later on, when you are my wife——"

"Don't you think we had better keep to business for the present?" Ruth said, demurely.

"Perhaps. There is one little point that you must clear up before we go any farther. How did you manage to furnish those two big dining-rooms exactly alike?"

"Why, the furniture is there. At the top of the house, in a large attic, all the furniture is stored."

"But the agent told me it had been removed."

"He was wrong. You can't expect the agent to recollect everything about a house. The place belonged to the lady whom we may call Mrs. Margaret Henson at one time. When her home scheme fell through she sold one house as it was. In the other she stored the furniture. Enid knew of all this, of course. We managed to get a latchkey to fit 218, and Enid and a man did the rest. Her idea was to keep you in the dark as much as possible. After the interview the furniture was put back again, and there you are."

"Diplomatic and clever, and decidedly original, not to say feminine. In the light of recently acquired knowledge I can quite see why your friends desired to preserve their secret. But they need not have taken all those precautions. Had they written——"

"They dared not. They were fearful as to what might become of the reply."

"But they might have come to me openly."

"Again, they dared not for your sake. You know a great deal, David, but there is darkness and trouble and wickedness yet that I dare not speak of. And you are in danger. Already Reginald Henson has shown you what he can do."

"And yet he doesn't know everything." David smiled. "He may have stabbed me in the back, but he is quite ignorant as to what advice I gave to Enid Henson, which brings me back to the cigar-case. You saw me looking at it in Lockhart's. Go on."

"Yes, I watched you with a great deal of curiosity. Finally you went off out of the shop saying that you could not afford to buy the cigar-case, and I thought no more of the matter for a time. Then we found out all about your private affairs. Oh, I am ashamed almost to go on."

The dainty little face grew crimson; the hand in David's trembled.

"But we were desperate. And, after all, we were doing no harm. It was just then that the idea of the cigar-case came into my mind. We knew that if we could get you to take that money it would only be as a loan, I suggested the gift of the case as a memento of the occasion. I purchased that case with my own money and I placed it with its contents on the doorstep of your house."

"Did you watch it all the time?"

"No, I didn't. But I was satisfied that nobody passed, and I was sufficiently near to hear your door open at the hour appointed. Of course, we had carefully rehearsed the telephone conversation, and I knew exactly what to do."

David sat very thoughtfully for some time time.

"The case must have been changed," he said. "It is very difficult to say how, but there is no other logical solution of the matter. At about half-past twelve on that eventful night you placed on my doorstep a gun-metal cigar-case, mounted in diamonds that you had purchased from Lockhart's?"

"Yes, and the very one that you admired. Of that I am certain."

"Very well. I take that case with me to 218, Brunswick Square, and I bring it back again. Did I take it with me or not? Anyhow, it was found on the floor beside the body. It never passed out of my possession to my knowledge. Next day I leave it at the office of Messrs. Mossa and Mack, and it gets into the hands of the police."

(To be Continued.)

WOMEN SHOEBLACKS.

The female shoeblack has appeared in the streets of London. A beginning has been made by the wife of a well-known bootblack, and at present she only acts as her husband's understudy, but it is her ambition to run an independent business. The spectacle of ladies having their boots or shoes cleaned in the streets is quite a common one in London, and, not unnaturally, the female shoeblack believes that there is a distinct opening for her labors in this direction.

Women Who Are Weak

And Suffer the Derangements Peculiar to Their Sex Find That

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Cures Such Ills Permanently by Strengthening the Nerves and Muscles.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food stands high in women's favor because it is especially successful in overcoming ills peculiar to their sex.

When, on account of a run-down condition of the system, the muscles and nerves fail to control the action of the feminine organism, there is bound to come much suffering.

Headaches, pains in the back and limbs, indigestion, feelings of discouragement and despondency, weakness and irregularity rob life of the joys which would otherwise be possible.

Stimulating medicines cannot possibly be of more than slight temporary relief. To be of lasting benefit the nerves and muscles must be fully restored by such treatment as is afforded by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Not only is the action and vigor of the bodily organs fully restored, but new, firm flesh is added, the form is rounded out, the weight is increased, and pallor gives way to that healthful glow of complexion which tells of the full enjoyment of health.

MRS. SYMONS, 42 St. Clair St., Belleville, Ont., states :—"Some weeks ago I began a course of treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and have found it a very satisfactory medicine. I was formerly troubled with nervous exhaustion and a weak, fluttering heart. Whenever my heart bothered me I would have spells of weakness and dizziness, which were very distressing. By means of this treatment my nerves have become strong and healthy, and the action of my heart seems to be regular. I can recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as an excellent medicine."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Smother A Cough

Press your hand hard enough over your mouth and you can smother a cough, but you can't cure it that way. The outside is the wrong end to work on.

Scott's Emulsion

thoroughly cures coughs because it strikes at the root of the trouble. The throat and lungs need a regular system of education to cure an old cough.

The point of value about Scott's Emulsion and coughs is that while Scott's Emulsion does soothe the raw throat and lungs, it also nourishes and heals the inflamed parts.

It replaces inflamed tissue with healthy tissue—the only real cure for an old cough.

Send for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

More Delicious

in flavor than the finest Japan tea grown

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea is fast becoming as popular as "SALADA" Black tea. Sold only in lead packets. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

ON THE FARM.

KEEPING YOUNG MEN ON THE FARM.

There is a turning point in the life of every young man. It is not always possible for others to detect it, but it is at such a time that he practically decides upon a vocation. The decision reached at that critical time is seldom reversed. The question arises, is it not possible to so influence young men at that crucial period that they shall decide to remain at home on the farm? asks Rev. C. L. Palmer.

It is a perfectly legitimate question. Many very desirable rural districts are suffering for want of young men. The business houses in our large cities are on the watch all the while for bright country boys and we are willing to share with them; but we are unwilling to have them take all and leave the farms without their bone and brain. If it is right for the towns and cities to send to the country for the young men, it certainly cannot be wrong on the part of the farmers to devise ways to keep the boys with them. The farmer's life affords the greatest opportunity for physical, intellectual social and moral improvement.

Parents can do no better than to give their children a good education. Some seem to have the impression that an education is liable to wean the boys and girls from the farm and homestead. On the contrary, I believe that there is no better way to teach young men to appreciate the farm than by either sending, or permitting them to be away for a while. The farmer boy must drink the water in some of our towns in order to appreciate the spring or well at home. Let him live in a dark room 6 by 9, and he will think of the large, light, airy room in the country. A few days in some of the boarding houses is usually sufficient to convince the young man that the only place to find the farmer's table is on the farm. But when the boys go from home to be educated they go, not to make dangerous experiments, but to procure intellectual culture. It is therefore important that they should attend only a first-class institution. The training of the average country school is not sufficient for the business man of the present.

DUTY AND PRIVILEGE.

It is both the duty and privilege of parents to make home the most attractive place on earth. No doubt some boys are driven from home by the attitude of parents. Too often the former are looked upon as if they were mere tools to be used and not enjoyed. It would be wrong for them not to work, but they should labor under congenial and profitable circumstances. No place on earth is capable of being made more delightful than the farmhouse. Throw open the parlor windows, raise the shades, start the fire, place some fruit and flowers on the stand, subscribe for dairy, religious, literary and scientific literature, purchase some of the latest and most interesting games, including chess and checkers. Have a dinner party once in a while and invite the young folks. Parents and children living on an equality will find their highest joy in ministering to the comfort of each other. And from these happy homes but few boys will go.

A special effort should be made to make farming financially profitable for the boys. After one has completed his education, he should lose no time in entering upon some work that will yield a reasonable compensation. If he cannot make money on the farm, he must go where he can, and it will not be difficult for such an one to procure a good position. But there is money to be made on the farm, and there is no valid reason why the farmers' sons should not be the ones to make it. There are different ways to accomplish this. It is not possible to lay down a rule, for circumstances differ; and the better way is to be governed by local conditions. The point I wish to impress is that many young men leave the farm because too often little or no financial inducement is offered them, and that the only way to keep the boys at home is to make some material advantage in it. Parents cannot afford to ignore such a consideration under existing conditions.

THE CHURCH HAS A PART.

The church and community have considerable to do with the solution of this perplexing proplem. It may be that some country churches have made religion distasteful to the young by being overconservative. The country church as well as the city church must provide for the social and intellectual as well as the spiritual. The pastor of a rural congregation can do no better than to organize a social or literary society, and after its formation not only attend and enjoy the meetings, but take an active part with the young people in everything they enjoy. Church officers under no circumstances should be indifferent to any of the interests of the young. Every country community should have a traveling library, rural free delivery, telephone, good roads and such other advantages as our civilization affords. Every attempt to improve the social, intellectual, financial and moral condition of the coming generation will find that the compensation is greater than the expense.

The future of the farming interests is vested in the young men. Agriculture is an industry that must not be allowed to suffer for want of competent managers. The life of both city and country is dependent upon it. We are willing that a proportion of the boys should move to town, and take advantage of the opportunities offered them, but we are not willing that the cities should take them all. We want the larger part to prepare the soil, plant the seed and gather the harvest, so that when we lift our eyes on the open fields and drink the pure water from the spring we can say that it is something the city cannot give or take away.

BARNYARD MANURE.

For seven years, the Ohio experiment station has been studying in the field the question of conserving and reinforcing barnyard manure. Director Charles E. Thorne says the result of this work is that manure, which is thrown into an open barnyard and permitted to lie there during the five months of winter, before it is drawn to the field, is producing an increase of crop, worth, at present prices, $2.40 per ton of manure, when the manure is spread on clover sod, the sod being plowed for corn and the corn followed by wheat and clover without further manuring or fertilizing.

When the manure, instead of being thrown into the barnyard, is taken directly from the stable to the field, the management and cropping being the same as above, we get an increase of crop to the amount of $3.-25 to each ton of manure. If, however, as the manure is being accumulated, it is dusted occasionally with the crude phosphate rock of the south, ground into a fine powder (called "floats" in the southern states), thus reinforcing it with phosphorus and possibly at the same time preventing some loss of ammonia, we get a total value of increase of $5.18; the odd 18 cents more than covering the cost of treatment. The work of the field has been supplemented by analyses made in our chemical laboratory, which show that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the fertilizing constituents of the manure may be washed out of it during the five months of winter exposure; they also show a very considerable reduction in total dry substance indicating that it has required considerably more than a ton of manure as thrown out of the stable, to produce a ton as taken from the barnyard. From investigations on the quantity of manure produced by cattle during the winter months of feeding, we are led to conclude that Ohio produces annually some ten million tons, and that of this undoubtedly more than half probably not less than three-fourths, is wasted.

EXERCISE FOR SOWS.

Sows carrying much flesh, made while confined in small pens, will prove at best unsatisfactory breeders. Exercise is easily secured in summer by the use of pasture, but the winters are so severe in the north that it requires some ingenuity to gain the desired end. Turning the sows into sheltered yards is a good plan and if litter from the stable is thrown in the yard, exercise will be gained while working this over in search of waste grains. If exercise can be secured in no other way, the sows should be driven for some time each day by the herdsman along a lane or roadway or about the yard.

DO NOT BE SENSITIVE.

We frequently see unfortunate instances of extreme sensitiveness in families, in which the mother or one of the children is all the time quivering from the pain inflicted by some perfectly innocent remark made by a brother or a sister, or one of the parents.

Thousands of people are out of situations, and cannot keep good places when they get them, because of this weakness. Many a good business man has been kept back, or even ruined, by his quickness to take offence, or to resent a fancied slight. There is many a clergyman, well educated and able, who is so sensitive that he cannot keep a living long. From his distorted viewpoint, some brother or sister in the church is always hurting him—saying or thinking unkind things, or throwing out hints and suggestions calculated to injure him in the eyes of the congregation.

Many school teachers are great sufferers from over-sensitiveness. Remarks of parents, or little bits of gossip which are reported to them, make them feel as if people were sticking pins in them, metaphorically speaking, all the time. Writers, authors, and other people with artistic temperaments, are usually very sensitive.

Do you speak English?—Ego gal wah kar dee mas kah?

NEURALGIC PAINS.

ARE THE CRY OF THE NERVES FOR BETTER BLOOD.

Enrich the Blood and Neuralgia Will Disappear—It is Only Those Whose Blood Is Poor and Watery That Suffer.

No part of the human system is more sensitive than the nerves. Many of the most excruciating pains that afflict mankind come from weak, shaky, shattered nerves, and among the nerve pains there is perhaps none causes more intense suffering than neuralgia, which generally attacks the nerves of the face and head, sometimes causing swift, darting, agonizing pains—at other times a dull, heavy aching feeling which makes life miserable. There is only one way to get rid of neuralgia and other nervous troubles, and that is through the blood. Poor, watery blood makes the nerves shaky and invite disease. Rich, red blood makes the nerves strong, and banishes all nerve troubles. No medicine in the world can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and nerve tonic; every dose helps to make rich, red blood, and ever drop of this new blood feeds and strengthens the nerves and banishes all nerve aches and pains. Among those who offer strong proof of this is Mr. John McDermott, Bond Head, Ont., who says: "A few years ago while working as a carpenter in Buffalo I got wet. I neglected to charge my clothes and next morning I awoke with cramps and pains throughout my entire body. I was unable to go to work so called in a doctor. I followed his treatment, but it did not help me. As I was unable to work I returned to my home at Bond Head. Here I consulted a doctor who said I was suffering from neuralgia but though he treated me for some time, he also failed to help me. I had often read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, do decided to try them. I had not used more than three boxes before I felt they were helping me. From that on I gained day by day, and after I had used some ten boxes I had fully recovered my old-time strength and have since been able to work at my trade without any trouble. The pains and aches no longer torture me and I have gained in weight. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills an invaluable medicine and shall always have a good word to say for them."

Neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, and the many other blood and nerve troubles all vanish when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are used—but you must get the genuine bearing the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around every box. Sold by druggists or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PUGILIST TO PREACHER.

Ex-Champion of England in the Salvation Army.

A picturesque preacher is to be heard at the Salvation Army Hall, Black friars road, London. He is "Billy" McLeod, who a quarter of a century ago was the lightweight champion boxer of England, and a well-known figure in sporting circles. It is 20 years ago since this muscular Christian joined the Salvation Army; since that time he has preached all over England.

At a recent meeting "Billy" stepped to the front and carefully removed the table on the platform. The reason for this was made clear very soon, for the preacher every now and then would indulge in a "round" with an imaginary foe as he told his enthusiastic audience about his past life.

His first fight, for $2 a side, was described in great detail by Billy, as also were subsequent ones, including the famous one with Jem Wright, of Sheffield. The preacher amused his audience when he told them that he found his fighting useful sometimes even now.

"I was at Eastbourne not long ago, and I saw three men insulting a girl I 'laid out' two of them, and gave the third in charge."

AN UMBRELLA LOCK.

An inventor, who has suffered from the common trouble of having his umbtella misappropriated, has devised a lock which fits round the handle, and covers the catch which you push down in opening. This lock can be easily operated by the owner, who knows the combination, and the proper arrangement of the discs forming this combiation can be judged by the number of clicks. Any stranger taking the umbrella would have to break it in order to open it.

AN AID TO MOTHERS.

It doesn't help a sick baby to give it "soothing" drugs. On the contrary, it lessens baby's chance of recovery. If your little ones show any signs of being unwell promptly give Baby's Own Tablets and see how speedily they will be bright, cheerful well and happy. This medicine is sold under a guarantee that it contains no poisonous soothing stuff, or hurtful drug, and it cures all the little ills of babyhood and childhood. Mrs. W. H. Austin, Farmington, N. S., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are just what every mother needs when her little ones are cutting their teeth. When my little one cries I give him a Tablet and it helps him at once. Mothers who use the Tablets will have no trouble with their babies." Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Your soldiers are very brave—Nee home hay E she wah tsu yoh go zi masu.

LEARN JAPANESE TONGUE

IT IS NOT A VERY DIFFICULT TASK.

The Sentences Are Much More Intricate Than the English.

The acquirement of a practical knowledge of Japanese is not such a terribly difficult task as a glance at the written language would suggest, the order in which the words are arranged being the most difficult point, not grammar or pronunciation. Nouns have no infections for gender, number or case, but are preceded or followed by particles, which serve these and other purposes. Masculine and feminine are shown by adding the prefix "o" or "on" for women, and "me" or "men" for males.

The personal pronoun is something seldom used in conversation at all, only being brought into play where entire ambiguity will result if it is omitted. Its place, however, is largely taken by honorary or self-deprecatory expressions, something peculiarly Oriental and one of the confusing factors

IN JAPANESE SPEECH.

In speaking of one's self one always uses deprecatory terms, verging from the mild to the most exaggerated character. Thus a Japanese will refer to himself in any one of the following phrases: Boku (servant), sessha (awkward person), sho-sei (small born), watakushi sel (selfish), soregashi (certain person), and many others of similar import, while the address to the other will partake of such forms as kimi (prince), nan ji (renowned), ki ga (beneath augustness), and so forth.

The verbs and adjectives often so closely resemble one another that it is really difficult to define them without a full knowledge of the sentence of which they are a part, and not always even then.

As a rule, the sentences are extremely complicated, for the Japanese usually tries to incorporate the whole of a statement, however complex it may be or however numerous its parts, within the limits of a single sentence, which thus frequently approaches the proportions of a paragraph, and is as much more intricate than an English sentence.

WRITTEN LANGUAGE.

In writing, the Japanese employ the Chinese system of ideograms, though this cumbrous method is sometimes modified a little by the use of the kana, the syllabary, or alphabet, which consists of 47 syllables, and governs the spoken tongue almost entirely. These 47 syllables are:

I, ri, yo, mu, ya, sa, ro, nu, ta, u, ma, ki, ha, ru, re, l, ke, yu, mi, wo, so, no, fu, me, ho, wa, tsu, o, ko, mi, he, ka, ne, ku, ve, shi, to, ye, na, me, te, su, chi, hi, ra, se, a.

To this list of syllables must be added the terminal n, and also the modifications of the meaning of some of them, which brings the total number up to 72. These changes include some modifications as t to d, h and f to b or p, s to z, and so forth. This is termed in Japanese the nigori. All purely Japanese words end either in a vowel or in the letter n, but the final u is generally silent, so that the word masu, for example, would be pronounced mas. The pronunciation of vowels is precisely the same as in Italian, save that they are slightly shorter.

There is no accent whatever in the Japanese tongue, and all syllables of a word and all words of a sentence are pronounced with equal stress laid on each.

In the brief vocabulary and list of sentences given in this article the Japanese rendering of the English words and sentences is given in syllables and the spelling is phonetic. The actual Japanese words are not given, but merely the pronunciation of each syllable in the sentence as nearly as it could be rendered in printed form, so that if one pronounce the Japanese rendering of each word or sentence just as it would be pronounced in English one will closely approximate the exact manner in which a Japanese would utter it.

NUMERALS.

1—It che. 2—Nee. 3—Song. 4—Shee. 5—Go. 6—Rocko. 7—Hit chee. 8—Hat chee. 9—Ku. 10—Jui it che. 11—Jui it che. 20—Nee jui. 30—Song Jui. Hundred—Yah Koh. Thousand—Seng. Million—Mong.

(The Japanese words are here given phonetically and should be pronounced as in English.)

Morning—Kis ah. Noon—He ro. Night—Bong. O'clock—Non gee. To-morrow—Ah soo. To-day—Ki oo. Good—Yo shi. Bad—Wah lucy. Yes—Ska ree. No—E nah. Woman—Oh nah. Man—Oh to ko. Boy—Ko doh mo. Baby—Ah kum bah. Hate—Ki rah oo. Fear—O saw lay roo. Respect—Song kay E. Wife—Sigh kum. Mother—Ha ha. Sister—Smi. War—Sen so. Peace—Hay wah. Warm—Ah tait kee. Cold—Say moo E. Street—Mah chee. Road—Me chee. Mountain—Yoh ma. Plain—He rah chee. Sea—Oo me. Lake—Ko see. Pretty—Kee ray nah. Will—Ah loo. Come—Kee ta roo. Go—U koo. Leave—Tat su. Winter—Foo you. Autumn—A ke. Summer—Not su. Spring—Ha roo.

Good morning—O ha yo, go zi mas.
Good-bye—Sigh yo no ra.
Good evening—Kum ba hu na.
How do you do?—E cah na des ka?
Are you well?—Yo go zi maska?
I am not very well—Wah tock she wah yo ar day ma sin.
I am sorry to hear it—So rah wah Oh kee no da koo des.
I am quite well—Wah tock she wah yo go zi mas.
Please speak English—Ego day ha nah shtay koh dos I.

"Bigglesworth is a multi-millionaire at last." "How do you know?" "Why, his wife came to church last Sunday wearing an old frock and her last fall's bonnet?"

SUFFERED TORTURE FOR FOUR YEARS

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED WM. DOEG'S RHEUMATISM.

He Was so Bad That He Could Not Lie Down, But Had to Sit Night and Day in a Chair.

Sunbridge, Ont., Nov. 7.—(Special)—Mr. William Doeg, of this place, now a hale, hearty man, tells of his almost miraculous cure of Rheumatism by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For four years I suffered excruciating torture," says Mr. Doeg. "I was scarcely an hour free from pain. I could not lie down to take rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair.

"I was treated for Rheumatism by several doctors and also tried several medicines without receiving any benefit. Almost in despair I feared I never again would be free from pain. Then I read of some remarkable cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I procured a box and soon found they were doing me good and before I had finished the second box I was entirely free from pain and a new man."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism by putting the Kidneys in shape to take the cause—Uric Acid—out of the blood.

A PEER AND HIS MINERS.

Lord Penrhyn Has Won a Victory Over Labor Leaders.

Losd Penrhyn will be remembered in connection with his many years' fight with his workmen, thousands in number, a fight in which the Government interfered in vain, not in behalf of the peer, but in that of the men. Lord Penrhyn held out, won the victory and not only that, but likewise the good will of the very men with whom he had been fighting. During the lifetime of his father, the latter had tried the experiment of working the quarries under the management of a committee of the men, which ended in chaos and disaster, from which they were rescued by the present Lord Penrhyn, who took them into his own hands and brought them back into a condition of prosperity.

This experiment of his father determined him to permit no outside interference with his property, and while he offered no objection to his men forming themselves into associations of the benefit order, he declined to allow them to import professional labor agitators from the outside, as officers of their unions, or to tolerate relations between the latter and other labor unions throughout the country, resolved not to expose himself to the danger of sympathetic strikes. It was this that brought about the war between his men and himself, and, rather than give way, he shut down his quarries 'To-day they are once more working in full blast, his men having yielded to his terms.

These are exceedingly liberal in the matter of pay and hours, far more, indeed, than in any other slate quarries where labor unions are in control. Moreover, he has established a system of pensions, and is extremely generous and indulgent in the matter of rent, all the workingmen in his employ being his tenants. Lord Penrhyn shows the same solicitude for the material and moral welfare for the people of his estates as other English territorial magnates, who are keenly alive to the fact that the possession of land carries obligations with it. Indeed, during the years that his men were on strike he refrained from expelling them from their holdings, and relieved their destitution, even while they were waging the bitterest kind of war against him. Lord Penrhyn is the second peer of his name. His father was a Scotch soldier, a Colonel Douglas, who married the daughter and heiress of George Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle, the value of whose estates was commensurate with the pride of his pedigree from Trevor Tudor, the founder of the Tribe of the Marches.

Guest—"Bring me a roasted chicken waiter!" Waitress—"Very sorry, but the chicken's out." Guest (sarcastically)—"Did it leave word when it would return?"

BY PROXY.

What the Baby Needed.

I suffered from nervousness and headache until one day about a year ago it suddenly occurred to me what a great coffee drinker I was and I thought maybe this might have something to do with my trouble, so I shifted to tea for awhile, but was not better, if anything, worse.

"At that time I had a baby four months old that we had to feed on the bottle, until an old lady friend told me to try Postum Food Coffee. Three months ago I commenced using Postum, leaving off the tea and coffee, and not only have my headaches and nervous troubles entirely disappeared, but since then I have been giving plenty of nurse for my baby and have a large, healthy child now.

"I have no desire to drink anything but Postum and know it has benefited my children, and I hope all who have children will try Postum and find out for themselves what a really wonderful food drink it is." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Both tea and coffee contain quantities of a poisonous drug called Caffeine that directly affects the heart, kidneys, stomach and nerves. Postum is made from cereals only, scientifically blended to get the coffee flavor. Ten days trial of Postum in place of tea or coffee will show a health secret worth more than a gold mine. There's a reason.

Get the book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

Shirt waists and dainty linen are made delightfully clean and fresh with Sunlight Soap. 5B

LIFE OF A TREE.

Have you any idea what is the average length of a tree's life? Information gathered by the German Forestry Commission assigns to the pine tree 700 years as a maximum length of life, 425 years to the silver fir, 275 to the larch, 245 to the red beech, 210 to the aspen, 200 to the birch, 170 to the ash, 145 to the elder, and 130 to the elm. The heart of the oak begins to rot at about the age of 300 years. Of the holly, it is said there is a specimen aged 410 years in existence near Achaffenburg, in Germany.

CERTAINLY.

Mrs. Prim—Mrs. Deafleigh, does your daughter have a chaperon?

Mrs. Deafleigh—What say? Oh, yes; she has a chap of her own.

MOOSE HUNTING.

The finest region in Canada for the hunter who wishes to secure Moose is the Temagami region in New Ontario, and now easy of access by the Grand Trunk Railway System and North Bay. All information regarding guides, routes, rates etc., can be had on application to agents or by addressing G. T. Bell, G. P. & T. A., Montreal.

The bill collector's work may not be very pleasant, but it has to be dun.

Twitchy Muscles and Sleeplessness.—The hopeless heart sickness that settles on a man or woman whose nerves are shattered by disease can best be pictured in contrast with a patient who has been in the "depths" and has been dragged from them by South American Nervine. George Webster, of Forest, Ont., says: "I owe my life to it. Everything else failed to cure."—44

Two more storeys have been added to the 25-storey International Banking building under construction at 63 Pine Street, New York. The completed structure will be 370 ft. high. It will be the tallest office building in the world.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Bitish India has the swiftest river in the world. It is the Sutlej, which in 180 miles, has a descent of 12,000 feet.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 22—01

The medical colleges of the five Swiss universities have more women than men. The reports for the year show 981 women to 76 men.

Itching, Burning, Skin Diseases Cured for Thirty-five Cents. — Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blotches and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors. 35c.—47

The toad is exceedingly greedy. It feeds continuously throughout the night, and in twenty-four hours consumes a quantity of insects equal to about four times its stomach capacity.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

I was very sick with Quinzy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,
MRS C. D. PRINCE.
Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

In 1894 no fewer than 30,528 horses were at work in connection with the tramways in England; in 1902 the number was 24,120; but last year the total fell to 20,005, and the number is destined still to diminish, as the tramways are rapidly becoming electrified.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

LADY COLONELS.

Another lady colonel has been added to the large number already in Germany. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has appointed his young wife honorary colonel of the Mecklenburg Dragoon Regiment, stationed at Parchim. Amongst the lady colonels of German regiments may be mentioned the German Empress, the Queen of Italy, Queen Wilhelmina and her mother, Queen Emma, all the sisters of the Kaiser, the Queen of Saxony, the Czarina, the Queen of Wurtemburg, and the Grand Duchess of Baden. The late Empress Frederick was the colonel of two regiments, and the German Empress also has a cavalry and an infantry regiment.

Imitations at best are imitations, substitutions never satisfy - Insist on having Blue Ribbon Tea.

POULTRY We can handle your poultry either alive or dressed to best advantage. Also your butter, eggs, honey and other produce.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

Owing to the stamp on a postcard coming off in his pocket, a Viennese merchant discovered that his friend was carrying on a clandestine correspondence with his wife. Messages were written in a minute hand under the postage-stamp on illustrated postcards. He got a divorce.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Russia has a number of monasteries in Palestine. A recent traveller was surprised to find them strongly fortified, and having loopholes for guns.

Manly Strength and Womanly Beauty depend on purity of the blood, and much of that purity depends on perfect kidney filtering. If these organs are diseased and will not perform their functions, man will seek in vain for strength and woman for beauty. South American Kidney Cure drives out all impurities through the body's "filterers"—repairs weak spots.—46

There are 9,201,531 negroes in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, more negroes than can be found anywhere else in the world excepting Africa.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The tobacco monopoly has yielded the Austrian Government the enormous net profits of $15,000,000 for one year.

The Governor's Wife a Prisoner.—Mrs. Z. A. Van Luven is the wife of the governor of the county jail, Napance, Ont., and was a great sufferer from rheumatism. When the best doctors in the community and "specialists" failed to help her, she buried her scepticism of proprietary remedies and purchased South American Rheumatic Cure. 4 bottles cured her.—42.

The annual catch of fish in American waters is 1,696,000,000 pounds, which represents a money value of $45,400,000.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

JAPANESE PATRIOTISM.

The following are reproduced as they were printed in a Japanese newspaper:

Midshipman Shibuye saw his mother before his departure to the front, when the following conversation passed between them:

"Mother, I shall not come back alive this time."

"Why should you not?"

"Mother, how can I live when I ought to die?"

Soldier K. Suzuki in one of his letters to his home mentions a most popular song sung by the soldiers at the front, which runs as follows:

He—When I go to the front bring up this child as a good citizen. When I die do not weep.

She—Why should I weep? Am I not a soldier's wife? Fight for the Emperor; the honor will abide with this child.

HOT SANDBAGS.

A sandbag is said to be greatly superior to a hot water bag, which many people prize so highly. Get some clean fine sand; dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove; make a bag about eight inches square of flannel fill it with dry sand and sew the opening carefully together, and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven or on the top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle or a brick. The sand holds the heat for a long time.

Successful experiments have been made in various forests in France in cutting trees by means of electricity. A platinum wire is made white-hot by an electric current, and used like a saw. In this manner the tree is felled much easier and quicker than in the old way. No sawdust is produced and the slight carbonisation caused by the wire acts as a preservative of the wood.

A horse in good condition can exist about twenty-five days without food, so long as he has plenty of water to drink.

La grippe, pneumonia, and influenza often leave a nasty cough when they're gone.
It is a dangerous thing to neglect. Cure it with

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

The cure that is guaranteed by your druggist.
Prices: 25c. 50c $1 S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can. 309

Friend—"You received a good many presents, didn't you?" Bride—"Yes, and just think how nice—most of them are from married friends, and we won't have to give them any in return."

Speechless and Paralyzed—"I had valvular disease of the heart," writes Mrs. J. S. Goode, of Truro, N.S. "I suffered and was often speechless and partially paralyzed. One dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me relief, and before I finished one bottle I was able to go about. To-day I am a well woman."—43

There's nothing is a name—unless you are a candidate for office.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"It's all nonsense, dear, about wedding cake. I put an enormous piece under my pillow, and dreamt of nobody." "Well?" "And the next night I ate it, and dreamt of everybody."

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no agent of ours in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 158

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL.

RAILWAY OPERATING

Is the special work of the

CENTRAL Telegraph School

TORONTO, ONT.

Write for particulars to
W. H. SHAW, - - Principal
Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

H.B.K. BRAND

BIG SHIRT

Made big enough for a big man to work in with comfort. Has more material in it than any other brand of shirt in Canada. Made on the H.B.K. scale it requires 39½ to 42 yards per dozen, whereas common shirts have only 32 to 33 yards.

That's the reason why the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt never chafes the armpits, is never tight at the neck or wristbands, is always loose, full and comfortable and wears well.

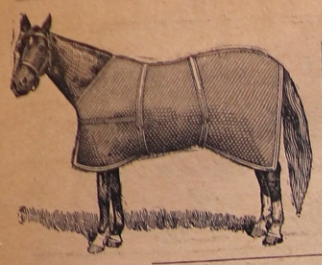
Each shirt bears a tiny book that tells the whole history of the "Big" Shirt, and also contains a notarial declaration that the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt contains 39½ to 42 yards of material per dozen.

Sold at all dealers but only with this brand:—

H.B.K. BRAND

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.
Montreal Winnipeg Dawson

ISSUE NO. 45.—04.



Large Stock

HORSE BLANKETS

and Covers.

MITTS,

LINED AND UNLINED.

Weather Strip for Windows and Doors,

in Large and Small Sizes.

Coal Scuttles, Coal Sifters.

Guns, Rifles, Game Bags, Covers,

and everything in DEER HUNTERS' SUPPLIES.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

Plain Glass Stand and Hand Lamps.

We put New Rubber Rolls on Wringers.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, - - MILL ST.

Headquarters for INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO JAN. 1, 1905, 15c.

Five Cents a Drink.

Five cents a drink. Does anyone think
That that is really the price of a drink?
"Five cents a glass," I hear you say;
Why that isn't very much to pay.
Ah, no, indeed, 'tis a very small sum
You are passing over 'twixt finger and thumb;
And if that were all you gave away
It wouldn't be very much to pay!

The price of a drink? let him decide
Who has lost his courage and lost his pride,
And lies a groveling heap of clay,
Not far removed from a beast to-day.
The price of a drink? let that one tell
Who sleeps to-night in a murderers' cell.
Honor and virtue, love and truth,
All the glory and pride of youth,
Hopes of manhood, the wealth of fame,
High endeavor and noble aim;
These are the treasures thrown away,
As the price of a drink from day to day.

The price of a drink! If you want to know
What some are willing to pay for it, go
Through that wretched tenement over there
With dingy windows and broken stair.
There poverty dwells with her hungry brood,
Wild-eyed creatures for lack of food.
There shame in a corner crouches low;
There violence deals its cruel blow;
And innocent ones are thus accursed
To pay the price of another one's thirst.

"Five cents a glass!" Oh, if that were all,
The sacrifice would indeed be small!
But the money's worth is the least amount
We pay; and whoever will keep an account
Will learn the terrible waste and blight
That follows the ruinous appetite.
"Five cents a glass! does anyone think
That that is really the price of a drink?
—Critic.

No Drinkers Need Apply.

The Grand Trunk system informs all its employees that "intoxication or the use of intoxicating liquors, will be sufficient cause for dismissal," and also that persons frequenting gambling houses or places where liquor is sold, will not be retained in the service. Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway threaten any of its servants found frequenting gambling houses, saloons or disreputable houses with immediate discharge, and forbid the use of intoxicating liquors under any circumstances and at all times. The Intercolonial Railway will only employ persons of sober habits, forbids frequenting taverns, and holds persons in authority as responsible for the character of their subordinates.

Forty-four thousand coal miners will be out of work by a strike of coal hoisting engineers in Illinois.

A moonlight battle took place in Manchuria on Sunday night, in which the Japanese were victorious.

The remains of the late Paul Kruger have been removed from The Hague for conveyance to South Africa.

At a wedding feast in St. Petersburg eleven guests were burned to death and five others are missing.

Wilber Davis, son of Mr. Samuel Davis, Belmont Township, living about ten miles from Havelock, shot himself accidentally on Tuesday morning. He was twelve years of age, and was hunting in company with his father and brother at the time. His father, hearing the shot, went to him and found the boy dead, with a charge in his left side below the heart, and the empty gun lying near.

Herb. W. Ewdards Injured.

Herb. W. Edwards, of Des Moines, Iowa, got a fall on an icy walk last winter, spraining his wrist and bruising his knees. "The next day," he says, "they were so sore and stiff I was afraid I would have to stay in bed, but I rubbed them well with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and after a few applications all soreness had disappeared. I feel that this bottle of Pain Balm saved me several days' time, to say nothing of the suffering." This liniment is for sale at the Drug Store.

THE LAW OF MOTION.

Effect of Dropping a Weight on and Off a Moving Car.

If a person were to jump into the air from the floor of a car in a rapidly moving train his feet would reach the floor in a direct line to the very spot from which he jumped, in accordance with the second law of motion, which says: If there be two or more causes of motion taking place in two different right lines, whether inherent in the body or external to it, their effects do not interfere, nor does either diminish or augment the effect of the other. In other words, when a force acts upon a body in motion the change of motion which it produces is in the direction and proportioned to the magnitude of the force which acts. Those who move on a railroad at the rate of thirty miles an hour, or forty-five feet in a second, do not find the relation in which they stand to the objects in the car in any degree changed by the velocity. Take a stone by way of illustration—instead of the person jumping—and it, like the passengers, has a common motion onward with and derived from the train, and when let fall from the hand it retains that motion during its descent. At the beginning of its fall it would have the speed of the train in a horizontal direction, and gravity would act upon it in a vertical direction, and it would fall as if the car was without motion. If the stone be dropped outside from the platform of the car to the lower step thereof instead of to the ground it will be found that in accordance with the laws stated it will fall in a direct vertical line, the same as does the stone let fall inside the car. The stone, if dropped to the ground outside, likewise falls in a direct vertical line, but it has lost the onward motion of the train and is left behind.

A Sweet Joke.

An American army officer who was in Cuba during the Spanish war was extremely dissatisfied with the cooking. He insisted that the Cubans put sugar into everything they cooked. At last he announced that he would eat nothing but boiled eggs. "They can't sugar them," he declared. So he ordered them next morning. But before he appeared at the table another officer had filled the salt cruet with sugar. When the "kicker" appeared, his eggs were brought to him. He opened them with a gloomy complacency and sprinkled over them plenty of the doctored salt. At the first mouthful he turned purple. "Sugared! Sugared!" he exclaimed and rushed from the table.

She Had No Foreign Complaint.

"Is it true that you were very seasick on the trip over?" asked Mrs. Goodart.

"Yes, indeed," replied the old lady.

"Why, I understand your daughter left a sure remedy in your stateroom before the ship sailed."

"No, indeed, there wasn't nothin' there but a bottle of something for mal de mer, an' I knew I didn't have no foreign disease like that."

He Cashed It.

"Porter," said the man who finds fault, "there's a draft in my section of this sleeping car." "Well, sir," was the reply, accompanied by an outstretched hand, "dar ain' but one way to git rid ob a draft." "What's that?" "Cash it."

A Suggestion.

Shortleigh—To be honest, old fellow, I'm rapidly growing dissatisfied with my own company. Jokeleigh—Great Scott! Why don't you marry and join some club?

Natural Conclusion.

Child (in berth of night steamer)—Mother, I'm so sleepy. I want to go to bed. Mother—But you are in bed, my dear. Child—No, I'm not. I'm in a chest of drawers.—Exchange.

Each succeeding day is the scholar of that which went before it.—Syrus.

CATS AND DOGS.

The Enmity That Exists Between Them and the Reason of It.

Why does the dog hate the cat? Scientists have been investigating the enmity between these animals, and they believe that the instinctive hatred which certain beasts feel for each other is due to inheritance from ancient times when the animals met in a wild state and preyed on each other.

The enmity between cats and dogs seems to be due more to hatred on the part of the dog than of the cat. The latter animal apparently hates dogs because dogs chase her, while the dog hates the cat because she is a cat.

A cat will feed at a place where a dog has been without betraying any signs of anger, but a dog generally becomes excited and wild if he scents the trail of a cat anywhere near his food or sleeping place.

Now this enmity is not to be explained by anything that happens between dogs and cats in domesticity or anything that ever happened between them as long ago as human history goes. In all these thousands of years dogs and cats have been kept as pets, and of all animals they are the two which should be the most friendly.

But the reverse is the case. One naturalist, Dr. Zell, seeks it in the fact that the common cat not only looks like, but smells like, the great cats of prey. And of those cats of prey there is one, much like a domestic cat in many ways, which hunts dogs by preference. This big cat is the leopard.

The domestic cat and her larger relative, the wildcat, have never harmed the race of dogs, but their great speckled cousin is and always has been the most ferocious of dog murderers, and the cat must pay for it.

Authorities agree that there is no animal that the leopard would rather eat than the dog. As a result there are many villages in the districts in which leopards are plentiful where nobody can keep a dog. The great cats will not hesitate to break into the houses to seize their favorite dish.

But, says the doubter, the modern dog certainly could not have known leopards in many thousands of years. He has been a domestic pet in regions where there have been no leopards since man first appeared.

That is true, says Dr. Zell. But he points to the fact that dogs have a habit of turning around several times before they lie down. This, he says, is due to the fact that when they were in a wild state they had to do this to press down leaves and twigs in order to prepare a bed for themselves, and as they have not overcome this habit in all their years of domesticity it is quite natural that they should still inherit fierce hatred of any creature that smells like a leopard.

Dogs and cats are not the only animals that still show inherited fear or hatred of other beasts which they have never seen themselves. Thus the rhinoceros is frantically in fear of anything white, and naturalists say that this is because once upon a time some big white animal hunted him. But that must have been long ago, for there are no big white animals now where the rhinoceros dwells.

Chickens that have never seen a fox will cackle and run in fear if they come across the place where the animal has passed or where his carcass has been dragged. If a fox has been anywhere near a cat's drinking dish the cat will not approach it.

A Spoiled Dinner.

Mme. de Mazarin certainly was eccentric and unfortunate, according to the memoirs of Marquise de Crequy. She never gave a reception without some accident happening. When she had a supper party the kitchen was certain to catch on fire. She gave a grand fete champeter and in order to make it more realistic sent for a flock of real sheep, a heifer and a shepherd's dog. The flock was to pass behind a glass screen. An unruly buck smashed the glass, and the entire flock, with the heifer and dog, rushed in upon the audience and scattered it. Some of the sheep got access to the supper table, and so there were no refreshments to speak of.

The Prince of Waterloo.

After the battle of Waterloo the Duke of Wellington was created Prince of Waterloo, and four pensions were conferred on him and his descendants. A Belgian paper states that in the great book of the Belgian public debt there are four entries every year of payments to the Prince of Waterloo. They are 80,106 francs 14 centimes, 492 francs, 35 francs 89 centimes and 3 francs 47 centimes, or a total of more than £3,000.

He Does Go Round Buttin'.

At a dinner recently given in London an American actor proposed the conundrum, "What goes round a button?" After the problem had been given up by the party he gave the answer, "A goat." There was a moment's silence.

Finally one of the women spoke up. "Why," she said in a puzzled tone, "I didn't know they ate buttons."

His Point of View.

"Do you think the world is growing better?"

"No, confound it! I dropped the nickel the conductor gave me in change this morning, and it rolled off the car."

Changed It.

The Lady—That isn't the same story you told me before. The Beggar—No, lady; you didn't believe the other one.

The greedy eye always misses more than a generous one.—Chicago Tribune.

Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain, and could find no relief, but one day when visiting a friend I ran across **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,**—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out."—MISS ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Executive Committee, Minneapolis Study Club.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safe-guard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

Kind of Men Needed To-day.

Men who put character above wealth.

Men who will not lose their individuality in a crowd.

Men who will be as honest in small things as in great things.

Men whose ambitions are not confined to their own selfish desires.

Men who are true to their friends through good report and evil report, in adversity as well as in prosperity.

Men who do not believe that shrewdness, sharpness, cunning and long-headedness are the best qualities for winning success.—Chicago Journal.

Good Habits.

Good physical and mental habits will make a clean, healthy, happy man or woman. Study how to be well and cheerful. Make it your business to be healthy and strong, to be full of good cheer and hope, and you will find after awhile that you won't have to try, but it will be just natural for you to be so. —Medical Talk For the Home.

Truly Good.

"What is your idea of a truly good wife?" asked the youth.

"A truly good wife," answered the Cumminsville sage, "is one who loves her husband and her country, but doesn't attempt to run either."

Dangerous Scheme.

The Mother—How can I get my boy to do right? The Friend—Give him good advice. The Mother—But he always does just the contrary of what I recommend. The Friend—Then give him bad advice.

Out of the Question.

Her Husband—I suppose a woman would have to be quite a philosopher to be indifferent to her appearance. She—She'd have to be a lunatic.

A Speaking Likeness.

Mrs. Fondmar—Don't you think baby grows more like me every day? Fondmar—Yes, dear, especially so since she began to talk.

A Remarkable Photograph.

In some respects one of the most remarkable war photographs ever made was secured by a man named Meyer, a correspondent for a German illustrated newspaper, during the war in South Africa. Meyer was with the Boers, and one day, during one of Buller's attacks along the Tugela, he took a position on the firing line. The fire from the British batteries across the river was very heavy during the preliminary part of the assault, and shells literally rained on the low lying kopjes occupied by Botha's army. Meyer thought he saw a good opportunity to secure a fine picture, and he jumped out of his "schanze" to snap it.

Just then a big liddite shell exploded within a few feet of him, killing him instantly. I afterward secured the camera, which was comparatively uninjured. When the film it contained was developed I discovered that Meyer had made a beautiful photograph of the huge shell which snuffed out his life. I sent a copy of the picture to his residence in Germany.—Everybody's Magazine.

A Deathbed Pun.

Puck relates a story concerning the late Senator Alexander T. Goodwin of Utica, who left behind him the reputation of never having been too tired nor too ill to give or take a joke. During his last illness a relative, knowing the senator's extreme fondness for brandied peaches, sent to his sickroom a small jar of that most delicious preserve. A few days later the relative called and was admitted to the sickroom. Quickly turning on his pillow and without giving his caller time to extend the usual formalities, the sick man exclaimed, "My dear Louise, how can I ever thank you for those delicious brandied peaches?" "I thought you would appreciate them, Alexander," returned the caller modestly. "Ah, yes; ah, yes!" he assented, with a smile which broadened and finally broke into a chuckle that seemed almost noisy in the hush of the sickroom, as he added, "And how much more I appreciated the spirit in which they were sent!"

They Pretend to Marry.

In Russia every woman marries or pretends to marry, be she princess or peasant. If the girl is of the opinion that no one will ask her in wedlock she leaves home. The peasant girl goes to some distant district and soon returns home a widow, saying that she married while away and her husband died during their honeymoon. The girl of more fortunate position goes upon far travels. In a year or two her friends hear that she is wedded to some foreigner, whom, if she does not win by her charms alone, she gets by her affection plus a dot. In a year or two she returns to Russia a broken hearted widow. No embarrassing questions are put to her, for in Russia it is considered bad form to mention a dead man to his living widow. All this goes to show in what high repute Russian women regard the institution of marriage.

All Fools' Day.

Brand in his "Popular Antiquities" gives the following extract from the Public Advertiser of April 12, 1769, for the Jewish origin of the custom of making fools on the 1st of April:

This is said to have begun from the mistake of Noah sending the dove out of the ark before the water had abated, on the first day of the month which among the Hebrews answers to our 1st of April, and to perpetuate the memory of his deliverance it was thought proper, whoever forgot so remarkable a circumstance, to punish them by sending them upon some sleeveless errand similar to that ineffectual message upon which the bird was sent by the patriarch.—Notes and Queries.

A Novelty.

Down in the Old Dominion the people used to set much store by their pedigrees. An anecdote is told of the captain of a steamer plying at a ferry from Maryland to Virginia who, being asked by a needy Virginian to give him a free passage across, inquired if the applicant belonged to one of the F. F. V. "No," answered the man, "I can't exactly say that; rather to one of the second families." "Jump on board," said the captain. "I never met one of your sort before."

Now is the Time To Buy

your substantial FELT BOOTS, RUBBERS, LEGGINGS and OVERSHOES for Fall and Winter Wear. We have prepared a *big* stock of first-class Boots, Rubbers, etc for your careful inspection, and we are confident that we can give you the *best values* to be obtained anywhere else in town. Come and examine our stock and prices.

See Our Three Values in Ladies' Wear.

Ladies' Dongola Lace Boots, very new toe, patent tip, heavy fair-stitched sole, at $1.25.

Ladies' Pebble Lace Boots, fleece lining, best value in town, $1.25

Ladies' Foxed Felt Lace and Button Boots, in Dongola and Pebble Leather foxing, very neat in style, at $1.25.

When wanting to purchase a warm outfit for Fall and Winter Wear don't fail to call on us.

Of course our Hand Made Work is in the lead. Repairing done promptly and neatly at

GEO. REYNOLDS,

P.S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. SHOE KING.

HARDWARE!

Just placed in stock another Car of British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles.

Don't forget that I keep Steel Siding and Shingles for all kinds of buildings. I keep a cheap Steel Siding suitable for Hog Pens, Drive Houses, etc. I am selling large quantities of these goods.

Just got in another car of Portland Cement.

500 prs. Mittens and Gloves, prices marked down low.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

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A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking economies; fancy work; household hints; fiction, etc. Subscribe to-day, or, send 5c. for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

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THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

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Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

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JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE. | STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1904. | Vol. XXVI, No. 9.

Ward's Clothing.

Frost-Proof Garments

Frosty Weather is here now. You'll want Warm Clothing and Furs. We would ask you to inspect the largest and best assorted stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets, - $6.00 to $15.00.
Men's New Style Overcoats, - $5.00 to $15.00.

Men's and Boys' READY-TO-WEAR SUITS

made especially for our Fine Trade, and the brand, WARD'S Ready-To-Wear, is a guarantee that carries confidence that you are wearing the BEST. We ask you no more in price than others and give you better values. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Wear Ward's Clothing and prove what we say.

Our Fine Ordered Clothing Department is in FULL SWING.

We have a full selection of the Newest Patterns and Colorings in SUITINGS, TROWSERINGS and OVERCOATINGS, and it is a good time now to leave your measure and get the latest We'll give you Fit, Finish and Workmanship second to none.

UNDERWEAR.

Time to change. We have anything you want in Underwer from 50c. a suit to $4.50.

FALL CAPS.

Just opening a shipment of the Caps that is being worn by the best people.

GLOVES AND MITTS.

75 dozen to choose from—25c. to $2.50, prices to suit your needs.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE LEADING CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

Underwear. Underwear.

This is the place to buy your Underwear. Best and cheapest in town.

Children's Vests, 10c., 15c. and 25c. each.

Boys' Extra Heavy Wool Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c.

Ladies' Vests and Drawers, 18c., 22c., 25c. to $1.00 per garment.

Men's Extra Heavy Wool Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, 45c., 50c., 60c.

Men's Wool Underwear, 50c., 60c., 75c. each.

Heaviest Cardigan Jackets in town, $1.00 and $1.10.

Extra Fine Cashmere Hose, 25c. pair.

Ladies' and Children's extra heavy, all wool Hose, plain and ribbed, all sizes, 15c. to 50c. pair.

Children's Fine Cashmere Hose, in cardinal, white and black, 25c. pr.

Men's Heavy Wool Socks, 20c., 25c. to 40c. pr.

Girls' and Children's Wool Hoods, 25c., 40c. to 50c.

Some short ends of DRESS GOODS for cost.

Remnants of Heavy Cloth for Children's Coats at less than half-price.

See our Ladies' and Children's Coats before buying.

If you want a cheap Coat or Overcoat. Try us.

A lot of HATS for 25c. and 50c.

Bring your Beans, Apples, Butter, Eggs, Fowl, etc.

C. F. STICKLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1905, 10c.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
Handsome and Serviceable

for old and young are to be found in our extensive stock that we are just opening up for your inspection. Many new designs in Silverware, China and Novelties.

We have also a nice line of GRAMOPHONES in stock. Nothing equals them for entertaining. Make your family a Xmas Present of one and you will never regret it. Prices $13.50 to $45.00.

W. H. CALDER,
Jewelry, Stationery and Fancy Goods

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1905, FOR 10c.

Fall Cleaning the Orchard.

Much can be said in favor of an annual fall orchard cleaning, although many of our fruit-growers are indifferent in this matter. Aside from the fact that there is more leisure after the fruit has been gathered than in the rush of our early spring, when so many odds and ends must be attended to, there are many urgent and convincing reasons why our orchards should be very carefully cleaned of rubbish and litter during late fall and early winter.

People often wonder how it happens that certain insects appear in such alarming numbers during the summer. A few careful observations during the winter will show how these insects pass the cold period of the year. The egg masses of the tent caterpillars will be found encircling the smaller branches. If these bracelets of eggs be removed whenever seen, much serious injury will be averted the following spring. The canker-worms pass the winter in the egg state, and these eggs are often to be seen in masses on branches. The codling-worm passes the winter in a cocoon, under bits of bark, boards, and in crevices, and a general clearing will get rid of many of these troublesome pests. The grapevine flea-beetle and the plum curculio pass the winter in their full grown beetle condition in sheltered spots, often near the base of the plant. Squash-bugs also winter over full-grown in sheltered spots, under boards, and in corners of outbuildings.

There is also a necessity for a thorough cleaning up of the orchard for the purpose of destroying many of the fungi which remains on the ground in diseased leaves and fruit. It is a well-known fact that many injurious fungi produce winter spores, and though the leaves decay, the spores do not. In early spring these will produce spores which will soon spread to the early leaves. The diseased fruit, plants, and leaves, should be burned, not thrown on the manure pile, for then the spores will be able to survive the winter, and reproduce the disease the following season. Moreover, many fungi persist in the leaves as delicate threads, which develop rapidly in the spring and produce spores which are soon blown by the wind to the leaves, where they germinate and produce disease.

It may be safely said that if all leaves, decaying fruits, and diseased twigs be burned at the approach of winter, the damage from fungous diseases would be lessened very materially.

Railway Building in the West.

The C. P. R., during the summer, laid down nearly four hundred miles of new track in the North-West; built several new bridges, straightened out curves, altered gradients, did some double-tracking, and commenced work in connection with the great irrigation scheme in the North-West.

The company has not completed its programme, which will receive fresh attention in the spring. For the present, the season is over; hundreds, even thousands, of Italians are being paid off, and there will probably be a question during the winter months as to the duty of the government in the premises.

Next season will witness the purchase of at least two new boats for the Atlantic service of a degree of fastness which will be a distinct advance upon anything which now offers, while the Pacific trade will be strengthened by the addition of at least two, if not three, new steamers.

Grant Memorial Hall, Kingston, was dedicated as the convocation hall for Queen's University Monday evening.

Long before the crop in the North-West was cut, the C. P. R. had made energetic preparations to handle it. No matter how many cars the C. P. R. could supply the number would not be sufficient to move the entire crop at a given moment. This is a problem which no railway on this continent could face. At the same time there are, this season, at the disposal of the company several thousand new cars which were ordered in advance. The company now has something like twenty-five thousand cars, and the works are turning new ones out at the rate of some fifteen per day. Advices received by the C. P. R. state that the price of wheat will likely contine to stiffen, owing to the fact that whereas in the western states there is considerable rust, in the North-West there is complete immunity from this disease, and the wheat is, for the most part, of the best quality.

Wellman's Corners

From our Correspondent.

The quarterly meeting of the circuit was held in the Methodist church here on Sunday last. The meeting was largely attended, and Mr. Balfour preached an interesting and instructive sermon.

The Orangemen held a meeting in their hall here on the evening of the 3rd. The drums and flutes made lively music for a time, but your correspondent wasn't informed whether they were celebrating the election of the Tory candidate in this riding, or the victory of the Grits throughout the Dominion, or whether it was some private business belonging to their order.

Miss Eva Crookshanks and Mr. and Mrs. Westcottt were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dracup on the day of our anniversary.

Mrs. (Dr.) W. C. Wootton and children, who have been visiting friends here, returned to their home in Buffalo last week.

Mr. Samuel Wallace of this place carried off the 2nd prize in the ploughing match on Mr. Lester Anderson's farm last week. This makes the third year that Sam has won a prize at ploughing.

Messrs. Bert Nix, T. Wootton and E. Jackman have gone deer hunting.

A young son made its advent into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Reed on the morning of All-Saints day. It came in time for the election, but it didn't record it's vote.

Mrs. Joseph Hogle is sinking slowly but surely.

Mrs. Wm. Gullett was summoned to Prince Edward last week, to attend the funeral of Mr. David Thompson, a relative.

Mr. Chas. Pounder, who is in Belleville Hospital, suffering from blood poisoning, is much better, and it is thought that he will recover. He has, however, had to have one of his fingers amputated.

Harry Balfour of Stirling was the guest of Bert Anderson of this place on Saturday and Sunday.

Halloway

From Our Correspondent.

The Public School at Zion's Hill are preparing for a concert to be given on Thanksgiving. An admission of 15 cts. is to be charged and the proceeds expended on the school. The plan is an excellent one and should interest the parents as well as many others.

The concert on Friday evening last was indeed very good, but the audience was not large, owing to the unfavorable weather.

Mr. Jas. McMullen, Jr., returned on Tuesday from Assiniboia and North Dakota, where he has been for the past few months.

Mrs. Ira Simmons, of Corbyville, visited friends in this vicinity last week.

Mr. Harry Dafoe moved his family to Massassauga on Monday last, where he intends residing.

Foxboro Notes

(From our Correspondent.)

Mrs. Fred Roote is on a business trip to Guelph.

Mrs. Almon Reid is seriously ill of a complication of diseases. Dr. Faulkner is in attendance.

Miss Crowe of Albert College accompanied her friend, Miss Flo Thompson, home and spent Sunday with her parents at the parsonage.

Quite a number from here attended the Quarterly sesvices at Marsh Hill last Sunday.

November.

What ho, November?
Autumn crowns the glowing sphere,
Winter's grasp is full of cheer,
You between them sad and drear
Bind your brows with leafage sere,
Saying, 'I remember
When the year was not a bier—'
Ah, woe, November!

If so, November,
Months like varying moods are sent—
May is rapture, June content,
Strength is with October blent,
But when pale Discouragement
Tends a dying ember,
Weakly bent and sorely spent,
Then, io, November!

Yet, O November,
Red and gold before you glow,
Dazzling near you shines the snow;
Grief like yours is brief, and so
Think not that with you I'll go
Sighing 'I remember!'
Weeping low and wailing—no,
No, no, November!

When You Have a Bad Cold

You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendeny toward pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all of these requirements and for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds stands without a peer. For sale at Drug Store.

The First Dollar Saved

Is a declaration of independence which keeps getting stronger and louder and more impressive as your bank account grows. There is nothing calculated to make you more self-reliant, nothing that will give you greater confidence in yourself than those dollars you have put by for a rainy day. $1.00 will open an account with this Bank.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.
STIRLING BRANCH.
W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

A BIG ITEM IN Small Ribbons.

75 Pieces

SATIN BABY RIBBON,

in all leading colors, suitable for Fancy Work, regular 3c. yd. now on sale at 6 yds. for 10c. or

25c. per piece of 18 yards.

MEN'S FUR COATS.

35 Coats to choose from in various lines of reliable manufacture at $15.00 to $60.00.

LADIES' FUR GARMENTS.

JACKETS in Black Marten, Moscow Lamb, Astracan, Bocarian, Electric and Near Seal, at $20.00 to $50.00.

CAPERINES—Special values in large sizes at $7.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00.

ALASKA SABLE RUFFS — Trade winning values in select qualities at $10.00, $12.50, $14.00, $15.00.

BIG PANT VALUES.

Not necessarily big in size, although we have them 32 to 44 waist measure; but decidedly *big* in wearing worth and weight. See them in our West Window. Made of Tweeds and Etoffes, and sold cheap at $1.25 and $1.50 pair.

Peter Thompson Reefers.

We have a complete assortment of these Natty Reefers for Boys; as well as Boys' Raglan Coats at $3.50 to $5.00.

Special Dark Grey Reefers for Boys at $2.00.
" " " Overcoat " at $3.00.

GLOVES.

50c.—See our Lined Kid Gloves for Men, a regular 75c. Glove for 50c.

Bronco Mitts

for Men and Boys. The best wear and weather resisting, every-day wearer ever offered in a cheap Mitt. Lined and unlined Mitts and Gloves, 25c. to 50c. pair.

POULTRY.

Will take any quantity of Chicks and Turkeys, alive or in shipping shape, at Top Cash Price, at station, Wednesday, Nov. 23rd.

W. R. MATHER,
Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

☞ Paying 20c. doz. for Eggs.

= Shoes That Stand =

on their merits and are good for all weathers are what we sell. In the matter of perfect fitting we pay close attention. Our line of Shoes are recognized as stylish in appearance, first-class material and reasonable in price.

Ladies wear the EMPRESS SHOE. You can get them here.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Repairing neatly done and charges moderate. We sew rips free.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

☞ Eggs taken in exchange.

POULTRY WANTED.

The subscriber has made arrangements to purchase Poultry of all kinds, either alive or dressed, the coming season. Will take any quantity of Live Chickens at 6c. per lb., cash. Will also take Turkeys, Ducks and Geese, for which highest price will be paid. Delivery to be made at Stirling Station, Wednesday, Nov. 23. Starve 12 hours before boxing. For particulars apply to W. R. Mather, Stirling, or to

T. J. THOMPSON,
Spring Brook.

Marmora Flour Mills.

The mill has been thoroughly overhauled and improved, and new power wheels added. Chopping done while you wait. Flour and Feed for sale. Highest prices paid for grain.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

FARMERS.

You can get your grinding done any time now at the Gullett Mill. Also, best Flour for sale.

☞ Sawing done in the Spring.

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THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture	1.80
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

JAPS CLOSER TO PORT ARTHUR

Defenders Abandon the Main Forts and Outlying Works.

JAPS ARE CLOSER.

A despatch from London says: The official report issued by the Japanese Legation on Monday is the latest reliable news from Port Arthur. Rumors from Chefoo and Shanghai represent the besiegers as having made considerable further progress Saturday, when, it is stated, several Russian counter-attacks at Erhlungshan were repulsed with great loss to the defenders, who abandoned the main forts and outlying works.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph does not support these rumors. He confirms the official statement, and adds that the Japanese are halfway up the slopes of Erhlungshan and Shanshoshan. They have four large forts facing those Russian positions, and are mounting naval guns on them. The Japanese have repeatedly stolen into the native town, under cover of darkness, but have been invariably driven out by daylight, losing heavily. The Japanese works are two miles and a half away from the Russian batteries at Liaotishan, but elsewhere they have wormed their way to within a quarter of a mile of the outer enceinte. The fighting is now principally with rifles, the big guns being seldom used.

An examination of all the reports printed in the morning newspapers creates the impression that the fall of the fortress is not likely to occur in the immediate future unless by surrender, although the northern and eastern forts will soon, it is expected be occupied by the Japanese, who continue landing reinforcements at Dalny.

Very long pgess despatches detailing events from July onward are printed. They contain descriptions of curious siege devices improvised by the Japanese, among them being wooden mortars, hooped with bamboo, from which gun-cotton grenades are fired at ranges of from 50 to 200 yards. These mortars are declared to be very effective. Many kinds of shields have been invented and have been found to be very useful. One steel bullet-proof shield weighs 32 pounds. It is fixed with straps to a man's shoulders and covers his whole body. There are slits for the eyes and holes for the hands. These are effectively used by the men when cutting wire entanglements.

ARMIES SUFFER FROM COLD.

A despatch from London says:—According to the despatches received here from the front, the intense cold, which is accompanied by snow, hail and dust storms, adds to the hardships of both armies on the Sha River. There is a scarcity of firewood, and the risk of drawing one another's projectiles prevents the lighting of fires except occasionally. The soldiers burrow in the ground like rabbits for protection from the cold.

The correspondents on either side believe that the hardships the troops are undergoing are likely to induce the commanders to seek a forcible issue out of their troubles at an early date. In no case will either withdraw until another battle is fought. The Japanese seem to have a slightly more advantageous position. Neither army seems to be yet losing many men from disease, despite the cold, in addition to which the Russians are suffering, according to one account, from shortness of food.

SNOW IN MANCHURIA.

A despatch from Gen. Kuroki's Headquarters says:—The positions of the two armies are unchanged. The Russians continue infrequent and ineffective bombardment, principally at night or in the early morning, with heavy guns, devoting their energies chiefly to the Japanese left, where the lines are nearer than elsewhere.

The Japanese refrain from firing. There is a sharp exchange, indicating firing somewhere on the lines almost every night.

The cold weather of the past week culminated on Friday in a sharp wind and flurries of snow. The ground is frozen but the soldiers build few fires for warmth, lest they draw the Russian shots. They have remarkably and ingeniously well constructed shelters of corn stalks wherever they are unable to occupy Chinese houses. Fur overcoats are being used.

SAD CELEBRATION.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: There was little attempt on Thursday to celebrate, except in a perfunctory way, the tenth anniversary of the accession of Emperor Nicholas. The imperial family attended a Te Deum at the Kazan Cathedral, and there were services in all the churches. Later the troops were paraded, the theatres gave free exhibitions to the school children, and there was music and other holiday displays in the parks. But, on account of the war and the anxiety regarding the situation at Port Arthur everything was on a small scale.

BALM FOR ALEXIEFF.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: It is understood that Admiral Alexieff, after a sojourn in the apartments in the Winter Palace that are being prepared for him, will be appointed Governor of Moscow. He will succeed the Grand Duke Serge, who will assume the command-in-chief in the army at St. Petersburg, replacing the Grand Duke Vladimir. The Grand Duke is ill.

TOWNS ARE DESERTED.

A correspondent at Mukden writes: "I have traveled for forty miles along the Russian front. It is a stupendous martial spectacle. The country around is bare, the crops being for the most part trampled on and destroyed.

"I saw only one village where any Chinese were living, although I passed through forty towns lately very populous. The villagers have fled, not because of Russian cruelty, but because of bullets and shrapnel. The soldiers are using the furniture and rafters of the deserted houses, and felling the trees for fuel.

"I met only a score of Chinese, mostly peddlers. The only woman I saw was an old one, searching among the ruins of her home. Chinese translators are now unnecessary, as there are no Chinese in the villages. Those in Mukden understand well enough.

"Figures resembling vigorous Chinese men dot the field. These are Russian soldiers in Chinese winter dress. In startling contrast with the cheerful autumn weather are the deserted villages and barren fields, wherein are multitudes of starving dogs, and great flocks of crows.

"The whole country is burrowed by trenches and artillery positions. Some are occupied, and many abandoned. In some places the ground is strewn with fragments of shells. Blood-stained boots cut from wounded legs, and pieces of cloth, are there too, and Japanese knapsacks. The mud walls of the villages are pierced by loop-holes. The soldiers at the front are living snugly in underground bomb-proofs. Russian graves are everywhere."

NOT WAR, BUT BUTCHERY.

A despatch from Vienna says: The Allgemeine Zeitung says that the Pope, in an interview, declared that the Russo-Japanese contest was no longer war, but butchery. It was most regrettable that all the civilized powers were indifferent instead of combining in great common action to end it. He hoped that Divine providence would soon stop the bloody struggle. He had intended to issue a manifesto against war in the abstract, war in these modern times being an absurdity, but glory was both blind and deaf.

ADMIRAL BETRAYED PLANS.

A despatch from Tokio says: It has transpired that the loss of the Hitachi Maru and the damage done to the Sado Maru by the Vladivostock squadron was owing to information having been given to the enemy by a Japanese admiral on the staff here. Telegrams were despatched to Fusan and communicated to the Russians by wireless telegraphy, which enabled the fleet to locate the transports soon after they left Moji.

The admiral was found guilty of treachery, and his death sentence was read out to him by his intimate friend and comrade.

The staff assembled and entered the room, which had been cleared of all furniture. The prisoner was made to take off his uniform. He was then beaten to death by his comrades.

The admiral received a cheque on the Russian Chinese Bank for £12,000 for the information which caused such a blow to Japanese arms and is believed to have prevented the capture of Port Arthur.

The Hitachi Maru was loaded with the largest and best siege guns in Japan, and also carried two armored trains and railway plant.

The Sado Maru is docked at Moji for repairs. She carried 500 engineers and miners and thousands of pounds' worth of stores, besides a number of details.

Capt. Campbell, who commanded the Hitachi Maru, was killed after giving orders to ram the Rurik, which sank her and poured a heavy fire on to the deck of the transport.

His widow has received £500 from the Japanese Government.

HERE'S A REAL PROPHET.

Goosebone Man Says Winter Will be a Hard One.

A despatch from Reading, Pa., says:—The annual prediction of Elias Hartz, the 90-year-old goosebone weather prophet, was made this week after Mr. Hartz had examined the breast bone of a goose hatched last spring. He said:—

"I find that the bone is dark all the way through, and according to the discolorations the winter of 1904 and 1905 will be very severe. It will start early in November, and continue until late in the spring. The indications are that we shall have some great snowstorms. The bone indicates that the temperature will be very low, and there will be an immense crop of ice. My advice to the people is:—Fill your coal bins, and do it early, and you'll never have cause to regret the advice of the goosebone man."

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST

French Steamers Collide Off the Coast of Algeria.

A Bona, Algeria, despatch says: A hundred persons were drowned last night by the sinking of the French steamer Gironde, after having been in collision with the French steamer A. Schiaffino near Herbillon, 23 miles from Bona. The Gironde left Bona with 110 passengers, of whom one hundred were Algerian natives.

THE ELECTION RETURNS

GOVERNMENT HAS MAJORITY OF SIXTY-THREE.

Ontario and Prince Edward Island Give a Conservative Majority.

HOW IT STANDS.

	Con.	Lib.	Ind.
Ontario	47	38	1
Quebec	10	53	1
Nova Scotia	0	18	
New Brunswick	6	7	
P. E. Island	3	1	
Manitoba	4	5	
N. W. Territories	1	8	
British Columbia	0	4	
	71	134	2

Liberal majority 63.

Elections to be held: Quebec, Gaspe, Manitoba, Dauphin; N.W.T., Mackenzie, Yukon; British Columbia, Comox, Kootenay, Yale-Cariboo.

ONTARIO.

Conservatives Elected.

Algoma	A. C. Boyce.
Brantford	W. F. Cockshutt.
Bruce N	L. L. Bland.
Carleton	Ed. Kidd.
Dufferin	Dr. Barr.
Dundas	A. Broder.
Durham	H. A. Ward.
Elgin E	A. B. Ingram.
Elgin W	Wm. Jackson.
Frontenac	M. Avery.
Grenville	J. D. Reid.
Grey E	Dr. Sproule.
Haldimand	F. R. Lalor.
Halton	D. Henderson.
Hamilton E	Samuel Barker.
Hastings E	W. B. Northrup.
Hastings W	E. Gus Porter.
Huron E	Dr. T. Chisholm.
Huron S	B. B. Gunn.
Huron W	E. N. Lewis.
Kent W	H. S. Clements.
Lambton E	J. E. Armstrong.
Lanark S	Hon. J. Haggart.
Leeds	Geo. Taylor.
Lennox and Addington	Uriah Wilson.
Lincoln	E. A. Lancaster.
Middlesex E	Peter Elson.
Muskoka	Wm. Wright.
Norfolk	Lieut.-Col. Tisdale.
Northumberl'd E	E. Cochrane.
Ontario S	P. Christie.
Peel	R. Blain.
Perth N	A. F. McLaren.
Prince Edward	Geo. O. Alcorn.
Renfrew N	Hon. Peter White.
Simcoe E	W. H. Bennett.
Simcoe S	H. Lennox.
Stormont	R. A. Pringle.
Toronto Centre	E. F. Clarke.
Toronto E	A. E. Kemp.
Toronto N	Hon. G. E. Foster.
Toronto S	A. C. Macdonell.
Toronto W	E. B. Osler.
Victoria and Haliburton	S. Hughes.
Waterloo N	J. E. Seagram.
Waterloo S	G. A. Clare.
York S	W. F. Maclean.

ONTARIO.

Liberals Elected.

Algoma	A. E. Dyment.
Brant	Hon. Wm. Paterson.
Brockville	D. Derbyshire
Bruce S	P. H. Mackenzie.
Essex N	R. F. Sutherland.
Essex S	A. H. Clarke.
Glengarry	J. R. Schell.
Grey N	W. P. Telford.
Grey S	H. H. Miller.
Hamilton W	Adam Zimmerman.
Kent E	D. A. Gordon.
Kingston	Hon. W. Harty.
Lambton W	Dr. T. G. Johnstone
Lanark N	T. B. Caldwell.
London	Hon. C. S. Hyman.
Middlesex W	W. S. Calvert.
Nipissing	C. A. McCool.
Northumberl'd W	J. B. McColl.
Ontario N	Geo. D. Grant.
Ottawa	N. A. Belcourt.
Ottawa	Robt. Stewart.
Oxford N	Hon. J. Sutherland
Oxford S	M. S. Schell.
Parry Sound	R. J. Watson.
Perth S	G. H. McIntyre.
Peterboro E	John Finlay.
Peterboro W	R. R. Hall.
Prescott	Edmond Proulx.
Renfrew S	A. A. Wright.
Russell	Norman Wilson.
Simcoe N	L. McCarthy.
Thunder Bay and Rainy River	Jas. Conmee.
Welland	W. M. German.
Wellington N	Thos. Martin.
Wellington S	Hugh Guthrie.
Wentworth	W. O. Sealey.
York N	Sir Wm. Mulock.
York Centre	Arch. Campbell.

Independents Elected.

North Middlesex..V. Ratz (Lib.)

QUEBEC.

Conservatives.

Argenteuil	G. H. Perley.
Beauharnois	J. G. H. Bergeron.
Charlevoix	R. Forget.
Dorchester	*J. B. Morin.
Huntingdon	Dr. R. N. Walsh.
Jacques Cartier	*F. D. Monk.
Laval	*J. Leonard.
L'Islet	Dr. Paquet.
Montreal, St. Antoine	H. B. Ames.
Sherbrooke	Dr. Worthington.

Names marked * are present members.

QUEBEC.

Liberals.

Bagot	*J. E. Marcil.
Beauce	*H. S. Beland
Bellechasse	*O. E. Talbot.
Berthier	*P. E. Archambault
Bonaventure	*C. Marcil.
Brome	*Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Chambly-Vercheres	*V. Geoffrion.
Champlain	*J. A. Rousseau.
Chateauguay	*J. P. Brown.
Compton	A. B. Hunt.
Drummond-Arthabaskaville	*L. Lavergne.
Gaspe	*Hon. R. Lemieux.
Hochelaga	*L. A. Rivet.
Joliette	J. A. Dubeau.
Kamouraska	*E. Lapointe.
Labelle	*H. Bourassa.
Laprairie-Napierville	R. Lanctot.
L'Assumption	*C. Laurier.
Levis	*L. J. Demers.
Lotbiniere	*E. Fortier.
Maisonneuve	*Hon. R. Prefontaine.
Maskinonge	H. Maxrand.
Megantic	Theo Lavere.
Missisquoi	*D. B. Meigs.
Montcalm	*F. O. Dugas.
Montmagny	*A. Lavergne.
Montmorenci	Geo. Parent.
Montreal St. Ann's	*D. Gallery.
Montreal St. James	*H. Gervais.
Montreal St. Lawrence	*R. Bickerdike.
Montreal St. Mary's	C. Piche.
Nicolet	Hon R. Lemieux.
Pontiac	Fred. Hodgins.
Portneuf	J. J. Voisard.
Quebec, Centre	*A. Malouin.
Quebec, East	*Sir W. Laurier.
Quebec, West	*W. Power.
Quebec County	*Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
Richelieu	*A. A. Bruneau.
Richmond-Wolfe	*E. W. Tobin.
Rimouski	*J. A. Ross.
Rouville	*Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
St. Hyacinthe	A. M. Beauparlant.
St. John-Iberville	*L. P. Demers.
Shefford	*C. H. Parmelee.
Soulanges	A. Bourbonnais.
Stanstead	H. Lovell.
Temiscouata	*C. A. Gauvreau.
Terrebonne	Desjardins.
Three Rivers-St. Maurice	*J. Bureau.
Two Mountains	*J. A. C. Ethier.
Vaudreuil	Dr. G. Boyer.
Wright	Sir W. Laurier.
Yamaska	O. Gladier.

Names marked * are present members.

Independents.

Chicoutima—Saguenay—J. Girard.
Wright—H. A. Goyette.

Nova Scotia—Conservatives None.

Nova Scotia—Liberals.

Annapolis	S. W. Pickup
Antigonish	C. F. McIsaac.
N. Cape Breton & Victoria	D. D. MacKenzie.
South Cape Breton	Alex. Johnston.
Colchester	F. A. Lawrence.
Cumberland	H. J. Logan.
Digby	A. J. S. Copp.
Guysborough	J. H. Sinclair.
Halifax	Wm. Roche.
Halifax	M. Carney.
Hants	Mayor Black.
Inverness	D. A. McClellan.
King's	Sir F. Borden.
Lunenburg	A. W. McLean.
Pictou	E. M. Macdonald.
Richmond	D. Finlayson.
Shelburne and Queen's	Hon. W. S. Fielding
Yarmouth	B. B. Law.

New Brunswick—Conservatives.

Charlotte	G. W. Ganong.
King's & Albert	G. W. Fowler.
Queen's and Sunbury	R. D. Wilmot.
St. John City and County	A. A. Stockton.
St. John City	Dr. J. W. Daniel.
York	C. S. Crockett.

New Brunswick—Liberals.

Carleton	F. B. Carvel.
Gloucester	O. Turgeon.
Kent	O. J. Leblanc.
Northumberland	W. S. Loggie.
Restigouche	Jas. Reid.
Victoria	Hon. J. Costigan.
Westmoreland	H. R. Emmerson.

Prince Edward Island—Conservatives.

Queen's E	A. Martin.
Queen's W	A. A. Maclean.
Prince	A. A. Lefurgey.

Prince Edward Island—Liberals.

King's.....J. J. Hughes.

Manitoba—Conservatives.

Dauphin	Glen Campbell.
Macdonald	W. G. Staples.
Marquette	Dr. Roche.
Provencher	A. A. C. LaRiviere.
Souris	Dr. Schaffer.

Manitoba—Liberals.

Brandon	Hon. C. Sifton.
Dauphin	T. A. Burrows.
Lisgar	Hon. T. Greenway.
Portage la Prairie	John Crawford.
Selkirk	S. J. Jackson.
Winnipeg	D. W. Bole.

Northwest Territories—Conservative

Calgary	L. McCarthy.
Yukon	Dr. A. Thompson.

Northwest Territories—Liberals.

Alberta	M. McKenzie.
Assiniboia, E	J. G. Turriff.
Assiniboia, W	W. Scott.
Edmonton	F. Oliver.
Humboldt	A. J. Adamson.
Mackenzie	Dr. E. L. Cash.
Qu'Appelle	Levi Thompson.
Saskatchewan	J. H. Lamont.
Strathcona	H. Talbot.
Yukon	F. T. Congdon.

British Columbia—Liberals.

Comox-Atlin	Wm. Sloan.
Kootenay	W. A. Galliher.
Nanaimo	Ralph Smith.
New Westminster	J. B. Kennedy.
Vancouver City	R. G. McPherson.
Victoria	Geo. Riley.

Note.—Elections in Comox-Atlin, Kootenay and Yale and Cariboo postponed. Conservatives none.

FELL INTO THE CRATER.

The Cone of Vesuvius Caused Startling Explosions.

A despatch from Naples says:—The cone on the crater of Mount Vesuvius, which formed during the late eruption, fell into the crater on Tuesday with a tremendous roar. There immediately ensued explosions that shook the whole mountain, followed by the emission of an immense black column, which gradually spread, falling in the form of ashes over the surrounding country within a radius of 25 miles. The disturbance lasted but a short time.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Nov. 8.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red winter quoted at $1.-03 to $1.04 outside. No 2 goose nominal at 89 to 90c east, and No. 2 Spring at 98c east. Manitoba wheat unchanged. No. 1 Northern quoted at $1.03½, No. 2 Northern at $1, and No. 3 Northern at 95c, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 31½ to 32c low freights, and at 31 to 31½c north and west. No. 1 new white is steady at 32½c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 45 to 46c middle freights; No. 3 extra, 43c; and No. 3 at 41c middle freights.

Peas—The demand is fair with prices firm at 64 to 65c outside.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 63½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 62c. Canadian corn is nominal at 53 to 55c west.

Buckwheat—The market is nominal at 51 to 54c at outside points.

Rye—No. 2 quoted at 74 to 75c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.35 to $4.40 in buyers' sacks, east or west. Straight rollers of special brands, for domestic trade, in barrels, $4.65 to $4.75. Manitoba flours unchanged; No. 1 patents, $5.70; No. 2 patents, $5.-40; and strong bakers', $5.30, on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $14.50, and shorts at $17.50 to $18. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $19 and shorts at $21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at $1.35 to $1.40, and hand-picked at $1.45 to $1.50.

Cranberries—The market is steady at $8 per barrel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 30 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7 to 7½c per lb. Comb honey, $1.25 to $2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track, Toronto, the latter for No. 1 timothy.

Straw—Car lots are quoted at $5.50 to $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots at 65c per bag on track. Small lots, 75 to 80c per bag.

Poultry—The demand is moderate, with offerings fair; Spring chickens, 9c per lb; yearlings, 6½c to 7c per lb.; ducks, 8 to 9c per lb; geese, 8 to 9c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 16 to 17c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 13½ to 15c; low to medium grades, 11 to 12½c; creamery prints, 19 to 20c; solids, 18 to 19c.

Eggs—Case lots of fresh are selling at 20 to 21c per dozen, and pickled at 19c.

Cheese—Single cheese, 9½c per lb., and twins 9¾ to 10c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots of general run quoted at $6.50 to $6.75. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8¾ to 9c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $15 to $15.50; do short cut, $18.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; do. heavy, 12c; rolls, 9¾ to 10c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard.—Tierces, 8c; tubs 8½c; pails, 8½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 8.—Grain.—Oats, 38 to 38½c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 37 to 37½c; American yellow, No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 59c; white, No. 2, 59 to 60c; buckwheat, 59 to 59½c. Flour—Manitoba patents, $5.-80, and strong bakers', $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.85 in wood; choice, 90 per cent. patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.45 to $2.55, and 25 to 30c extra in wood. Rolled oats—$2.32½ per bag, $4.90 in barrels. Feed—Ontario bran in bulk at $17 to $18; shorts at $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $21. Beans—Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6¼c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾ to 7¼c; kettle renderedi 8½ to 9¼c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; heavy fat hogs, $4.50; mixed lots, $5; select, $5.25 off cars. Cheese—Ontario white, 9¾c; colored, 9½c; Quebec, 9 to 9½c. Butter—Finest grades, 19½ to 19¾c, ordinary finest, 19c; medium grades, 18 to 18½c, and Western dairy, 15 to 15½c. Eggs—Select new laid, 24c; straight gathered, candled, 20c; No. 2, 14 to 15c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Nov. 8.—Flour Wheat—Spring scarce; No. 1 Northern, spot, $1.23½; Winter, no demand; No. 2 red, $1.21½. Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 63c; No. 2 corn, 61c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 32½c. Barley—Western, c.i.f. 45 to 58½c. Canal freights—Steady.

Milwaukee, Nov. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.16 to $1.17½; No. 2 Northern, $1.12 to $1.15; May, $1.-11⅞ asked. Rye—No. 1, 84 to 84½c. Barley—No. 2, 54 to 55c; sample 35 to 53c. Corn—No. 3, 53 to 58c; May, 45⅞c asked.

Minneapolis, Nov. 8.—Wheat—December, $1.15⅞ to $1.15½; May, $1.-05¼ to $1.15⅞; July, $1.14¼; No. 1 hard, $1.20; No. 1 Northern, $1.-16⅞; No. 2 Northern, $1.12⅞. Flour—First patents, $6.25 to $6.35; second do., $6.18 to $6.20; first clears, $4.40 to $4.50; second clears, $3 to $3.20. Bran—In bulk, $15.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 8.—There was a very light run at the City Cattle Market to-day, and the average quality of the offerings was poor.

Export—The export trade is fair; prices are not running high. There were one or two good loads, and prices were quoted at $4.60 to $4.65 the top.

Butchers—The market is steady for good cattle, but easy for the common and rough stock. Still too many of the latter offering, and not enough of the former. Picked cattle are fetching as high as $4.40 to $4.50, but loads of mixed will not average more than $3.65.

Feeders—The run of feeders seems to be drawing to a close for the season. Good loads of short-keep sold at $3.50 and medium to good lots at $3 to $3.40.

Stockers—Market about steady for good quality.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade slow and prices easy, except for lambs, which are about steady.

Milkers—A good demand for milk cows at from $30 to $60 each

Hogs—The market is weak, and prospects are lower. Quotations are $4.90 for selects and $4.65 for lights and fats.

A GREAT COAL AREA.

Reports on Extent of Basin South of Kamloops.

An Ottawa despatch says: A preliminary report by Dr. R. W. Ellis, of the Geological Survey, on the Quilchesma coal basin, Nicola Valley, B. C., is another evidence of the wonderful extent of the mineral resources of the Pacific Province. Diamond Vale, as the new field is called, is situate forty-six miles south of Kamloops, and is reached by driving along the Government wagon road. Dr. Ellis was sent out by Mr. Sifton to ascertain the extent of the Quilchesma field. As a result of investigations made by Mr. R. A. Johnston and himself, Dr. Ellis is of the opinion that the Quilchesma coal basin comprises about fourteen square miles. From an examination of a number of outcrops it appears that there are at least six seams of bituminous coal, and probably a seventh. It is the intention of Vancouver and New York capitalists to develop the property immediately. Good markets for the coal will be found in the towns and cities along the line of the C. P. R. from Revelstoke to Vancouver.

BREEDING OF HORSES.

Should be One of the Leading Industries of the Territories.

Last year an attempt was made to organize an annual Territorial auction sale of horses along the lines of the pure-bred cattle sale held annually at Calgary, which has proven successful. After consulting the majority of the larger breeders throughout the Territories, it was found that some objection existed to putting their horses up to public sale The opinion seemed to prevail that while selling pure-bred cattle by public sale might be entirely feasible owing to the fact that an inspection of the animal coupled with the reading of the pedigree in the published catalogue would generally convey all the information the average buyer would require, the case is entirely different with horses. The amount of labor that has been devoted to handling and educating a horse is an important item and can best be explained by the owner himself. Certainly an auctioneer could not with in reasonably limited time do justice to the subject as convincingly as the owner himself could. Other objections exist against the auction sale system for horses on a large scale at the present time, which it is not necessary to go fully into.

It is, however, conceded on all sides that the breeding of horses ought to be one of the leading industries of the Territories, and also that the difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory cash market, at least for the lighter classes of horses, is one of the most serious obstacles under which the industry is at present laboring. Under the circumstances the directors of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, at a meeting recently held, had another plan under consideration, which it is believed will fully meet the case. Arrangements have been completed for the holding at Calgary in the third week of March, 1905, a three days' "Horse Fair," under the auspices of the association and the Dominion and Territorial Departments of Agriculture. The event will be thoroughly advertised in Eastern Canada, Manitoba and the Territories, and not the slightest difficulty is anticipated in gathering buyers enough to absorb all the horses entered for the fair. Over one hundred horses are already in sight, and every effort will be made to have at least three hundred on the grounds.

The object of the fair is to bring buyer and seller together, and all deals will be made privately in the same manner as at all the large live stock centres in the United States. Outside buyers are generally deterred from purchasing in the West owing to a lack of knowledge of the country and the time, trouble and expense involved in visiting individual ranchers to make up carloads. The annual horse fair will solve this difficulty effectively and is, therefore, with the support of the breeders, bound to be a success.

Chief of Police Legault of Montreal has resigned.

The Times says British trade reports show that recent improvement is fairly well maintained.

It is said the Imperial authorities are in communication with the Government of Canada, as well as the Governments of the other self-governing countries in the British Empire, in regard to State assumption of wireless telegraphic systems.

ODD WAYS OF VENGEANCE

ADMIRAL PUT BRASS KNOCKERS ON BATTLESHIP.

Spanish Asylum Authorities Threatened to Let Loose 700 Lunatics.

A very amusing case of vengeance comes from Clemposuelos, a village near Madrid. At that place is an asylum which accommodates 2,000 inmates, and which is managed by the local monks. It has been the custom of certain provinces in the neighborhood to send their lunatics to the asylum, paying quarterly for their keep and the necessary medical attendance. For a long time, however, the province of Madrid has stopped payment, although it has contributed 700 inmates. The amount which the province owes totals $100,000.

As matters stand it seems that the province will not pay a farthing of this money, so the institution, out of revenge, has threatened to set free the 700 lunatics unless the sum be paid. The news created such a terrible commotion that the Government was compelled to intervene, and so the matter stands for the present.

Chief Justice Sir John Madden has taken very remarkable vengeance upon the morning journals published at Melbourne. For some time there has been an amusing quarre, between the Bench and the Press, the newspapers alleging that the Court hours were too short altogether, and that public inconvenience resulted as a consequence. Sir John Madden has now quite staggered the counsel and the newspapers by sitting until

SIX O'CLOCK EVERY DAY.

A short time ago a deputation of barristers waited upon him and remonstrated, but he replied that so long as the public, as represented by the Press, considered that the Court was consulting its own ease, he would continue to sit late. It need hardly be said that he has already converted the reporters to his views on short hours.

One of Britain's best known admirals has taken revenge upon the Government for its niggardliness in not providing him with sufficient paint. The Government, according to Mr. Gibson Bowles, in the House of Commons not long ago, provided him with sufficient paint to paint only one side of his ship. Thereupon, he painted the other side in imitation of red bricks, and stuck in a green door upon which he fitted a brass knocker. The admiral explained that as he had to find the money, he thought he should have the right to select the design, and to paint his own ship as he liked.

Very few people know the cause of the long delay in awarding the medals to the successful British and American merchants and manufacturers who exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The Commissioner-General of the Exhibition in explaining the cause of the long delay, said that he had handed in the lists bearing the names of the British and American merchants, together with the other lists, yet

THE MEDALS WERE NOT SENT.

It appears that the engraver to whom the work was intrusted was an ardent pro-Boer, and every time he saw a British-looking name on the lists he very coolly put his pen through it. It was not until a considerable time had elapsed that he was detected, and the work was given to another man, hence the delay in striking the medals.

An amusing case of political revenge was brought to light a short time ago. A banquet was being given to M. Combes, the French Premier, at Laon, a little while ago. It appears that the caterer owed to a political opponent of M. Combes the sum of fifty dollars. The creditor, with the aid of a local lawyer, had quietly arranged to levy distress on the victuals just as the Prime Minister and his party were about to sit down to dinner. It was hoped that in this manner the proceedings might be spoilt entirely. At the last moment, however, the caterer was fortunate enough to get wind of the contemplated revenge, and he paid the money, thus quite spoiling the little plot.

An actress was dismissed from a company playing at Radomin, in Poland, and she took a very curious revenge upon another actress of whom she was extremely jealous. Several hundred people had gathered on the occasion of a dramatis performance, given in aid of the Russian Red Cross Society. All of a sudden sneezes were heard in all parts of the house, and soon several hundred people were sneezing vigorously together. Although laughter followed, the violence of the sneezing continued, and many people began to

BLEED AT THE NOSE.

At last the play had to be brought to a conclusion, and the audience dispersed, amidst loud "atchoos." Afterwards it was discovered that the dismissed actress had strewn the floor with red pepper and other nasal irritants.

A Parisian chemist suffered greatly from the impudent curiosity of his hall-porter. This man regularly detained the chemist's letters, and read them. Hence it was that the chemist concocted a very clever scheme of revenge, which was to prove the guilt of the hall-porter, and at the same time to punish him for his prying. The chemist addressed a large package of papers to himself and posted it. Then he went calmly to his laboratory to await developments. He had not long to wait, for the inquisitive hall-porter steamed open the package, and to his astonishment read the following message:

"I have caught you in the act. You cannot deny your indecent curiosity. Shall I denounce you? No, I will leave you to your conscience, and you may throw this into the fire."

The hall-porter in his terror did as directed, and so completed the chemist's revenge. No sooner did the paper fall into the fire than there was a deafening explosion. The room was filled with poisonous fumes and the unhappy man was flung on his back half dead with fright. Of course, the paper had been chemically prepared by the ingenious chemist.

The revenge to be dreaded most is that of the Bank of England. This is according to some reminiscences which ex-Inspector Davidson, of Scotland Yard, has communicated. He states that the man, or gang of men, who crosses the Bank of England, finds out that the Bank spares neither money, nor time, nor talent in order to obtain its revenge. When a forgery has taken place it does not matter where the gang has its headquarters, nor how clever the leader may be, it does not matter in the slightest what influence surrounds and protects them. When once the Bank of England starts out in pursuit, it never ceases until it has run down the criminal. The search may take years, but in the end the Bank always succeeds.

MESSAGES ON TAPE.

Invention by Which Two Systems Work Together.

Stephen Dudley Field, nephew of the Atlantic cable inventor, has recorded successfully the Morse alphabet on paper by means of wireless telegraphy, says the New York Herald.

The feat which has baffled electrical experts since telegraphing without wires became established commercially was made possible by Mr. Field's invention of what he calls an amplifier. It is an electrically delicate machine of wire coils and magnets so adjusted as to record all variations in the electric current which passes through it.

It occupies less than a half cubic foot of space, and one of its most novel features is the use of threads of glass one one-thousandth of an inch in diameter to truss and connect some of the smaller parts. In the demonstration the usual telephone receiver was cut out from the electrolytic responder which received the wireless message. The current was turned into the amplifier and the message was clicked out in printed Morse characters on the tape. The amplifier, Mr. Field explained, was nothing but a mechanical miscroscope for electricity.

The inventor declares that all the attachments, such as photograph reproducers and the like, now in use for wire telephone and telegraph lines may be made by the amplifier available for ocean cable system. By means of it a land line may be joined directly to a wireless one and by this means a message might be sent through either waves from London across the ocean to New York, and there turned into a wire and carried without interruption to San Francisco.

The same amplifier applied to ocean cables, it is asserted, will more than double the present speed of transmission and will allow the connection of cables and wireless or land lines direct, so that messages may be sent around the world by one operator without its being repeated from station to station.

THE ANGRY MOTHER.

She was angry.

The boy had been in trouble again. The boy usually was in trouble of some kind, and give an a mother's patience will give out in time.

"You're the worst-behaved boy in the neighborhood," she said.

The boy's father looked up from his paper as if somewhat astonished, but one glance was sufficient to convince him that he didn't care to get mixed up in the affair.

"You're always in some kind of a scrape," she went on. "I don't see why you can't act like other boys."

The boy had nothing to say. A boy learns early in life that there are times when there is nothing for him to do but hold his peace, and the lesson stands him in good stead later in life when he marries.

"I never heard of Willie Long squirting water at the little girls when they are coming home from Sunday-school," she continued, in earnest tones. "I never see Jack Billings throwing stones into mud puddles to splatter people, and Tommy Tucker never talks back to his elders or speaks disrespectfully to his mother."

"I haven't said a word," protested the boy.

"Not to-day," admitted his mother; "but yesterday I was actually ashamed of you because of your impertinence; and to-day I saw you swinging on the Brown's gate, when you have been repeatedly told not to, because it pulls off the hinges. You have had a fight with Harry Jones, too. I'm sure I don't know what to do with you to make you behave properly."

This seemed to be an opportune time for the boy's father to chip in, so he suggested:—

"I quite agree with you, my dear. I think we ought to do something to improve George's manners. He's too rough and noisy and regardless of the rights of others. He seems to have a reputation as the worst-behaved boy in the neighborhood, and——"

"Who says he's the worst-behaved boy in the neighborhood?" demanded his mother, promptly. "It was probably that man Billings that you go to town with in the morning, and I want to say right out now that his Jack is as bad as two of our Georgie. Or maybe the Longs have been talking. If our Georgie was as rough and unmannerly as their Willie they would have reason to talk, and you can just tell Mr. Long so the next time you see him. Worst-behaved boy in the neighborhood! Well, I'd just like to have somebody try to tell me that."

The only use a girl has for a dude is to make some man jealous.

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE

ELEPHANT HUNT IN SWAZILAND.

How a Gallant Sportsman Lost His Clothes, But Saved His Life.

Capt. Medlicott of the Royal Irish Rifles and Mr. Ballard, late of Lumsden's Horse, accompanied by several natives, set out from Embabane for the elephant bush to the east of Mapungwana's, says the Swaziland Times. They succeeded in getting right into the middle of a troop and fired, upon which the elephants made off, with trees snapping and bushes cracking. The hunters followed, led by Umhlope, the tracker, and at last confronted a huge elephant.

The tusker trumpeted "charge" and the rifles rang out—there was only his big chest to aim at, for he raised aloft his trunk—he came full speed across the clearing, a red-mouthed, glaring, tusked, screaming, active mammoth. Mr. Ballard made a rapid flank movement to the right; his objective was the thorn tree; he and the elephant arrived there together. Down came the tree in front of the elephant. Ballard's gun was flung in the middle of the clearing, and boughs and thorns pinned the hunter to the ground. The elephant swerved like a skater doing the outside edge. Umhlope, the tracker, did not wait. With a yell to Capt. Medlicott of "Run, boss!" he made a frantic leap for the fig tree which his trained eye had located as the best harbor of refuge. Then the elephant charged Capt. Medlicott, who saw three feet in front of him a hole in the ground.

He didn't wait to investigate, but with the agility of a hunted rabbit, and the thunder of the elephantine charge in his ears, he dived feet first down the aperture. His gun, which he had held aloft, crossed the hole, and remained outside, almost dislocating his arm with the jerk. For a moment he was so dazed that he didn't know where he was, but a few seconds sufficed to reassure him. He had landed in one of the old mealie pits of

A DISUSED KRAAL;

those circular excavations about five feet high and eight feet in diameter in which natives empty their grain through the little hole, sufficient for an adult to pass through, that connects with the surface.

Thinking of Mr. Ballard, the captain crept quietly up to the hole and listened. No! no sound—he raised himself cautiously and pushed his head through the orifice. The sight that met his eyes froze his blood. The elephant stood right over him, both wicked eyes on the watch, and as he ducked his head a long, nervous, sinuous trunk followed him into the pit—a horrible death to be dragged from the hole like a trout from the stream and crushed to a pulp under the huge pedal extremities of the mammoth! He began dodging the trunk—under it, past it, behind it, round the edge of the pit, into the centre, now crushed against the walls, and missing it by a hair, round, and round and round, until it almost seemed best to put an end to all by one final, desperate savage onslaught on the thing that pursued him.

Umhlope watched a strange scene. The elephant, with a scream of triumph, withdrew his trunk, and waved aloft a remnant of human clothing—a khaki coat. The Captain had lost his coat. Casting it on the ground, the huge animal danced with rage on this outer shell of the human form, and, having pounded it into the now dusty earth, he resumed his search. The next event, after a prolonged search, was the abstraction of a shirt, which his lordship tore into shreds and cast to the four winds of heaven. This was soon followed by a pair of trousers, and these, after being for a moment or two used to flick the flies off his aristocratic back and loins, were ripped to pieces and followed in the wake of the shirt; and

THE HUNT WAS RESUMED.

Next time it will be the Katiteni himself, thought Emblope, when at that moment, he heard a groan, and looking to his right he saw a slight movement in the fallen thorn tree branches. So the other mulungu was not dead after all, but only stunned. He must get help, otherwise, should one of them survive, he would have to account for his inaction. He did not hesitate, but slid quietly down that part of the stem out of sight of the lord in possession, crept silently into the jungle, and made all haste to the nearest kraal.

When he got back with help, Mr. Ballard was rescued from the bush where he lay seriously injured, and the next move was toward the mealie pit. Calls to "Come out" brought no response. Then two adventurous warriors descended, and soon a human shape, with nothing European about it but the boots, was passed to the surface. Caked from head to ankle with red clay and congealed with perspiration, who would have identified in the inert form the agile figure that three hours previously, like Mephistopheless and his trapdoor had descended to the depths below.

As the two Europeans were hoisted on to quickly impoverished stretchers of wattle, the one exhausted after a three hours' scrimmage with an elephant's trunk in a chamber 8 by 5, and the other not quite sure which bone in his body was the most completely smashed up, Malekelala, the induna, turned to his people and said: "Surely it must have been that witch Umkwekwi, who played the trick on the chiefs—was it not in this old garden that he caught Malila and mashed him into red meat only a year ago? This is his favorite waiting place. But one day he will catch him and then it will be fitting that we cut off his nose and hand it to the chief with the red skin, that he may eat of that which has tickled him this morning."

PIGTAILS ON EUROPEANS.

Fashion Dated From the Reign of Louis XIV. of France.

The recent statement that the Grand Council of China is in favor of the abandonement of the pigtail by all soldiers and students is significant. John Chinaman without a tail to be pulled is likely to be in course of time a more business-like and formidable opponent than in the past, though he has never been despicable, says the London Globe.

But antiquated and absurd as the wearing of the pigtail now seems, its disappearance from England only dates from a time well within the memory of many men still living. It is true that public opinion brought the pigtail into general disfavor in the early years of the nineteenth century; but a contributor to "Notes and Queries" for 1858 records that he "saw the other day descending from a small chariot in Cheapside a venerable old gentleman with a small screw of his gray locks behind with a short riband." As this was less than fifty years ago it will be seen that we have less reason for contrasting ourselves favorably in this respect with the Chinese than many people remember or suspect.

In Europe the fashion of tying the natural hair in a queue seems to date from the reign of the "Grand Monarque," when the officers of the French army tied their hair in summer, but wore it loose in winter and indoors. Thence the custom spread to Austria and flourished exceedingly. Indeed, so extravagant did the fashion become that in the eighteenth century some unfortunate Prussian troops wore the queue down to their heels, while Frederick II. appeared on horseback with a pigtail reaching the crupper of his saddle. The French Revolution brought about the disappearance of this, as of many other absurdities; for the soldiers of the republic had no time or money to spare for such barber's work, having sterner business on hand which demanded all their energies. In the British army the pigtail was abolished during or just after the Napoleonic wars, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, as the "flash" still recalled by the name of the famous twist tobacco. Hood in one of his punning ballads, uses the word in a double sense:

"His hed was turned, and so he chewed
His pigtail till he died."

Lovers of Marryat, too, will remember his whimsical description of the old salt whose magnificent pigtail, the pride of his life, was cut off by his amiable consort, with disastrous results to herself.

The custom of wearing the pigtail may be comparatively modern in Europe, but its origin goes back to the dawn of history. Pigtailed Hittitutes were among the opponents of Rameses II., and from India comes a legendary account of the reason for the grotesque fashion which Darwin might have approved. The Rajahs we are told, of a certain city of the Gujerat coast are styled longtailed boasting descent from the king of the monkeys who helped Ramachundra to conquer India. This lends an air of respectable antiquity to a fashion which has little else to recommend it.

NEW DANGER IN KISSES.

A Disease in England Traced to Osculation.

A new danger has been added to the many which medical men assert surround the habit of kissing according to Dencer Whittles, a lecturer on dental histology and pathology at Birmingham University, the crawcraw disease, common on the west coast of Africa, has been introduced into England. Birmingham, he says, has hundreds of cases, while traces of the disease have been found in many other places. The disease is due to the presence of the nematode worm, which has a peculiar penchant for destroying the white corpuscles in the blood. The chief symptom is an intense itching of the skin.

Kissing, Mr. Whitles asserts, is one of the means by which the disease is disseminated. There are large numbers of courting couples suffering from crawcraw in Birmingham, he said, and oftener than not one transmits the disease to the other by kissing.

In one case which came under his observation the engaged girl was kissed by her sweetheart, who was a victim of the disease. Shortly afterward she complained of a terrible itching. The trouble was incorrectly diagnosed, and the young woman, who slept with her sister, transmitted the disease, and the latter passed it on to a younger brother. Thus four persons became affected through kissing.

In another case a barmaid went to see her brother, a soldier, on his return from war. They kissed each other, and the result was the young woman a few days subsequently complained of intense itching of the skin. The soldier was unaware of the fact that he himself was suffering from the disease, the nematode worm being distinctly shown in a number of blood films.

If a man doesn't do right he is apt to get left.

The Berlin police have arrested restaurant keepers for fraud for having dummy musicians in their orchestras.

If the sweet girl graduate knows how to half-sole the dome of her future husband's trousers she hasn't graduated in vain.

Nineteen pianos, every one of which was a wedding-present, are in the possession of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Tom—"But isn't your love for Miss Plainum rather sudden?" Jack—"I suppose so. But, you see, her rich aunt died rather suddenly."

"And what makes her so unpopular, then?" "Well, I daresay she thinks it's because she dresses better than any of the other women here but it isn't."

BEHIND WATER CURTAIN

NEW FIRE PROTECTION FOR LARGE CITIES.

Curious Plan That is Being Used on Some London Business Buildings.

The adoption by New York of an auxiliary system of mains which will carry salt water for fighting fires has interested merchants and owners of warehouses and other large buildings in the scheme of checking the spread of fire from one building to another, by means of a curtain of water, which, in an emergency, can be turned on, completely covering the sides of a building with a force sufficient to prevent any flames from penetrating it.

A building in London has recently been equipped with such a protective system, and, as a result of tests the value of the appliance has been so recognized that a substantial reduction has been made in the fire insurance premium demanded by the company carrying the risk.

HOW SYSTEM WORKS.

On every side of the building separate water pipes, perforated on the under side, are attached to the roof a few feet from the walls. These pipes are connected by valves with a central one, in which a water pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch is maintained.

If a fire in a nearby building threatens to spread, the opening of a single cock, accessible from the street, will throw from the pipe on the roof thousands of jets of water so close together that they form a perfect water curtain between the flame and the threatened side of the building. The force with which the streams are thrown from the pipe makes it impossible for the water to be evaporated by nearby flames and prevents absolutely any flames from passing through it.

The water may be turned on to protect only one wall or all of them, as circumstances may make necessary, and another set of drenchers, working on the same principle, but throwing the water horizontally, protects the roof.

POLICE OPERATE THEM.

The valves which control the system on the London building are operated from the sidewalk, and the police stationed nearby have been instructed how to operate them. London authorities have declared that the system is a notable advance in protection against fire.

In London a separate pump in the building has been necessary to keep up the pressure in the pipes and there only fresh water is used. In New York salt water mains have been installed, a central pumping station operated by the city will produce such pressure that sufficient force to operate the water curtains will be obtained at the top of any high building. It will simply be necessary to connect the private protection system with the city's powerful water supply to be ready for any emergency.

The curtain plan has been talked of in New York before, but the cost of private pumping plants and the inadequate supply of water from the Croton mains have prevented any general attempt toward the adoption of the plan. Now that the salt water mains are assured, the matter is being discussed more and more and there is little doubt that, unless some unforseen obstacle comes up the plan will be tried by many persons who are interested in large structures.

CHILDREN'S APPETITES

Doctors Tell of Some of the Things They Swallow.

At Guy's Hospital, London, there is a fine museum of interesting curios, including buttons, corks and date stones, which have been removed from children's insides. It is the family doctor, however, who comes in contact with the majority of these cases.

"The worst and at the same time the most extraordinary case I ever met with," said a well-known practitioner recently "was that of an eight months old baby who was given a gold watch chain to play with. The little chap succeeded in swallowing part of it, including the bar. This had become fixed crossways in the gullet, which, owing to the irritation, had contracted and was holding it as in a vice.

"It was impossible to move the bar without tearing the muscles of the throat while the child was conscious. I administered a whiff of chloroform, and, as insensibility supervened, the gullet relaxed, releasing the bar automatically.

"Needles, perhaps, are the easiest indigestibles to swallow. They leave the stomach soon after entering it by piercing the muscular wall. Once let loose inside the body, they travel through the flesh and organs, occasioning very little inconvenience in the majority of cases. They may pass clean through the lungs and emerge at the right heel or from the shoulder-blade ten years later.

"One of the most puzzling cases was that of a boy who swallowed a complete ear of wild barley. It finally came out at the boy's side.

"Out of every thousand scent bottles manufactured I should think that at least ten have their stoppers swallowed by children."

NOVA SCOTIA VS. MANITOBA.

The reputation of Manitoba as a wheat-producing country adds interest to the results of recent experiments in wheat-growing conducted by the Canadian government on two experimental farms, one at Nappan, Nova Scotia, the other at Brandon, Manitoba. Out of 58 varieties tested in both places, 40 produced a larger yield per acre and heavier grain on the Nova Scotia than on the Manitoba farm. Over two-thirds of the varieties tested were more successful in Nova Scotia than in Manitoba.

APPENDIZ IS DEFENDED

DO SURGEONS USE THE KNIFE TOO MUCH?

Medical Men Roused by Suggestion That They Sometimes Do.

British medical men are indignant at the suggestion of Sir William McEwen that occasionally surgeons use the knife with unnecessary freedom.

"Some surgeons," Sir William told the Students at Charing Cross Hospital, "have freely admitted that when making an incision in a patient for some other disease they frekuently remove the little organ (the vermiform appendix) as a precaution against appendicitis."

"And a very wise and proper thing to do," argued a well-known London surgeon. "Whenever the opportunity occurs—that is, when performing an operation for some abdominal trouble that renders the appendix easily and safely reached—I do not fail to remove it.

"Various reasons justify this action. The vermiform appendix (with all respect to Sir William McEwen) is not only quite unnecessary, but constitutes a constant menace. A man without a vermiform appendix is healthier than the man who retains it. Moreover, he runs no risks of contracting what is now the most common form of intestinal diseases—appendicitis. Some insurance companies regard a man who has been relieved of that useless but troublesome little organ as a 'safer life' than a man still qualified to join the ever-increasing number of appendicitis victims.

IS NOT DANGEROUS.

"No more danger attends removing the vermiform appendix than snipping off a finger-wart. The danger lies in making the incision into the abdomen.

"Abdominal operations may be likened to the art of burglary. The risk is in entering the house. That safely achieved, the wise burglar is not satisfied with two spoons, but takes all the family plate."

Medical men fear that Sir William McEwen's criticism will recreate the old bogey of "experimental surgery" in hospitals and other public institutions.

"No hospital surgeon ever uses the knife unnecessarily," said a house surgeon. "He is too jealous of his reputation. He does not like his ward to be called a 'death trap.' At the same time the over-cautious surgeon is a much greater danger than the venturesome skilful operator, for delay causes many deaths."

During the speech of Sir William McEwen referred to, he asked was the appendix entirely useless to man. In some quarters it might be contended that the lesser intestine could be done without, that the spleen was superfluous, and that the stomach itself could very well be dispensed with simply because some people had lived after these organs were removed.

Sir William drew a humorous picture of a future race of mankind whose whole digestive apparatus was removed, and the members of which retained but a small incision, down which could be dropped concentrated tablets of a nourishment.

"All that would be necessary," he continued, "would be for a firm of chemists to enlarge its premises, and the tablets could be delivered every morning by the postman. No navy would be needed to protect our sources of food supply, and the domestic servant problem would be solved for ever."

USE OF APPENDIX.

The appendix itself, Sir William believed, has an important function in assisting digestion. In addition, it was the chief habitat of a certain micro-organism that was most useful in attacking imperfectly assimilated nourishment, and if only as a medium for the cultivation of these bacteria the appendix had its useful mission to perform and should be retained.

The hastily-snatched luncheon of the business man was the subject of an attack by Sir William, who reminded his hearers that man was provided with neither a crop, like a bird, nor the digestive faculties of a horse, and hurried meals invited gastric troubles.

HOW MEXICANS TEST EGGS.

It is a common sight in the plaza to behold a stall woman, who is selling two reals' worth of eggs, pick them up one by one, put one end and then the other to her lips and hand them over to the customer who repeats the same identical operation. To the inexperienced onlooker it seems as if they were tasting the extremities of the egg. As a matter of fact they never touch the egg with the tongue. The idea of the performance is that when an egg is fresh one end is distinctly colder than the other. The end which has the air chamber is the warmer of the two. The human lips are exceedingly sensitive to heat and cold, and even the novice at this form of egg testing promptly becomes a capable judge. If both ends of the egg reveal the same temperature, that egg may be counted as bad, as it is a fairly good sign that the air chamber is broken and the contents spread equally within the shell.

Only seven non-commissioned officers in the British Navy are permitted to wear foreign orders. Four are gunners, two boatswain, and one a carpenter.

"That was a pretty hat that Mrs. Jones wore last night," he suggested. "Pretty?" she exclaimed, with infinite scorn! "Why, I happen to know that hat only cost eight dollars."

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1904.

The Elections.

The Dominion general elections are over, and the result is the return of the Laurier government with a largely increased majority. At the time of dissolution the respective parties stood as follows; Liberals 131; Conservatives 79; Independents 4. In the newly elected House of Commons the parties stand as follows;

	Lib.	Con.
Ontario	39	47
Quebec	54	11
Nova Scotia	18	..
New Brunswick	7	6
P. E. Island	1	3
Manitoba	6	3
The Territories	7	2
British Columbia	5	..
To be held, but which will probably all return Liberals	5	..
	142	72

This gives the government a majority of 70.

As was expected, Hastings county has returned two Conservatives. The official returns give E. Gus Porter a majority of 868 in West Hastings, and W. B. Northrup has a majority of 370 in East Hastings.

Ballot Box Frauds.

A day or two before the election last week something of a sensation was caused by the finding of five false ballot boxes at Mr. P. A. Lott's, near Spring Brook. These were taken to Belleville and placed in charge of the chief of police. It seems difficult at present to get any particulars in reference to them. The Liberal candidate and his supporters state that it is a Conservative plot, while the Conservatives as firmly maintain that they were intended to be used to favor the Liberal candidate in the election. It is to the interest of all respectable people that the matter should be sifted to the bottom, and that the guilty parties, whoever they may be, should be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. We have heard of ballot box stuffing and ballot switching in connection with elections previously; and it is time such practices should be stopped, and the guilty parties punished. The secrecy of the ballot should be kept inviolate, and there should be no hindrance to the free expression of the will of the people at the polls.

The latest report is that in connection with the above writs have been issued against several prominent persons, and that criminal prosecutions will likely follow. More information will likely be forthcoming in a few days.

The Presidential election in the United States on Tuesday resulted in President Roosevelt being re-elected by a very large majority. Senator Fairbanks was elected as Vice-President.

There have been rumors of a reconstruction of the Ontario Government, to be followed by a dissolution and an appeal to the people. There have been several Cabinet meetings during the past week, but up to the present no definite announcement of any changes have been made.

At a meeting in Toronto on Monday of representatives of the License-Holders' Association of Ontario, it was decided to raise a fund of $225,000, with which to defeat the Ross Government in the event of prohibitory legislation being promised. Of this amount the city hotels will raise $100,000, the town hotels $75,000, and the village and rural hotels $50,000.

Living in the Open.

The C. P. R. discovered recently that the secret at once of health and profit was to induce people to live in the open. The new idea was to tempt people to live in the woods—in tents, like the Indians. The C. P. R. has been trying this for the last two summers. That which has just passed was most successful in both respects. Hundreds of wealthy Americans left their homes and took to roughing it in the woods in the Temiscamingue and Desbarats region. Conventionalities were parted with. There was a return to nature. People slept out in the open on pine boughs. They cooked their meals with wood gathered in the woods and by the shores of lakes and rivers. It was ideal. Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of the C. P. R., himself a nature lover, has spent a good deal of time and trouble in working out this idea; but the fashion now is, not to travel about from city to city, and obtain only fatigue, but to go straight to the woods in the summer and live the life of nature. Next year this idea will be expanded.

Commissioner Thos. B. Coombs will succeed Miss Eva Booth as Commander of the Salvation Army forces in Canada. The appointment has just been announced from headquarters, in England, and the many adherents of the Army in this country are overjoyed at the news. The Commissioner is an old friend. When the Army first began its Canadian work in 1882, it took two years to establish itself on a firm basis. When the time came for organization it was Commissioner Coombs who was sent from England to lay the foundations upon which such a splendid structure has been built. His wife was the founder of the Woman's Rescue Work in this country, and her interest in that work has in no sense abated.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints, and is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea. Every bottle is warranted. For sale at the Drug Store.

AFRAID OF BIG CITIES

ENGLAND LONG TRIED TO KEEP DOWN LONDON'S POPULATION

Laws Passed That Made It an Offense to Live In the Metropolis and Proclamations Issued to Restrict the Size and Number of Buildings.

From the days of Elizabeth to those of Charles II. the various English governments tried by every means within their power to preserve the kingdom from the "evils" attendant upon a huge metropolis. The frequent outbreakings of the plague—afterward culminating in the terrible visitation which carried off over 30,000 persons—the fear that with the deluge of building the population would be "poisoned by breathing in one another's faces," the incapacity of the police of the time to preserve order and their utter helplessness in the face of mob low—these were among the contributory causes which brought about a long series of vexations and annoying prohibitions.

In 1580 a proclamation was issued prohibiting the erection within three miles of the city gates of any new houses or tenements upon sites where no former house had been known to have been erected. Later came another proclamation, by which it was ordered that only one family should live in each house, that houses erected within the past seven years and still unlet should remain empty, and that all unfinished buildings on new foundations should be pulled down.

There would appear to have been neither order nor system in these varying proclamations, which were issued every six or seven years. Thus at one time buildings were prohibited within ten miles of London, at another (as quoted above) within three miles, and, while under Elizabeth unfinished houses only were required to be pulled down, orders were issued later under which houses which had been erected several years were ruthlessly demolished.

Further proclamations of the same period commanded that "persons of livelihood and means should reside in their counties and not abide or sojourn in the city of London, so that counties remained unserved," but these seem to have been of no effect until the reign of Charles I., when they were renewed and definite steps taken to enforce obedience. All persons of livelihood and means unconnected with public offices were ordered within forty days from the date of the notice to resort to their several counties and with their families continue their residence there, and they were further warned "not to put themselves to unnecessary charge in providing themselves to return in winter to the said cities"—i. e., London and Westminster—"as it was the king's firm resolution to withstand such great and growing evil."

Even this had little effect upon the public in its first issue, and a copious list was prepared of offenders, including a great number of the nobility and ladies and gentlemen, who were accused of living in London for several months after the given warning. Most of these had made a pretense of quitting the city, to return again after a brief absence, hoping thus to escape the penalty of their disobedience.

It came as a bolt from the blue in 1635 when Mr. Palmer, a large landholder in Sussex, was brought into the star chamber and fined £1,000 for disobeying the proclamation as to living in the country and remaining in London after the prescribed period. He was a bachelor, and he urged in his defense that he had never been married, had never been a "housekeeper" and had no house fitting for a man of his birth to reside in, his own mansion in the country having been burned down, but his judges were inexorable, and the fine was accompanied by a severe reprimand for having deserted his tenants and neighbors.

In the same year information was filed against Sir John Suckling, the poet, and many others for the same offense, and such was the terror caused by these prosecutions that on all sides folk of condition and quality were to be seen preparing for flight into the country, cursing the hardship of being confined to their country houses and leaving town and its pleasures behind. To encourage gentlemen to live more willingly in the country, says a writer of the times, all game fowl, such as pheasants, partridges, ducks and hares, were at certain times forbidden to be dressed or eaten in any inn.

In a proclamation issued by Charles II. in 1661—one of the last in this direction—among the inconveniences set forth as daily growing by the spread of new buildings were: The increase of the people in such great numbers as to prohibit their proper government by the wonted officers, the enhancement of the price of vituals, the endangering of the health of the city inhabitants and the damage done to the tradespeople in the boroughs by the migration townward of the population.

But it was all of no avail. Nothing could stop the increase of "upstart London," as it was termed by some of the old writers, and the prediction of James I. that "England will itself be London, and London England," is fast approaching verification. What would his late majesty say now to "those swarms of gentry who, through the instigation of their wives or to new model and fashion their daughters, neglect their country hospitality and cumber the city, a general nuisance to the kingdom?"

Somewhat over a century later, in 1773, a bill was brought before parliament in which it was proposed to put a tax of 2 shillings in the pound (on net rents and annual profits) on absentee Irish landlords, and this would appear to be the only recorded attempt since to penalize absenteeism in any shape or form.

Curious Flowers.

The Brazilian flower known as the running antelope is so called because its white petals have a series of well defined, dark colored lines and dots in which the imagination can readily trace the form of an antelope, with its limbs outstretched and head thrown back, seemingly fleeing for its life. In the "caricature plant" one species has the imitative form on the petals, and another has it outlined in the ribs and shading of the leaves.

The last mentioned curiosity bears a remarkably well executed likeness of the Duke of Wellington and has on that account been named "Arthur and His Nose." Among the orchids the imitative form is entirely different in character, being exhibited in the shape of the flower itself. Some are exact counterfeits of bees, butterflies, moths, etc., while others take upon themselves the form of worms and beetles. Naturalists believe that in the first instance it is nature's trap to lure other bees, moths and butterflies, but in the case of the worm and the beetle, orchids or those that are the exact counterparts of toads, lizards and huge spiders, they do not attempt to explain.

Recreations of Cabinet Ministers.

It is probable that the recreations of of the cabinet ministers of the present time when on vacation are, however frivolous, slightly dissimilar from those of their eighteenth century predecessors. Fox, for instance, spent a morning in Bond street counting cats against the Prince of Wales, and as he chose the sunny side of the street he saw thirteen to the Prince's one and won the game. Lord Oxford, too, riding in his coach with Swift, used to count poultry with him all the way up to town, and whoever counted thirty-one first or saw a cat or an old woman was the winner. Lord Bolingbroke, joining them one day for the purpose of discussing European affairs, was at once interrupted by Oxford's saying, "Swift, I'm up; there's a cat!" and left them in disgust. As Swift wrote, "Such tattle often entertains my lord and me as far as Staines."—London Chronicle.

Dressmakers on the Street.

An odd fact about dressmakers is that nearly all of them have the same fault—on the street they cut their friends. A noted dressmaker said in explanation of this fact: "The street is to us dressmakers what a picture gallery is to artists—a grand storehouse of ideas. On the street we are always on the lookout for new fashions, and from the neck down we study every person that passes, for from one we may get a new skirt pattern, from another a new sleeve, from a third a new collar, and so on. We are never busier than when on the street; our eyes are never more alert, but they don't reach up to the face level; they can't spare the time from their study of dresses to go any higher than the neck. And hence on the street we cut impartially our mothers, our sisters, our best friends."

The Blood of Men and Apes.

Between the blood of men and apes there are many points of similarity and evidences of a distinct relationship, but the blood of monkeys can readily be distinguished from that of men. The difference is more or less marked, according to the species, the greatest resemblance being seen in the case of the gorilla and the least with the lemurs, a small species about the size of a cat and having a face somewhat like a fox. A singular fact is that, judged by the blood, there is less evidence of relationship found in the American families of apes than in those of the old world.

Ostriches In Harness.

There are several instances on record where in South Africa the white master or black servant has trained one or more ostriches to harness and has driven them regularly in a light trap or even ridden them like a horse. It need hardly be said that ostriches are extremely swift when used in such a way and can cover a tremendous number of miles a day if not given too heavy a load. They have even been known to show real signs of enjoyment and pleasure at being in harness, and certainly they go to work with a will when thoroughly tamed in this manner.

India Sewing Man.

Sewing is a masculine occupation in India, and the derzie, or sewing man, is a past master in his art up to a certain point. He is possessed of little initiative, but is a wonderful imitator, besides being an exquisite needleman, and from a riding habit to a pretty blouse or frock he can copy almost anything in reason, rising to the high water mark of triumphant achievement in such garments as require minute stitchery and clever broderie.

Badly Expressed.

The orator of the corner store was giving forth his views of a popular congressman whose death had been chronicled in the evening paper. "I tell you," he said gloomily, "he's going to be a loss to all that have known him or known of him. He has died, as he has lived, unanimously regretted."

Enlightened.

"Auntie, do you always say expire?"

"Why do you ask, dear?"

"Oh, just because papa said you were one of those people who never say die."

A Certainty.

Caller—I am so sorry your mistress is out. Do you think she will be at home this evening? Maid—She'll have to be; it's my night out.

Injury revolts, while irony makes one reflect, and gayety disarms.—Voltaire.

Persian Lamb Jackets.

This is one of our specialties. We carry a large stock to select from or make them to special measure and guarantee Fit and Quality. These garments are made by the most Reliable Furriers, and our guarantee goes with every one sold.

We urge particular attention to the style of our coats and ask you to examine the quality of linings and the sewing. Perhaps you could be deceived in Furs as easily as almost any article, and you should buy where you have the fullest confidence. You run no risk in buying from us as ours are guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

We sell Seal Coats and Russian Lamb Coats on a very small margin of profit, and if you are at all interested let us show you our styles and quote our prices.

Persian Lamb Jackets from $50 to $150 each.

Best Alaska Seal Jackets from $175 to $250 each.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

England's Milk Bill.

The laborer, it seems, is content with 5 gallons of milk, 9 pounds of cheese and 15 pounds of butter in the twelve months. Artisans and mechanics have 12 gallons of milk, 11 pounds of cheese and the same quantity of butter. Each member of the upper class, however, drinks on an average 31 gallons of milk in a year, eats 10½ pounds of cheese and 41 pounds of butter. A member of the upper class drinks rather more than six times as much milk as a laborer, eats just a little more cheese and uses three times as much butter.

Old Laws of Scotland.

On the statute book of Scotland is still an act passed in 1825 ordering that "na man play futeball," because it is "esteemed to be unprofitable sport for the common gude of the realme and defense thereof." There is also a statute against alien immigration, passed in 1426, and authorizing "all his majesty's subjects" to "take, apprehend, imprison and execute to death the said Egiptians (gypsies), either men or women."

Probably It Would.

In a Sunday school the class was under a question on the sacraments. The sacrament of matrimony was taken up, and a seven-year-old startled her teacher when replying to a question as to the necessity for this sacrament by answering: "No. Matrimony is not necessary to salvation, but should a favorable opportunity afford it would be sinful to neglect it."

Unfair.

"I s'pose it's all right," said Mr. Newrich. "But it doesn't seem fair."

"What doesn't seem fair?"

"For Matilda to scold because I want to eat dinner in my shirt sleeves. I don't make any fuss about her party dresses, an' they haven't any sleeves at all."

Forgiveness.

Little five-year-old Edith was taken to a dentist, who removed an aching tooth. That evening at prayers her mother was surprised to hear her say, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our dentists."

Cynical.

"Why," said the sweet girl, "do they say that love is of the heart?"

"To show," said the old bachelor—"to show that the brains have nothing to do with it."

Every one has to clap his hands in applause when he doesn't mean it, but it is a pleasing sort of hypocrisy.—Atchison Globe.

The Hon. E. J. Flynn has issued a manifesto advising Conservatives not to contest the coming provincial elections in Quebec.

Ayer's

Give nature three helps, and nearly every case of consumption will recover. Fresh air, most important of all.

Cherry Pectoral

Nourishing food comes next. Then, a medicine to control the cough and heal the lungs. Ask any good doctor.

"I first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 53 years ago. I have seen terrible cases of lung diseases cured by it. I am never without it."
ALBERT G. HAMILTON, Marietta, Ohio.

50c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for **Consumption**

Health demands daily action of the bowels. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

HOW ABOUT PAINTING.

No matter where you live or what you want painted we will gladly attend to it. We go anywhere for business. We will not overcharge and you will be pleased in every way.

We keep Oils, Lead and Colors, in large quantities, and sell to our customers for whom we are doing work, at wholesale prices.

THE REASON we can do our work more cheaply than some painters is because we buy our Lead, Oils, etc. in tremendous quantities, securing the very lowest wholesale prices, and we handle nothing but the best in painters' materials.

We have in our employ only the best of workmen and expert mechanics.

WALL PAPERS.

As to Wall Papers everyone knows we have the best papers made and that our prices are always lower than elsewhere for commoner goods.

OUR DECORATING.—Our Paperhanging, etc. is pleasing everybody both in style and low cost.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.
Wholesale and Retail.

Write for samples and quotations.

The Loan & Savings Co.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, $250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE $1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow any amount of Money with which to buy a home, a farm or pay off a mortgage or on your personal note with absolutely no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time but consult at once

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.
Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont,
Agent for County of Hastings.

NEWS-ARGUS

to January 1st, 1905., 10c

More Buggies Than I Want.

I have on hand a good supply of the WM. GRAY Buggies and Mikados, all trimmed in hand buffed leather, with the celebrated Dowsley springs which will not get out of shape as they get old. Will sell cheap for cash. Call and see them.

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Stirling.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor, &c., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville.

Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent., according to quality of security. Telephone, No. 195

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters,

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E. F. PARKER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and agent for Quinte Laundry.
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
☞ Open every day and evening.

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

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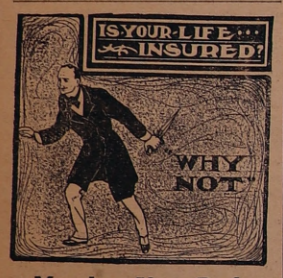
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McAnnany Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.
☞ MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.



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from accident or death at any time. If your capital is limited, then you should make provision for your family with a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

If you will give us your age we will submit figures and give you full particulars without charge. You will be surprised when you know how little it costs to be safe.

S. BURROWS,

Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE

FOR SALE

A Large Shop, and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
P. WELCH, Spring Brook.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Hamilton has forbidden dancing at social events held under the auspices of Roman Catholic societies.

Former County Court Judge Hughes, of St. Thomas, who recently retired after fifty years' service on the Bench, is to be married next week.

The Vermont House of Representatives, by a close vote of 99 to 97, has refused a third reading to the bill granting municipal suffrage to women who are taxpayers.

The Canadian Pacific is negotiating for the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway, owned by a Buffalo syndicate, with the view of shortening the main line by 300 miles.

During the past year 128,000 immigrants settled in Canada; 41,000 from Great Britain and 49,000 from the United States. About $6,500,000 worth of settlers' effects came in last year.

Speaking at the Canadian Club luncheon at Toronto, Mr. D. M. Stewart, general manager of the Sovereign Bank, showed wherein our banking system is the best in the world, and said there is room for more banks in the Dominion.

One of the leading men in the Grand Trunk Pacific Company has stated that an attempt will be made to build the new transcontinental line within five years. The time is short for carrying through so vast an undertaking, but with plenty of capital and plenty of incentive the work can be done at high speed.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE.

The power of O. R. KIDNEY CURE is simply wonderful, in cases of KIDNEY, BLADDER and URINARY disease. It goes right to the spot, HEALS and NOURISHES, giving renewed strength and vitality.
Each bottle of O. R. KIDNEY CURE contains a ten days' treatment, price 50c. at all drug stores and dealers.

The O. R. MEDICINE Co., Limited,
TORONTO, - - ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex..6.27 a. m.	Passenger. 10.17 a. m
Passenger...6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex. 3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY NOV. 10, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Yesterday was King Edward's 63rd birthday.

Cheese factories have nearly all closed for the season.

Services in the Sidney Baptist Church on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Look at Ward's window for the new thing in Underwear, 75c. each.

Service in the Baptist Church, Stirling, on Sunday at 2.30. Special music.

Winter appears to have set in in earnest, with clear cold weather and dusty roads.

An excellent report of the Epworth League convention held at Havelock recently, was given to the League of the Methodist Church last Monday night, by Miss L. Caldwell.

The annual convention of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union is being held in Bowmanville this week. Miss Ella Currie is the delegate in attendance from Stirling Union.

See Ward's Furs, if you want good, reliable Furs.

Next Thursday being Thanksgiving Day the NEWS-ARGUS will be issued the day previous. Advertisers and correspondents will please notice and govern themselves accordingly.

An exchange says: "Stirling, Ont., with less than one thousand inhabitants, has six doctors. No village in Canada can claim a larger percentage of doctors, or could stand the affliction."

The annual meeting of the Stirling Branch of the Bible Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening, the 18th. Rev. A. B. Chambers, of Toronto, will be the speaker of the evening.

Do you want Gloves, Mitts, Caps, Underwear, Overcoats or Suits? See Ward's big stock.

An "At Home" will be given at the Music Hall by Stirling Lodge No. 239, I.O.O.F., on Wednesday evening, 23rd inst. Brethren will secure tickets from Bro. E. T. Caverley. A full attendance is requested next Wednesday evening, as there is work on in connection with the Lodge.

Rev. T. Albert Moore will address a meeting in behalf of the Lord's Day Alliance on Tuesday evening next, the 15th inst., in the Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. Moore is a very eloquent and pleasing speaker, and those who heard him a year ago were delighted. Come and hear him and you will not be disappointed.

Miss A. Martin, teacher in the second department of the Public School, went to Campbellford on Tuesday evening to attend the wedding of Miss B. Armstrong, who was yesterday united in marriage to Geo. A. Kingston, B. A., editor and proprietor of the Campbellford Herald. Mr. W. H. Minchin taught in her place in the school here.

Social on Thanksgiving Evening.

There will be a social at the Rawdon parsonage, in Stirling, on the evening of Thanksgiving day. All are welcome. Admission 20c., children 10c.

Farmers' Institutes.

The Farmers' Institute meetings to be held at Madoc on Nov. 21, and Stirling on Nov. 22, are opportunities for instruction that no farmer should miss. The speakers and subjects are as follows: W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, will speak on some of the following subjects: "Am I raising the most profitable horse?" "The Dairy Cow; her summer feed and winter care." "Small Fruits; care of grape vines, peach and plum trees." Evening subjects: "A stitch in time." "The farm house surroundings."

Geo. Whitelaw, Guelph, will speak on some of the following subjects: "Selection, breeding, and feeding of beef cattle." "Management of the flock." Evening subject: "The bright side of farm life." The meetings will be held in the Town Hall, Madoc, and the Music Hall, Stirling, at 2 and 7.30 p.m. Admission free. Everybody invited.

The Coming Winter.

A despatch from Reading, Pennsylvania says: The annual prediction of Elias Hartz, the 60-year-old goosebone weather prophet, was made last week after Mr. Hartz had examined the breast bone of a goose hatched last spring. He said:—

"I find that the bone is dark all the way through, and according to the discolorations the winter of 1904 and 1905 will be very severe. It will start early in November, and will continue until late in the spring. The indications are that we shall have some great snowstorms. The bone indicates that the temperature will be very low, and there will be an immense crop of ice. My advice to the people is: Fill your coal bins, and do it early, and you'll never have cause to regret the advice of the goosebone man."

Turkeys, we are told, will be scarce. And naturally enough any turkey that keeps his eye on the almanac will make himself scarce with Thanksgiving only a week away.

Madoc football team played the High School a return game here on Saturday afternoon last, and the attendance was rather small owing to the cold day. No very brilliant play was to be noticed on either team, and came near ending a draw as when they previously met, but shortly before time was up the visitors scored from a corner kick. The goal was rightly disputed but was allowed by their referee.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

Village Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the village council was held on Monday evening last. There were present the Reeve and Messrs. Meiklejohn and Hough. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following accounts were read:

Dr. H. H. Alger, attending Mrs. Smith	$ 6.25
A. Godfrey, special constable	.75
R. Fletcher, teaming	8.80
W. F. Ashley, special constable, 31st of Oct.	2.00
G. E. Kennedy, services as Inspector	38.25
H. Warren & Son, street supplies.	12.61

On motion the above accounts were ordered to be paid except H. Warren & Son's, which was referred to the chairman of the street committee.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Hough, that the time limited by by-law for borrowing money be extended to 1st of January next. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Hough, that the chairman of the street committee purchase a street scraper. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Hough, that all taxes must be paid before the 1st of Dec., and all accounts against the corporation must be filed with the Clerk before the 1st of Dec. next. Carried.

Council adjourned.

A Unique Event.

A very uncommon event took place at the photograph gallery of Mr. Eggleton, of Stirling, a couple of weeks ago, when a baby was photographed with its father and mother, four grandparents, and six great grandparents. The baby is little Alice Demorest, daughter of John and Louise Demorest of Murray. The grandparents are Mrs. Demorest's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Potter, of Frankford, and Mr. Demorest's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Demorest, of Stirling; while the great grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. John Demorest, sr., of Foxboro, Mr. and Mrs. McGee, of Stirling, parents of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Demorest, and also Mr. and Mrs. Loonis, of Frankford, parents of Mrs. Geo. Potter. We have often heard of four generations being photographed, but you will notice that there are four generations in six different ways. The oldest couple, Mr. and Mrs. John Demorest, sr., are holding the baby, and having celebrated their golden wedding, are about to celebrate their sixtieth anniversary. They belong to a hardy stock of old settlers that have borne the burdens and heat of the day. Mr. Jno. Demorest's father, Mr. Smith Demorest, settled in the latter part of the 17th century where the village of Foxboro now stands, and for whom the village was first named Smithville, but owing to another village west of the same name, it was renamed Foxboro.—COM.

If the Trent Canal is completed an electric iron smelting works will be established at Peterborough.

The Kilties' Band, of Belleville, now in England, received a command to play at Sandringham on Wednesday, the King's birthday.

The Deseronto Car Works have a fine order for box cars for the Intercolonial Railway, and this will keep the works going for quite a few months.

Twenty thousand citizens of Ottawa and Hull greeted Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier on their return to the Capital on Saturday.

Peterboro town council has decided to submit a by-law to the people at the municipal election in January as to whether or not Peterboro shall seek incorporation as a city. The town's population is now 14,300.

FOUND—on the Marmora road, two keys on a ring. The owner can have the same by calling at this office.

No Poison in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

From Napier, New Zealand, Herald:—Two years ago the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, Australia, had an analysis made of all the cough medicines that were sold in that market. Out of the entire list they found only one that they declared was entirely free from all poisons. This exception was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, made by the Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A. The absence of all narcotics makes this remedy the safest and best that can be had; and it is with a feeling of security that any mother can give it to her little ones. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is especially recommended by its makers for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. When taken in time it prevents pneumonia. This remedy is for sale at the Drug Store.

NEW CUTTERS.

My stock of Cutters are now in with all the improvements of this year—with first-class trimmings in a variety of colors to suit the tastes of all; with or without second seat; right up-to-date in every respect. Having got all the rebates and discounts possible, I am sure it will pay intending purchasers to call and examine my stock. Also Long Sleighs with boxes, and other sleighs on hand.

Sale Rooms adjoining S. Wright's Blacksmith Shop.

B. BUSH.

PERSONALS.

☞ THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribution to this column of all items of a personal nature, such as the arrival or departure of guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave a note at this office or drop a card into the post office, giving full particulars.

Mr. F. B. Blackley, of Toronto, is renewing acquaintances in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hamblin have returned from their visit to Manitoba.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Airhart, of Campbellford, are visiting the former's parents in town.

Mrs. Annie Demill has returned to her home at Mr. Jas. Coutts, Rawdon, after an absence of nearly two years, during which time she was acting as nurse.

Auction Sale.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.—On Lot 5, Con. 6, Rawdon, the farm stock and implements belonging to Mr. Geo. B. Heagle. Sale at one o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auct.

SATURDAY, NOV. 19.—At his residence, Front St. West, Stirling, all of the Household Furniture and other articles, belonging to Mr. T. H. Bradley. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.—On lot 12, con. 5., Rawdon, a lot of farm stock and implements, and some household effects belonging to Mr. G. F. Fralick. Sale at 1 o'clock, sharp. Wm. Rodgers, auctioneer.

Births.

CHANDLER—In Stirling, on Oct 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Chandler, a son.

Married.

BOVAY-VAN NORMAN—At Stirling, on Nov. 9th, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Harry Dorland Bovay, of Consecon, to Mary Armina Van Norman, of the Township of Rawdon.

Spring Brook Cheese Factory

The annual meeting of the Spring Brook Cheese Factory will be held at the factory, on Wednesday, Nov. 30th, at the hour of one o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of paying of dividends, electing officers, hiring cheesemaker, selling milk routes, and transacting any other business in connection with the company.

THOS. J. THOMPSON,
President.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The adjourned annual meeting of Sine Creamery Association held on Nov. 7th was adjourned until Monday, Nov. 21st, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of changing the last clause of the 3rd part of Rule 1 of said Association.

It now reads as follows:—"And the balance remaining after the payment of said creamery account, together with the current manufacturing expense account, shall be distributed forthwith as a dividend among the stockholders in proportion to the number of shares which they hold respectively."

It is the intention if a sufficient number of votes are cast to strike out the word "hold" and insert "have covered with milk at the rate of 3000 lbs. per share."

Also, to change the price of manufacturing, as per Rule 2 of said Association, from "three and one-half cents" to "four cents for every pound of butter which is manufactured."

M. W. SINE,
Sine, Nov. 7th, 1904. President.

Re Complaint to License Inspector.

I have an anonymous letter from Stirling complaining of conduct of hotels, and hoping to hear from me soon. I would like to assure the public that all communications of this kind to me are kept strictly private. The advantage of knowing who is the complainant is very important in prosecuting cases.

RENDOL SNELL,
License Inspector.

NOTICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned desire to inform the public that they have purchased the business carried on by the late C. E. Parker under the name of "The Parker Drug Co.," and will continue to do business at the old stand.

The name "Parker" having been so long associated with the business, we think it advisable to continue it, and in future will be known as "The Parker Pharmacy."

Test our ability to serve you.

J. S. MORTON.
J. W. HAIGHT.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

:o:

The undersigned has opened out in the store lately occupied by the Sovereign Bank of Canada, a large and select stock of TWEED and WORSTED SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS, and will be prepared to conduct a general tailoring business.

Proper Styles,
Correct Fit,
Best Workmanship
GUARANTEED.

Why not see me at once about that New Suit and Overcoat?

Soliciting an opportunity to please you.

Yours Sincerely

JOHN M. McGEE,
Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

STIRLING'S
Popular Cash Store.

Headquarters for Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Skirts. Every skirt guaranteed in cloth, quality, wear, fit and style and only a pleasure to show our fine range in mostly every color. Prices from $2.00 to $10.00 each.

LADIES' SUITINGS—We need say nothing about our fine range, as you can see for yourselves the good values in all the newest shades. They sell themselves. Prices as low as 15c. yd. double fold.

WAISTINGS—in pretty patterns and colors. Our range is very large and we are sure to suit you and at a price that will surprise you.

WRAPPERETTES—We have only one thing to say about them—you can save money buying them at MONTGOMERY'S. They have the best values shown at 10c. yd., and about 50 pieces to choose from.

TOWELLINGS, TABLE LINENS and NAPKINS—When you think of buying take time to think about going the right place and turn into MONTGOMERY'S Store.

Ladies' FLANNELETTE UNDERWEAR—Something new in Night Gowns, Drawers, Underskirts and Corset Covers All colors. Prices exceedingly low.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

The Double Leg Hosiery, the best made. We are the sole agent of Stirling.

Extra Heavy Wool Hosiery, special at 25c.

Cashmere Hosiery at prices too numerous to mention.

UNDERWEAR

in Childrens', Misses', Ladies', Boys' and Men's. We are showing some special lines, and this is the time of the year when you are looking for good values. We have the same lines as last year, and which cannot be beaten.

Gents' Furnishings.

Overalls, Top Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Sweaters, Men's Gloves and Mitts, Socks, Braces, Ties, Cuffs and Collars, Fine Shirts, Caps, Pants and Pea Jackets.

Men's Overcoats—We have some stunners at $5, $8, $10.

Ready-Made Clothing—A full range of sizes at very low prices.

Fur Coats—the very best at cheapest prices.

Buggy Rugs and Robes at all prices.

Floor and Table Oilcloths, all widths.

Floor Mattings at 12½c., 18c., 25c.

GROCERIES.

A full stock of Groceries always on hand. Our 25c. Tea is the best you can buy for the money. Come and buy your winter's supply when you know what the quality of our Tea is.

We are paying 19c. doz. for strictly fresh Eggs.

Potatoes taken in exchange. Fresh Butter wanted.

Don't forget, Milne's Old Stand.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

NEWS-ARGUS
To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 10c.

Farm For Sale.

West half East half Lot 18, Con. 8, Rawdon, 50 acres, clay loam. Good barn and stabling. Log House with stone foundation. Two acres soft wood. Never failing spring. Apply to

DAVID COTTON,
on premises.

or GEO. COTTON, Harold P.O.

SPRING BROOK
Drug Store.

:o:

We beg to announce to the citizens of Spring Brook and surrounding country, that we have opened with a full line of

Pure Drugs,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes,
Druggists' Sundries,
Stationery and School Supplies,

and trust by strict application to business and fair dealing to secure a portion of your patronage.

New Goods and prices right. Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

W. A. SARGENT, M. D.
J. PARKER, Manager.

WANTED.

A Local Salesman

for STIRLING and surrounding territory, to represent

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries."

Newest varieties, and specialties in Hardy Fruits, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamentals and Roses. A permanent situation, and territory reserved for the right man. Pay weekly. Handsome Outfit free. Write for particulars, and send 25c. for our pocket microscope, just the thing to use in examining trees and plants for insects.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(over 800 acres)
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

LOOK! LOOK!

CUTTERS BY THE CAR LOAD

If you want to buy a Cutter for the coming season it will pay you to call and see our stock. We have a whole car load of the best finished, best styles, at the most reasonable prices to choose from.

We can also supply you with any kind of Harness you want, from $10.00 up.

We are also carrying a full line of Men's Fur Coats from $15.00 up.

Robes from $7.50 up to $18.00.

Horse Blankets, all styles and all prices.

Empire Cream Separators.

It is the best skimmer, easiest to wash, easiest to turn of any machine on the market. Prices very reasonable and terms to suit the buyers. Call and take a look at our samples before purchasing elsewhere.

We are also agents for MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,

P.S.—For sale, a Jewel Coal or Wood Range, only used one season. Will sell at reduced price.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued).

"Was it not possibly changed there David?"

"No, because of the initials I had scratched inside it. And beyond all question that case—the same case, mind you, that I picked up on my doorstep—was purchased by the man now lying in the hospital here from Walen's, in West Street. Now, how was the change made?"

"If I could only see my way to help you!"

"The change was made the day you bought the case. By the way, what time was it?"

"I can't tell you the exact time," Ruth replied. "It was on the morning of the night of your adventure."

"And you kept it by you all the time."

"Yes. It was in a little box sealed with yellow wax and tied with yellow string. I went to 219 after I had made the purchase. My uncle was there and he was using the back sitting-room as an office. He had brought a lot of papers with him to go through."

"Ah! Did you put your package down?"

"Just for a moment on the table. But surely my uncle would not—"

"One moment, please. Was anybody with your uncle at the time?"

Ruth gave a sudden little cry.

"How senseless of me to forget," she cried. "My uncle was down merely for the day and, as he was very busy, he sent for Mr. Reginald Henson to help him. I did not imagine that Mr. Henson would know anything. But even now I cannot see what——"

"Again let me interrupt you. Did you leave the room at all?"

"Yes. It is all coming back to me now My uncle's medicine was locked up in my bag. He asked me to go for it and I went, leaving my purchase on the table. It is all coming back to me now. When I returned Mr. Henson was quite alone, as somebody had called to see my uncle. Mr. Henson seemed surprised to see me back so soon, and as I entered he crushed something up in his hand and dropped it into the waste-paper basket. But my parcel was quite intact."

"Yellow wax and yellow string and all?"

"Yes, so far as I remember. It was Mr Henson who reminded my uncle about his medicine."

"And when you were away the change was made. Strange that your uncle should be so friendly with both Henson and Bell Have they ever met under your roof?"

"No," Ruth replied. "Henson has always alluded to Dr. Bell as a lost man. He professes to be deeply sorry for him, but he has declined to meet him. Where are you going?"

"I am going with you to see if we can find anything in the waste-paper basket at No. 219. Bell tells me that your servants have instructions to touch no papers, and I know that the back sitting-room of your house is used as a kind of office. I want, if possible, to find the paper that Henson tried to hide on the day you bought the cigar-case."

The basket proved to be a large one, and was partially filled with letters that had never been opened—begging-letters, Ruth said. For half an hour David was engaged in smoothing out crumpled sheets of paper, until at length his search was rewarded. He held a packet of notepaper, the usual six sheets, one inside the other, that generally go to correspondence sheets of good quality. It was crushed up, but Steel flattened it out and held it up for Ruth's inspection.

"Now, here is a find!" he cried. "Look at the address in green on the top: '15, Downend Terrace.' Five sheets of my own best notepaper, printed especially for myself, in this basket! Originally this was a block of six sheets, but the one has been written upon and the others crushed up like this. Beyond doubt the paper was stolen from my study. And—what's this?"

He held up the thick paper to the light. At the foot of the top sheet was plainly indented in outline the initials "D. S."

"My own cipher," David went on. "Scrawled in so boldly as to mark on the under sheet of paper. Almost invariably I use initials instead of my full name unless it is quite formal business."

"And what is to be done now?" Ruth asked.

"Find the letter forged over what looks like a genuine cipher," David said, grimly.

CHAPTER XXII.

Bell followed Dr. Cross into the hospital with a sense of familiar pleasure The cool, sweet smell of the place, the decorous silence, the order of it all appealed to him strongly It was as the old war-horse who sniffs the battle from afar. And the battle with death was ever a joy to Bell.

"This is all contrary to regulations, of cours," he suggested.

"Well, it is," Cross admitted. "But I am an enthusiast, and one doesn't often get a chance of chatting with a brilliant, erratic star like yourself. Besides, our man is not in the hospital proper. He is in a kind of annexe by my own quarters, and he scoffs the suggestion of being nursed."

Bell nodded, understanding perfectly. He came at length to a brilliantly-lighted room, where a dark man with an exceedingly high forehead and wonderfully piercing eyes was sitting up in bed. The dark eyes lighted with pleasure as they fell upon Bell's queer, shambling figure and white hair.

"The labor we delight in physics pain," he greeted with a laugh and a groan, "It's worth a badly twisted shoulder to have the pleasure of seeing Hatherly Bell again. My dear fellow, how are you?"

The voice was low and pleasant, there was no trace of insanity about the speaker. Bell shook the proffered hand. For some little time the conversation proceeded smoothly enough. The stranger was a good talker; his remarks were keen and to the point

"I hope you will be comfortable here," Bell suggested.

A faint subtle change came over the other's face.

"All but one thing," he whispered. "Don't make a fuss about it, because Cross is very kind. But I can't stand the electric light. It reminds me of the great tragedy of my life. But for the electric light I should be a free man with a good practice to-day."

"So you are harping on that string again," Bell said, coldly. "I fancied that I had argued you out of that. You know perfectly well that it is all imagination, Heritage."

Heritage passed his left hand across his eyes in a confused kind of way.

"When you look at one like that I fancy so," he said. "When I was under your hands I was forgetting it. And now it has all come back again. Did I tell you all about it, Cross?"

Bell gave Cross a significant glance, and the latter shook his head.

"Well, it was this way," Heritage began, eagerly. His eyes were gleaming now, his whole aspect was changed. "I was poor and struggling, but I had a grand future before me. There was a patient of mine, a rich man, who had a deadly throat trouble. And he was going to leave me all his money if I cured him. He told me he had made a will to that effect, and he had done so. And I was in direst straits for some ready cash. When I came to operate I used an electric light, a powerful light—you know what I mean. The operation failed and my patient died. The operation failed because the electric light went out at a critical time.

"People said it was a great misfortune for me, because I was on the threshold of a new discovery which would have made my name. Nothing of the kind. I deliberately cut the positive wire of the electric light so that I should fail, and so that my patient might die and I might get all his money at once. And he did die and nobody suspected me—nobody could possibly have found me out. Then I went mad and they put me under Bell's care. I should have got well, only he gave up his practice and drifted into the world again My good, kind friend Reginald Henson heard of my case; he interested some people in me and placed me where I am at present."

"So Reginald Henson knows all about it?" Bell asked drily.

"My dear fellow, he is the best friend I have in the world. He was most interested in my case. I have gone over it with him a hundred times. I showed him exactly how it was done. And now you know why I loathe the electric light. When it shines in my eyes it maddens me; it brings back to me the recollection of that dreadful time, it causes me to——"

"Heritage," Bell said, sternly, "close your eyes at once, and be silent."

The patient obeyed instantly He had not forgotten the old habit of obedience. When he opened his eyes again he looked round him in a foolish, shame-faced manner.

"I—I am afraid I have been rambling," he muttered. "Pray don't notice me, Bell; if you are as good a fellow as you used to be, come and see me again. I'm tired now."

Bell gave the desired assurance, and he and Cross left the room together

"Any sort of truth in what he has been saying?" asked the latter.

"Very little," Bell replied. "Heritage is an exceedingly clever fellow who has not yet recovered from a bad breakdown some years ago. I had nearly cured him at one time, but he seems to have lapsed into bad ways again. Some day, when I have time, I shall take up his case once more."

"Did he operate, or try some new throat cure?"

"Exactly. He was on the verge of discovering some way of operating for throat cases with complete success. You can imagine how excited he was over his discovery. Unfortunately the patient he experimented on died under the operation, not because the light went out or any nonsense of that kind, but from failure of the heart's action owing to excitement. Heritage had had no sleep for a fortnight, and he broke down altogether. For months he was really mad, and when his senses came back to him he had that hallucination. Some day it will go, and some day Heritage will take up the drooped threads of his discovery and the world will be all the better for it. And now, will you do me a favor?"

"I will do anything that lies in my power."

"Then be good enough to let me have a peep at the man who was found half-murdered in my friend David Steel's conservatory. I'm interested in that case."

Cross hesitated for a moment.

"All right," he said. "There can't be any harm in that Come this way."

Bell strolled along with the air of a man who is moved by no more than ordinary curiosity. But from the first he had made up his mind not to lose this opportunity. He had not the remotest idea what he expected to find, but he had a pretty good idea that he was on the verge of an important discovery He came at length to the bedside of the mysterious stranger. The man was lying on his back in a state of coma, his breath came heavily between his parted lips.

Bell bent low partly to examine the patient, partly to hide his face from Cross. If Bell had made any discovery he kept the fact rigidly to himself.

"Looks very young," he muttered. "But then he is one of those men who never grow any hair on their faces. Young as he looks, I should judge him to be at least forty-five, and if I am not mistaken, he is a man who had heard the chimes at midnight or later. I'm quite satisfied."

"It's more than I am, Cross said, when at length he and his visitor were standing outside together. "Look here, Bell, you're a great friend of Steel's, whom I believe to be a very good fellow. I don't want to get him into any harm, but a day or two ago I found this letter in a pocket-book in a belt worn by our queer patient. Steel says the fellow is a perfect stranger to him, and I believe that statement. But what about this letter? I ought to have sent it to the police, but I didn't Read it."

And cross proceeded to take a letter from his pocket. It was on thick paper; the stamped address given was "15, Downend Terrace." There was no heading, merly the words "Certainly, with pleasure I shall be home; in fact, I am home every night till 12.30, and you may call any time up till then. If you knock quietly on the door I shall hear you.—D. S.

"What do you make of it?" Cross asked

"It looks as if your patient had called at Steel's house by appointment," Bell admitted. "Here is the invitation undoubtedly in Steel's handwriting. Subsequently the poor fellow is found in Steel's house nearly murdered, and yet Steel declares solemnly that the man is a perfect stranger to him. It is a bad business, but I assure you that Steel is the soul of honor. Cross, would you be so good as to let me have that letter for two or three days?"

"Very well," Cross said, after a little hesitation. "Good-night."

Bell went on his way homeward with plenty of food for thought.

He stopped just for a moment to light a cigar.

"Getting towards the light," he muttered, "getting along. The light is not going to fail after all I wonder what Reginald Henson would say if he only knew that I had been to the hospital and recognised our mutual friend Van Sneck there!"

(To be Continued.)

The Kidneys Are Delicate

Easily Affected by Changes of the Temperature.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Not even are the lungs more susceptible to the effect of cold drafts, of overheating, of dampness or cold than the kidneys.

This accounts for workingmen so frequently becoming victims of painful and deadly kidney diseases.

Pains in the back are usually the first note of warning. Then there is frequent and painful or smarting urination, headache and derangements of the digestive system and bowels.

IF YOU WOULD PREVENT BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND OTHER DEADLY FORMS OF KIDNEY DISEASE YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY.

To be certain of immediately arresting disease and bringing about thorough cure, you must use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which so many times have proven their superiority as a treatment for the most serious diseases of the kidneys.

By acting on the liver and bowels as well as on the kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills effect a thorough cleansing of the whole filtering and excretory systems and entirely rid the body of all poisonous waste matter.

MR. ELLIS GALLANT, Paquetville, N. B., writes:—"About four months ago I found my condition so serious that I had to leave work. I could not sleep nights, my appetite was very poor and my kidneys were so affected that I could hardly walk on account of backache.

"I resolved to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Backache Plaster. After three weeks' time, I am glad to say, I was able to resume work and now feel as well as I ever did. I therefore say that Dr. Chase's remedies are excellent family medicines."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so thorough and far-reaching in their influence on the kidneys as to thoroughly eradicate the most serious disease. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

ON THE FARM.

HOW NITROGEN IS WASTED.

The London Saturday Review recently printed an elaborate article on nitrogen, its necessity to plant growth and how much of it is allowed to go to waste through careless methods in the cultivation of the soil. It also points out how the scientist has come to the aid of the farmer and pointed out methods by which this loss can be prevented, or, at least, reduced to a minimum. The greater part of the atmosphere, says this writer, consists of the gas called nitrogen, and compounds of this same substance nitrogen enter into the most intimate constitution of all living tissue, animal or vegetable.

Free nitrogen, the gas which exists in such enormous masses in the air, is of no service to the plant or the animal, yet the plant is absolutely dependent for its life on being able to obtain some of the simpler compounds, nitrates or ammonia, of this same element. Thus provided, and it only requires about one five-hundredth of its weight, it is able to feed and grow, building up those elaborate compounds which animals in their turn feed upon.

Thus the world's stock of nitrogen compounds goes round in endless cycle, the plant taking the simplest forms and elaborating them, the animal bringing these complexes back to the starting point. All the time, however, the great stock of nitrogen gas in the atmosphere stands outside the cycle.

On the whole also the world's stock is diminishing. When we burn coal or wood the small proportion appropriate to all plant tissue is set free from its combination and goes to swell the uncombined mass of nitrogen in the air; all our explosives again owe their energy to the sudden transition from certain combined forms to free nitrogen gas. There are sundry

ACCUMULATED STORES,

which we are working very hard, such as the beds of nitrate of soda in Chili and of guano on various tropical islets, and the nitrogen which is recovered as sulphate of ammonia when coal is turned into gas or coke.

Even in the use of a fertilizer, some inevitable waste goes on; if a certain amount of nitrogen as nitrate of soda be converted into a crop and after consumption by stock be reconverted into manure there is a loss, and the farm as a whole is not enriched by quite the quantity of nitrogen introduced. For these reasons many people have conceived that the world must gradually become less and less able to support its population. Sir William Crookes, in his British association address in 1898, prophesied that the world's wheat area was nearing its limits, and that there no longer remained that indefinite area of virgin soil which the wheat-grower could break up year by year, hence he foresaw the near approach of a time when it would only be possible to continue to feed the world's population by increasing the production of wheat per acre through the use of fertilizer nitrogen.

If then the combined nitrogen in the world is both limited and suffering waste, the ultimate outlook is starvation unless there are some compensating influences at work which will render available the great mass of free nitrogen gas in the atmosphere.

Of course some of these compensating influences are well known; the beneficial effects accruing to the land from the growth of such crops as clover is a piece of farming experience old enough to be enshrined in the Georgics. Certain bacteria dwell on the root of the clover plant, and are able to seize upon free nitrogen and bring it into combination.

Two processes for utilizing the free nitrogen of the air at present seem to be on the brink of success. By one method the substance calcium carbide, with which we are familiar in our bicycle lamps, forms a kind of intermediary. This substance is made by directing a

GREAT ELECTRIC CURRENT

upon a mixture of chalk and coal, and if at the moment of its formation the nitrogen gas of the atmosphere is also allowed to play upon the mixture, it is swept into the combination.

The resulting body, calcium cyanamide, gives off ammonia in contact with water, and can be so applied to the land as a manure. Its manufacture has already passed the experimental stage, and the first field trials of its value as a manure in this country are being made at Rothamsted on the current crops.

The second process is one indicated by Sir William Crookes six years ago, and consists merely in using the electric current to make the nitrogen and oxygen of the atmosphere burn together until they reach the state of nitric acid.

On the theoretical side the process is simple enough, the working difficulties now appear to have been overcome, and one of the great companies which draw their power from generating electricity from Niagara is preparing to put on the market a crude nitrate of soda thus manufactured from the nitrogen of the atmosphere. Not only are we thus able to repair the wastage of combined nitrogen that was going on, but we are promised it far more cheaply than it has been obtainable from other sources. At the present time combined nitrogen costs the farmer about seven pence a pound in whatever form he buys it. Advocates of both electrical methods declare they can produce at half that pwice with profit. If so, we do not hesitate to say it will mean a sensible cheapening of food of all kinds the world over.

Which Will You Take

artificially colored and adulterated Japan tea, or

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea which is absolutely "Pure" and delicious. It is sold in the same form as "SALADA" Black tea in sealed lead packets. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

RAISING POULTRY.

The following eight reasons why farmers should raise poultry are given by an English poultry writer:

Because the farmer ought to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market. Because with intelligent management, they ought to be all-year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the moulting season. Because poultry will yield a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of the farm. Because the manure from the poultry-house will make a vegetable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run, will destroy a larger proportion of injurious insect life.

While cereals and fruit can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country. Poultry-raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughter can engage, and leave the farm free to attend to other departments, and it will bring him the best results in the shape of a new-laid egg during the winter season, when he has the most time on his hands. Finally, to start poultry-raising on the farm requires little or no capital. By good management poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.

GROOMING HORSES.

The skin of a horse, like that of other animals, is a mass of excretory organs, supplied with innumerable pores, which, if kept open, a constant flow of watery fluid discharges, carrying off the effete waste material which has performed its proper function in the maintenance of the body. The epidermis also is composed of an infinite number of glands which constantly pour an oily secretion to the surface, which is essential to keeping the skin flexible as well as furnishing the necessary nourishment for the hair to keep it soft and glossy.

It will not do, therefore, for these pores to get clogged, for in that case the skin would soon become dry, rough, hard and diseased; nor is there much danger of it except when the horse is hard at work. Then the secretion of watery fluid is heavier than when the animal is idle, and if the sweat is allowed to dry on the skin, dust will accumulate, mixing with it, and, if not cleaned off, fill and clog the pores. As a result the skin will not only become diseased, but the whole system more or less deranged. The impurities, unable to escape through the skin, will accumulate in different places and give rise to blisters, which, if neglected, may lead to blood poisoning, or something else nearly as bad. By regular, thorough grooming, however all this will be prevented, the pores kept open and a healthier, thriftier condition of the animal maintained. A horse having a thick, tough skin will endure a tolerably sharp currycomb, which, used on another with a thin, tender skin, would be a positive cruelty. Whatever accumulations of dirt may be on the hair after the use of the currycomb, a thorough cleaning out of the skin should follow by the aid of a good brush.

SCROFULA

Scrofula may be described as "scattered consumption."

To cure it take Scott's Emulsion.

Scrofula is consumption of the small glands under the skin, and these break out into sores. Scott's Emulsion heals these sores.

But there's more to the story. The loss of flesh and great weakness that comes with Scrofula is a regular part of the disease—the same as in consumption of the lungs. For this as for the sores, Scott's Emulsion is just the remedy.

Flesh and strength are gained by the use of Scott's Emulsion quicker than in any other way.

Scrofulous children improve in every way on Scott's Emulsion.

Send for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

BERI-BERI IN JAP RANKS.

More Fatal to Them Than Rifles of the Russians.

"If anything were needed to add to the horror of war," writes "a medical expert," in one of the leading English journals, "it might certainly be found in the presence of disease among the combatants. While the Russian army has not been free from illness, it would appear at least to have escaped attack from a very curious tropical disease, best known in this country under the name of 'beri-beri,' and in Japan as 'kakke.' War correspondents last week reported that the losses from beri-beri in the Japanese army exceed the total casualties sustained in battle. It was added that every transport returning to Japan brings hundreds of men suffering from this disease.

"As to the nature of beri-beri, we find one of its prominent features to exist in a form of neuritis affecting the nerve-endings in the skin, and more especially those nerves which, carrying impressions from nerve-centres to the body, are called motor nerves. Certain very important internal nerve-trunks are also involved. In addition there is to be found general disturbance of the bodily functions at large.

"Loss of power of the muscles and loss of sensation are common symptoms, while dropsy is usually present. Fever as indicative of beri-beri is not a marked sign, and death supervenes probably as often as not from failure of the heart's action. The death rate is very high in this ailment. It was one in 40 in the Japanese navy in 1878-84, and one in two at Bahia in 1867 Sir P. Manson, M.D., was told by the medical officer of a tobacco plantation in the Malay Archipelago that the planters considered themselves lucky if, at the end of a year, three or four survived out of every one hundred Chinese coolies imported as laborers at the beginning of the year.

"Having regard to all the circumstances under which beri-beri appears to the nature of the symptoms, and to the fact that hygenic conditions of life tend to prevent attack, the inference that the ailment is due to some specific poison produced by a microbe, this last in all probability being derived from infected food, seems to be warranted. Such food has been generally held to be represented by rice, but questions of soil and environment, with reference to infection cannot be left out of consideration."

WORK OF THE MIDDLEMAN.

How the Cost of an Article is Increased to Consumer.

Patrick Driscoll, the millionaire miner of Arizona with an income of $80,000 a month spends only $30 monthly. He lives in a small, clean cottage, and he cooks his own meals.

"Big expenditures mean waste," he said the other day. "I could spend all my income without difficulty, but I wouldn't get the worth of each dollar. I would only be encouraging waste, extravagance, and double-dealing on every side.

"Take, for instance, hotel life, life, where you pay $10 to $12.50 a day. That kind of life is full of duplicity.

"Suppose I go to a $10 a day hotel. My shoe slits a half inch, and I say to the bell-boy:—

"'Take this shoe to the cobbler and have it patched up.'

"An hour later the cobbler's errand-boy brings the shoe back. He hands it to the porter. 'Here's a patched shoe for Room 31,' he says. 'It's 12 cents.'

"The porter hands the shoe to the hall-boy. 'Patched shoe for 31,' he says. 'It cost 20 cents. I paid it. Give me the money.'

"The hall-boy takes the shoe to the bell-boy. 'Here's your patched shoe. You owe me 25 cents on it,' he says.

"And the bell-boy finally brings the shoe to me. 'Your shoe,' he says. 'It cost 50 cents. I paid for it, sir.'

"A day or two later I meet the cobbler.

"'By the way,' I ask, 'what did you charge for patching that shoe of mine?'

"'Why, nothing,' answers the cobbler."

RUSSIANS AND ENGLISH.

Every Englishman who has traveled in Russia knows how agreeable the people of that country usually are. They are delightfully sociable and obliging. It is a curious fact that in ordinary circumstances they are most attracted by the English and Americans. They are not nearly so much in sympathy with the character of their French allies, whose frivolity and cynicism are not always appreciated by the sombre, religious Muscovites. The antagonism of the Russian towards England is simply political, not racial.

"He told his wife she ought to take cooking lessons." "Did she?" "Well, yes. She sent for her mother to come and give her a three-months' course."

SCIATICA CURED.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Mr. Etsell, of Walkerton, Suffered For Months and Got no Relief Until He Began the Use of These Pills.

Of the many employees of R. Truax & Co., Walkerton, Ont., none stands higher in the confidence of his employers than does Mr. Thos. J. Etsell. He is an excellent mechanic, and has been in the employ of this firm for upwards of ten years. But although Mr. Etsell now ranks among the few men who are never absent from their post of duty, the time was when he was as often absent as present, all because of physical inability to perform his work. For years Mr. Etsell was a great sufferer from sciatica, and at times the suffering became so intense that for days he was unable to leave the house.

During these years, Mr. Etsell, as may readily be imagined, was continually on the lookout for some remedy that would rid him of the disease, but for a long time without success. Doctors were consulted and although he took the treatment prescribed, it did not help him. Then he tried electric treatment, but this also failed to give relief, and in despair he had about made up his mind that his case was hopeless and that he would be a suffering, helpless cripple to the end of his days. Then one day a neighbor advised him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At first he refused, believing they would prove like other medicines, but the neighbor was so insistent, having herself been greatly benefited by these pills, so that at last he consented. The remainder of the story may best be told in his own words.

"When I began taking these pills," said Mr. Etsell to a reporter of the Telescope, "I had been off work for three months. The cords of my right leg were all drawn up, and I could only limp about with the aid of my stick. The pain I suffered was terrible. I could not sleep at all during the night, and I was in misery both night and day. At first I thought the pills were doing me no good but after I had taken six boxes I fancied I was feeling better, and was encouraged to continue the treatment. After that I got better every day, and by the time I had taken about fifteen boxes every vestige of pain had disappeared. For over a year," continued Mr. Etsell "I have not had a twinge of pain, and although I am forty years of age I feel as well as when I was twenty. Pink Pills cured me, and I have no hesitation in announcing them the best medicine in the world for sciatica."

The cure of Mr. Etsell proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not an ordinary medicine, and that their power to cure in all troubles of the blood or nerves places them beyond all other medicines. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. See that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box.

HOOKED A BIRD.

Scotch Fisherman Has a Strange Experience.

An old Aberdeenshire fisherman who fishes daily in Cruden Bay has had an exciting fight with a great northern river diver, a somewhat rare bird which can dive a great depth for any fish it may fancy.

The man was plying his rod about a mile from the shore, when suddenly he felt a series of unusually powerful tugs at his line. He began pulling in the catch, and had hauled it nearly aboard, despite a resistance which lashed the water into a fury, when the diver suddenly darted from the sea into his face with a force that almost hurled him overboard. Before he could recover himself, the bird swooped down again, and then whirled round him. In one of its mad dashes it split open the back of his hand; in another, it struck him above the eye with its beak, inflicting a wound two inches long and laying the bone bare.

Using one of the boat stretchers as a weapon, the fisherman was able, with a lucky blow, to break the wing of his infuriated assailant, and then kill it. He rowed ashore, and his wounds were stitched by a doctor.

The diver was found to measure three feet across the wings and when the bird was cut open a small hooked whiting was discovered. The bird had no doubt seen the fish wriggling on the line, and diving twenty feet had swallowed it and been also hooked.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

No matter whether the baby is sick or well, Baby's Own Tablets should always be in the house. They not only cure infantile disorders, but they prevent them, and should be used whenever the little ones show the slightest signs of illness. No other medicine is so enthusiastically spoken of by mothers—no other medicine has done so much to make little ones healthy and good natured. Mrs. Albert Luddington, St. Mary's River, N.S., says: "I do not believe my baby would have been alive to-day had it not been for Baby's Own Tablets. Since using them he is growing nicely, is good natured and is getting fat." Good for the new born baby or growing child—and above all absolutely safe. You can get Baby's Own Tablets from your druggist or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

People read too much and learn too little.

THE FREAKS OF MEMORY

MARVELLOUS FACULTY FOR REMEMBERING.

In Some Persons the Gift Is Developed to an Uncanny Degree.

Extraordinary memories have attracted the attention of men in all ages, and in these days a man with a retentive memory is considered to be more or less gifted. Some good instances of remarkable memories are to be gathered from the records of Greece and Rome. Themistocles, a famous Greek general is said to have known every citizen in Athens. No doubt Otho, the Roman Emperor, owed much of his success to a remarkable memory. He learned the name of every soldier and officer in his army, and this, among other things, rendered him so popular that he was acclaimed Emperor.

Coming to later times, the following anecdote affords an instance of wonderful powers of memory. An Englishman went to Frederick the Great of Prussia for the express purpose of giving him an exhibition of his powers of recollection. Frederick sent for Voltaire, who was then residing at the Prussian court. At the King's request Voltaire read a long poem which he had just composed. The Englishman was present and was in such a position that he could hear every word of the poem, though he was concealed from Voltaire's notice. After the reading of the poem, Frederick observed to the author that the production could not be an original one, as there was a foreign gentleman present who could recite every word of it. Voltaire listened in amazement to the stranger as he repeated,

WORD FOR WORD,

the poem which he had been at so much pains in composing, and, giving way ta a momentary outbreak of passion, he tore the manuscript in pieces. He was then informed how the Englishman had became acuuainted with his poem, and, his anger being appeased, he was willing to do penance by copying down the work from the second repition of the stranger, who was able to go through it as before.

There lived in the sixteen century at Padua, a law student who had trained his memory to such a high degree of perfection that he could recite 36,000 words after once hearing them read.

Jedediah Buxton, an illiterate person of the eighteenth century, used to put his memory to a curious use. On one occasion he mentioned the quantity of ale he had drunk free of cost since he was twelve years old, and the names of the gentlemen who had given it to him. The whole amounted to 5,116 pints.

As again showing that retentive gifts were not found in the educated alone, there is a notable instance of "Blind Jamie," who lived some twenty years ago in Sterling. He was a poor, uneducated man and totally blind, yet he could actually repeat, after a few minutes' consideration, any verse required from any part of the Bible, even to the obscurest and least important.

An instance of a wager being won by a feat of memory was that of a person who repeated an entire newspaper, advertisements as well, after

A SINGLE READING.

Another instance of a wager being won by a feat of recollection was that of Mr. Futter, who not many years ago was a well-known tithe collector in Norfolk. He wagered that he could recollect every word of a sermon that was to be preached and afterwards write it out verbatim. He was not seen to take notes, and at the close of the service retired to a room and wrote out the sermon. On comparison with the manuscript, which the preacher had been asked to bring for the purpose, it was found to vary in one instance but in that Mr. Futter was proved to be correct, for the clergyman had a distinct recollection of substituting one word for the other in his delivery.

When reporting was forbidden in the Houses of parliament, and any one seen to make notes was immediately ejected, the speeches, nevertheless, were published in the public press. It was discovered that one Woodfall used to be present in the gallery during the speeches, and, sitting with his head between his hands, actually committed the speeches to memory. They were afterwards published.

Lord Macaulay had a marvellous faculty for remembering what he read. He once declared that if by accident all the copies of Milton's "Paradise Lost" were destroyed he would be able to write out the whole of the long poem without a single error. In fact, he once perfromed the marvellous feat of repeating the whole poem, making only one omission.

Charles Dickens, after once walking down a street could remember the names of all the shopkeepers and their businesses.

SUCH GOOD FRIENDS.

Jack (meeting a friend who is walking rapidly along the street)—"Hullo, Charlie! Why this terrible rush?"

Charlie—"I am walking fast to keep that fellow Staggs from catching me up. He's an awful bore."

Jack (meeting Staggs, who is walking slowly)—"Hullo, old fellow, why are you dawdling along in this way?"

Staggs—"To keep from catching up with Charlie Johnson. He's the worst bore I know."

The Red Cross Society has its foundation in the Geneva treaty, 1864, and is for the relief of the suffering by war, pestilence, famine, flood, fires and all other calamities of sufficient magnitude to be deemed national in extent.

THE DOCTOR SAID THAT HE MUST DIE

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED J. J. PERKINS.

He Was Unable to Work, and Becoming Destitute, Before He Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tyndall, Man., Nov. 14.—(Special)—Unable to work because of Kidney Disease, pronounced incurable by the doctors, and fast becoming destitute, Mr. J. J. Perkins, of this place, found new life and health in Dodd's Kidney Pills. In his gratitude he wants all the world to know of his cure, and that he owes it to Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Perkins says:

"After two years of Kidney Trouble I got so bad the doctor said I was incurable. I got still worse and at times had such terrible pains in my back and kidneys that I thought I would die.

"I was unable to work and was becoming destitute when a friend persuaded me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Five boxes cured me completely."

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

The Empress of Germany's private wedding present to her relations always consists of a very plain travelling clock, for she values among all other virtues that of punctuality.

Mr. Tim Healy married a daughter of the late Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P. As the happy couple were leaving the residence of the bride's parents to start their honeymoon, Mr. Sullivan noticed that his son-in-law had by mistake taken the wrong umbrella. Rushing to the window he shouted, "Hi, Tim, that won't do. I've got six daughters, but only one good umbrella. Bring it back!"

President Loubet numbers amongst his dining experiences that of having a portion of a young sucking camel served to him at table. This incident occurred during the President's tour in Algeria. Wishing to do him especial honor, some Arab chiefs entertained him to a luncheon at which the piece de resistance was an infant "ship of the desert." Great was their surprise when the head of the French Republic passed the camel and applied himself instead to mutton stew.

Sir Hiram Maxim began to invent almost as soon as he could lisp. When but a small boy he invented a sort of sextant made of wood, with sights, a piece of thread with a bullet at the end, and an indicator for the thread to swing along. On a dark night he took his instrument outside, and while he sighted it to the North Star his little sister read the indicator. "Forty-five, Hiram," she called out. This meant they were living in forty-five degrees north latitude. The observation proved to be perfectly accurate.

Lord Ilchester, in the gardens of whose residence at Holland House the Royal Horticultural Society recently held its summer show for the third year in succession, is himself an ardent horticulturist. In the fifty acres over which the gardens extend, his lordship knows the history of nearly every tree and plant from the American oaks and cedars planted for Fox, who became Lord Holland, to the lilies in the Japanese garden. Everything is said to be raised in the gardens save tomatoes, which are Lord Ilchester's special aversion.

Lady Marjorie H. Gordon, who recently married Captain Sinclair, M. P., has not only already made her mark in literary and philanthropic work, but has been thoroughly trained in domestic duties as well. Lord and Lady Aberdeen gave their children a cottage, christened by them "Holiday Cottage," in which Lady Marjorie did all that was necessary to keep it spick and span, even scrubbing the floors and cooking whatever refreshment was taken in it when she had guests. Her brothers chopped the wood, drew the water, and did the digging and gardening generally.

King Edward VII. possesses some extraordinary privileges. As an example, he is the proprietor of the beds of all British tidal rivers, such as the Thames, the Mersey, the Dee, the Tyne, and many others. That part of the shore all round the coast which lies between high-water and low-water mark also belongs to His Majesty, and he may put it to any use which he thinks fit, while theoretically every inch of ground in the kingdom still belongs to him, and not to the landlords. Nor would he be held personally responsible for the crime or "tort" which he chose to commit. The law says in such cases that any injury which might be inflicted upon a subject in this way must be ascribed to the mistake of the King's advisers.

The Czar is the owner of over 100 estates, all of which supply him with private revenues, but he is also the possessor of 100 palaces and castles, which have to be maintained in imperial style at a great expense to the owner. The Czar has more servants than anyone else in the world, for a veritable army of over 30,000 domestics—cooks, pages, butlers, grooms, gardeners, and so forth—is employed on his 100 odd estates. He possesses over forty residences which he has never seen, a score of homes which he has viewed externally but never inhabited, even for one night, and another score in each of which he has slept on only one occasion. The Czar's private stables contain over 5,000 horses belonging to him, and the herds of cattle feeding on his own lands are estimated to number over 50,000 head.

"I punish you to show my love for you, my son." "When I get bigger I'll return your love, pa."

Shirt waists and dainty linen are made delightfully clean and fresh with Sunlight Soap. 5B

Dead men tell no tales, but it's different with the writers of obituaries.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago & North Western Ry. has issued a new publication entitled "California." It contains a beautiful colored map of the state, a list of hotels at California tourist resorts with their capacity and rates; and a most interesting series of pictures showing California's resources and attractions. The prospective visitor and settler should be in possession of a copy of this profusely illustrated folder. Sent to any address on receipt of two cents in stamps. Low rates from all points. B. H Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

There's a policeman in Chicago who was actually born within the city's limits.

"Pogular Practitioner—No Result."—Mrs. Annie C. Chestnut, of Whitby, was for months a rheumatic victim, but South American Rheumatic Cure changed the song from "despair" to "joy." She says: "I suffered untold misery from rheumatism—doctors' medicine did me no good—two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure cured me—re-

The Swedish town of Hafanger has established a tax on all stout persons weighing more than one hundred and thirty-five pounds.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Ten years ago the desert of Rechna Doab, in India, had not a single inhabitant, but now there are 800,000 living in comfort there. Irrigation is responsible.

The President a Slave to Catarrh—D. T. Sample, president of Sample's Instalment Company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave almost instant relief. 50 cents.—49.

A woman in Russia, until the day of her death, if she remain unmarried, is under the absolute sway of her parents.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The past half year's production of coal in Germany reached 58,825,000 tons, or 3,336,000 tons more than last year.

Better Without a Stomach than with one that's got a constant "hurt" to it. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets stimulate the digestive organs. Let one enjoy the good things of life and leave no bad effects—carry them with you in your vest pocket—60 in box, 35 cents.—48

Mrs. Doolan.—"Did yez hear the landlord had lowered the rint for us, Mrs. Casey?" Mrs. Casey—"Yer don't say! Oi s'pose he thinks he'll lose less money when yez skip widout payin' it."

Dear Sirs,—I was for seven years a sufferer from Bronchial trouble and would be so hoarse at times that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I got no relief from anything till I tried your MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM. Two bottles gave relief and six bottles made a complete cure. I would heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from throat or lung trouble.

J. F. VANBUSKIRK.

Fredericton.

An officer in the Army laughed at a timid woman because she was alarmed at the noise of a cannon when a salute was fired. He subsequently married that timid woman, and six months afterwards he took off his boots in the hall when he came in late at night.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dropping in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

JAPAN'S NEWSPAPERS.

Nowhere else in the world has the "progress of the press" been so rapid as in Japan. The first "daily" made its appearance in 1872. In 1890 there were already 786 journals of one kind or another, with a circulation of well over 2,000,000, figures which have been very largely increased since then. The increase of all kinds of printed matter is facilitated by the prevalent low wages and the cheapness of paper. The number of books of all kinds is also exceedingly high, an average of nearly 24,000 having appeared between 1895 and 1899.

A movement is on foot in Russia to diminish the excessive number of holidays.

Comprehend facts—not advertisements. The popularity of Blue Ribbon Tea is a fact.

POULTRY We can handle your poultry either alive or dressed to best advantage. Also your butter, eggs, honey and other produce.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

MOOSE HUNTING

The finest region in Canada for the hunter who wishes to secure Moose is the Temagami region in New Ontario, and now easy of access by the Grand Trunk Railway System and North Bay. All information regarding guides, routes, rates etc., can be had on application to agents or by addressing G. T. Bell, G. P. & T. A., Montreal.

Paris has the biggest debt of any city in the world. It amounts to about $400,000,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The number of Chinese outside of China is estimated at over 7,640,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

She—"Who rocks the cradle rules the world. Remember that!" He—"Then—ah!—you come in and rule the world. I'm tired."

"My Heart was Thumping my Life out," is the way Mrs. R. H. Wright, of Brockville, Ont., describes her sufferings from smothering, fluttering and palpitation. After trying many remedies without benefit, six bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored her to perfect health. The first dose gave almost instant relief, and in a day suffering ceased altogether.—51

"John," she said, gently, "you are interested in temperance movements, are you not?" "Of course I am," he answered. "Well, suppose you go and make a few of them at the pump-handle. I want a pail of water at once."

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 23-52

TREASURE IN BOTTLES.

Queer Hiding Places For a Publican's Money.

An interesting little treasure hunt is causing some excitement in a Staffordshire, England, village.

The treasure hunters are not rushing round with surveyors' chains and pickaxes, but they search very patiently and very persistently in old boots and stockings, pieces of newspapers, behind wall-paper and wainscotting, and in black bottles.

They are searching for the accumulated wealth of one Joseph Attwood, who with his brother kept the Vine Inn at Delph, and, his brother being unable to transact the business, it was transferred.

The brothers Attwood had curious ideas as to the conduct of their business and the employment of capital—ideas which would commend themselves to no self-respecting economist.

When the elder brother died there was a hunt for the money which it was known he had saved. In one of the rooms, which had not been opened for fifteen years, £500 in gold was found, stowed away in corners of the room. Hundreds of silver coins were found corked up in gin bottles and beer-jars.

Half a hundred weight of coppers was found hidden in nooks and crannies, old gloves, stockings, paper bags and envelopes, and rolled up in tea lead. Cheques which had never been presented, a lady's watch, and a very old hunting watch were also discovered.

Altogether £600 has been found in various parts of the house. When the treasure-seekers have torn down the walls, ripped up the floors and searched under the soot in the chimneys, claims will be pegged out in the garden.

The Attwoods had many other eccentricities. When a thirsty traveler modestly asked for "half a bitter," Joseph carefully took his measurement from behind the bar, while James peered at him searchingly from the other side of the house. There was a lengthy discussion between the brothers as to whether he should be served or not.

Mrs. Wylkyns—"Why is it, Herbert, that you never call me dear, now?" Mr. Wylkyns—"Well, I don't like to twit you with it!"

La grippe, pneumonia, and influenza often leave a nasty cough when they're gone.
It is a dangerous thing to neglect. Cure it with

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

The cure that is guaranteed by your druggist.
Prices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can. 309

To keep the whole German army in the field for one week would cost $30,000,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Collector—"Look here. I'm tired of calling here about this bill." The Debtor—"Well, I'm glad to hear it."

The Stomach's "Weal or Woe."—The stomach is the centre from which, from the standpoint of health, flows "weal or woe." A healthy stomach means perfect digestion—perfect digestion means strong and steady nerve centres—strong nerve centres mean good circulation, rich blood and good health. South American Nervine makes and keeps the stomach right.—52

CHENILLE CURTAINS and all kinds of house Hangings, also **LACE CURTAINS DYED & CLEANED LIKE NEW.** Write to us about yours. BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Box 158, Montreal

RAILWAY OPERATING
Is the special work of the
CENTRAL Telegraph School
TORONTO, ONT.
Write for particulars to
W. H. SHAW, - - Principal
Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

STAMMERERS
THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. We treat the cause not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

"Pinto" Shell Cordovan

Used in H.B.K. Mitts, Gloves and Moccasins—tough as whalebone, flexible, soft, pliable, scorch-proof, wind-proof, boil-proof, crack-proof, tear-proof, rip-proof, cold-proof, almost wear-proof—certainly the greatest leather ever used in mitts and gloves.

Like buckskin it is tanned without oil, unlike buckskin it is not porous, it is wind proof—will outwear three buckskins.

"Pinto" Mitts and Gloves never crack or harden, never get sodden, are always warm, pliable, soft and comfortable.

Sold at all dealers but never without this brand:—

H.B.K. BRAND
HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.
Montreal Winnipeg Dawson 2

ASBESTOS SAD IRONS.

The Best Sad Iron Ever Made.

RUTLAND STOVE LINING.

For making and repairing linings in Coal Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, etc., thus saving the expense of a Fire Brick Lining.

ONLY 25c. A PACKAGE.

BARREL CHURNS—Steel Frame with foot attachment.

DASH CHURNS.

NICKLE PLATED SINK BRACKETS are far superior to building a sink stand.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, - - MILL ST.

Headquarters for INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

Caterpillars and Grubs.

It is altogether surprising what caterpillars and grubs can survive and appear to like it. Some mites live on strychnine, eating it with avidity. Professor Attfield tried the same fare on cheese mites, and up to 50 per cent of strychnine they lived and thrived as perhaps only mites can be expected to do. Over 50 per cent of poison they found to be an error of diet and promptly died. There is a sort of caterpillar which lives on magnesia; one wonders vaguely whether a perpetual course of magnesia is not found somewhat enervating. But, then, the caterpillar is a being wholly depraved, which nothing can kill. The grub of the fur moth particularly is an indiscriminate feeder, liking wool as readily as fur and a horse's hide as well as either, and will dine heartily on such poetic fare as butterflies' wings. And it is destruction personified, taking a wanton pleasure in cutting off a multitude of hairs more than it can possibly require, and nothing seemingly can kill it. Turpentine, sea salt, tobacco and sulphur fumes—these "remedies" only drive it away, that is all, as the passengers in Hans Andersen's coach used a sprig of myrtle to drive away the flies.—London Globe.

Odd Old Laws.

In an old set of laws of the Choctaw Nation there is a clause which relates to the killing of witches. For witchcraft the penalty was death, and for alleging oneself to be a witch or for saying that any other person was one was punishable by sixty lashes on the bare back.

Another declared that no doctor could take money or any of the belongings of a patient he treated if the patient died. If the patient were raised up from a sick bed the doctor could accept what was offered to him, and if nothing was offered, then he could take in goods what was his just compensation.

In 1834 the Choctaw council passed an act which made a person who bargained to sell any of the Choctaw land a traitor and punishable by death. Any white man who encouraged such action was deported. An Indian who sold or disposed of land either to individuals or to the United States in toto should be considered a traitor and shot on conviction. This was just preceding the beginning of the work of the Dawes commission.

Animal and Plant Allies.

An interesting instance of the manner in which insects sometimes assist the growth of plants is furnished by the history of a climbing plant which grows in the Philippines. At an early stage in its career the plant, which, like other plants, begins to grow from the ground, severs its connection with the soil and thenceforward lives with its roots attached to dead bamboo canes. It develops, in addition to other leaves, certain pitcher shaped leaves, into the cups of which it sends a second set of roots. A species of small black ant frequents the pitchers and incidentally carries into them minute fragments of decaying wood and leaf mold, from which the roots derive a constant supply of food for the support of the plant.

Seventy-eight were killed, many injured, and 950 houses destroyed by an earthquake in Formosa.

Herb. W. Ewdards Injured.

Herb. W. Edwards, of Des Moines, Iowa, got a fall on an icy walk last winter, spraining his wrist and bruising his knees. "The next day," he says, "they were so sore and stiff I was afraid I would have to stay in bed, but I rubbed them well with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and after a few applications all soreness had disappeared. I feel that this bottle of Pain Balm saved me several days' time, to say nothing of the suffering." This liniment is for sale at the Drug Store.

Hindoo and Irish Bulls.

A correspondent in India heard a very unctuous Hindoo police kharvari say the other day: "When I went into the house I saw four dead bodies. One of them was carried away alive."

"Then you saw three dead bodies and not four?" I queried.

"No, sir," was the reply, emphatically and reprovingly given. "I saw four dead bodies. The one taken away alive turned out to be dead."

"What does he mean?" I asked of his European superior, an Irishman.

"He means, sorr, that of the four dead men the wan carried away aloive doyed, by jingo, as he was going along in the kyart."

And another story comes to us from the east: There is an orphanage at Bandora. A gentleman made a feast for the little inmates, one of whom was observed to be stuffing his pocket with cake. "Why don't you eat it?" said the kind donor. Quoth the orphan, "I'm keeping it till my parents come to see me." It used to be said that bulls were an Irish specialty. But, then, the learned are forever pointing out the oriental cast of Irish thought.—Westminster Gazette.

Vest and the Yellowstone.

A string of jack snipe was responsible for the founding of Yellowstone park, says a St. Joseph (Mo.) communication to the Galveston News. The snipes were carried into a hotel in St. Joseph one night in 1878 by W. C. Fredericks and attracted the attention of George Graham Vest, late United States senator. The jack snipes answered the purpose of an introduction, and the two men were soon on friendly terms. Fredericks, who had been all over the west, began telling Vest, who was a sportsman, of the wonderful country in Montana and other states. Vest later joined a party in Omaha and inspected the country of which Fredericks had told him. When he became a senator one of the first things he did was to introduce a bill setting aside the Yellowstone district as a national park.

The Microscope In Tibet.

The French traveler M. Huc, when in Lassa, in Tibet, early in the last century, commemorated his visit by presenting the dalai lama of the day with a good microscope, which was put to a strange test before all his court. Among unwashed Tibetans there is never any lack of insect life, and a courtier, producing a specimen from beneath the folds of his sleeve, handed it to M. Huc, who amazed the simplicity of the lama and his dignitaries with its magnificent proportions. The experiment over, there arose a little difficulty as to the disposal of the insect, which might not, by the tenets of metempsychosis, be slain. The owner reverently received it back and restored it to the happy hunting grounds of his own person.

An organized gang of horse thieves, believed to have come from Buffalo, are reported at work in Western Ontario.

Mr. Frank Oliver of Edmonton appears to have the champion majority, he being 3,003 votes ahead of his Conservative opponent.

The Dominion Parliament will next session take measures to bring wireless telegraphy under government control in time of war.

In thirty-six counties in the state of Kansas there is not a single inmate in the poorhouse. In ten counties there has not been a prisoner in jail during the past year.

Grain at the rate of over a million bushels a week is being shipped over the Canada Atlantic from Parry Sound to Montreal. This requires ten continuous trains daily, averaging about 15,000 tons. The wheat is all from the Northwest, but a large quantity of the corn is from Chicago.

A convention of the Liberals of Ontario will be held in Toronto in the immediate future. At this representative gathering Premier Ross will seek the advice of the rank and file of the party regarding the course he should take in temperance legislation, Cabinet reconstruction and other questions of pressing importance.

Faithful to Orders.

Scottish highland retainers, when made to do duty as servants, are said to show a very stolid, matter of fact kind of obedience. A Mr. Campbell, a highland gentleman, visiting a country house, told Donald to bring everything out of the bedroom, meaning his personal belongings. But five minutes later he found all its movable articles—fender, fire irons and the like—piled up in the lobby, so literal was the poor man's sense of obedience to orders. And of this he gave a still more extraordinary proof during his sojourn in Edinburgh. When the family moved into a house there Mrs. Campbell gave him very particular instructions regarding visitors, explaining they were to be shown into the drawing room and using the Scotticism, "Carry any ladies that call upstairs." The first visitors were two women who came at the same time. Donald seized one in his arms, said to the other, "Bide ye there till I come for ye," and in spite of her struggles and remonstrances ushered the terrified visitor into Mrs. Campbell's presence.

Locusts That Bring Terror.

In South Africa locusts are not those solitary green insects that crawl lazily over the apple tree trunks and enliven the July nights with the buzz of their Liliputian sawmills. They are big, reddish yellow grasshoppers, with long, strong, brown wings and two little millstones of teeth that will masticate anything that can be forced between them. They are neither solitary nor lazy. They are warriors, live and breed in camps millions strong and campaign in armies miles in extent. They fear nothing except an explosive noise, and their coming is the signal for an uproarious rattling of pans and a frenzied yelling among grown men and women that would put to shame the Yankee small boy on the Fourth of July. Poor, simple people that they are, their crops are their all, and it is a matter of life and death with them to keep off those terrible insects.—Century.

Odd Punishments.

In the reign of Queen Mary a man was pilloried in London for selling pots of strawberries, "the which the pot was half full, but filled with fern." Poor old Cheapside has doubtless seen many similar frauds. At the same period persons were often pilloried for selling bad fish, and the fish itself was hung around their necks. The public was thus allowed to avenge itself. A butcher who had vended diseased meat was made to ride around London, "his face toward the horse's tail, with half a lamb before and another behind and veal and calf bones before him on a pole, raw." His own meat, no doubt, and therefore not too savory. A similar punishment of riding round London in a cart was given to a certain person who had sold his wife to a butcher. Let us hope that this sale was purely matrimonial.

Simple Living.

It is not the aggregation of wealth which makes people happy, but the contentment found in the ways of a simple living. While luxuries increase, often thoughtlessly encouraged, the necessities of life are lost sight of. It is an important problem to solve what to do to help home building, though it takes no great calculation to find out the fact that 100 families in small homes of a thousand or two thousand dollars each are great consumers and producers of business and trade than one or two families with all their servants in a $100,000 mansion. Thorns, thistles and wild carrots will disappear from the fields and waste city lots if the idle land is utilized for garden or farm homes.

Kindliness Among Birds.

I have seen a little chipping sparrow make a business of feeding some half fledged robins. She watched for her opportunity, and whenever both parent robins were away from the nest she rushed in with her morsel. The robins resented her officiousness and hustled her out of the tree whenever they caught her there. I have heard of a wren that fed a brood of young robins in a similar way and of a male bluebird that fed some young birds that were in a nest near its own.—John Burroughs in Outing.

His Mistake.

She—They say that a little learning is a dangerous thing. He—Yes, I guess it is. I found it so once. I stopped investigating when I found out how much property my first wife's father was supposed to own without going ahead and making inquiries as to his debts. But I'll never get taken in that way again.

His Expectations Won.

Stern Parent—So you want to marry my daughter, eh? Well, have you any expectations? Young Man—Yes, I expect you will decline to give your consent, and we shall elope. Stern Parent—Take her, my son, with my blessing; my daughter requires the firm rule of a character like yours.

Good Night.

"What are you doing there, Jennie?" shouted her father.

"I'm just saying good night to George!"

"Well, as it takes you so long I will say it for you. Good night, George."

George went so quickly that he forgot to reply.

Would Be Quite Up to Date.

Waiter—What style will you have your eggs, madam? Mrs. Parvenu—The latest style, of course!

There is "a time to keep silence and a time to speak." Never is this truer than when we are in the presence of those who sorrow.

The letter of Miss Merkley, whose picture is printed above, proves beyond question that thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries and womb are annually cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gradual loss of strength and nerve force told me something was radically wrong with me. I had severe shooting pains through the pelvic organs, cramps and extreme irritation compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor said that I had ovarian trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation. I strongly objected to this and decided to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I soon found that my judgment was correct, and that all the good things said about this medicine were true, and day by day I felt less pain and increased appetite. The ulceration soon healed, and the other complications disappeared, and in eleven weeks I was once more strong and vigorous and perfectly well.

"My heartiest thanks are sent to you for the great good you have done me."—Sincerely yours, MISS MARGARET MERKLEY, 275 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

A PHANTOM FARM.

James Russell Lowell Got a Glimpse of It, So It Is Said.

A curious story of James Russell Lowell is told. It runs about as follows and deals with a "witch farm:" The place is a forest near New York, at some distance, but within a walk from the city. On the edge of the forest a farm will at times appear which no one remembers to have ever seen unless he happens to be among the few who have had the uncanny privilege. There is no one about the farm, no sound is heard, yet there are signs of busy occupation. The door is open, empty milk pails lean against the wall, newly cleaned pans and dairy utensils and butter churns are set out to dry; clothes hang on the line in a little drying ground.

Whoever chances on the farm seldom stops long to look. He will pass on, thinking to himself: "I don't seem to remember that farm. I must inquire about it in town." In town not a soul knows anything about it, and never will that person see the farm again, however often he may return to look for it. Then others will go out to seek the witch farm. Over and over again will they pass and repass the very spot where it had been seen, retracing their steps and puzzling and saying: "It must be there. We have mistaken the way."

They are few indeed to whom the spectral farm has shown itself. Lowell himself once saw it. On the verge of the wood he passed a homestead which appeared precisely as has been described. Lowell saw it all and passed on without thinking, then suddenly stopped short with a feeling of something strange, turned and sauntered slowly back. But no house at all was there, and he was unable to find again the exact spot where it had been.

It is reported that the Canadian Government has agreed to take control of wireless telegraphy in Canada if Great Britain takes national control.

It is practically certain that the Liberal majority will be 70. Late returns give Qu'Appelle to the Government candidate and the four Western seats yet to be heard from will probably go the same way.

FINE FURS

TO THE PUBLIC, GREETING.

Owing to the fact of being unable to secure the store I had intended to place my stock of Furs in this winter, I have them for sale or inspection in the rooms formerly occupied by G. G. Thrasher as a Law Office, over Calder's Jewelry Store. Being thus handicapped I will give great bargains to customers who may wish to purchase Fine Furs. They were bought before knowing I could not secure the store I expected to go into, consequently they are up-to-date. There is a fine lot of Ladies' Astracan and Bocarian Mantles, and a few Persian Lamb in stock. Sable Muffs and Ruffs in great variety. Fine curl Persian Lamb Caps. We have also Men's Coon Coats, extra quality, dark and thick fur; and Fur Lined Coats. When you wish to buy Furs enquire for the up-stairs Fur Store and Office.

JAS. BOLDRICK & SON.

P. S.—We will have your old Furs changed for you or repaired.

Coaches In France.

As regards the history of coaches in France, Henry IV. was assassinated in 1610. Soon after his death some engravings were published representing him being murdered in his carriage by Ravaillac. It is from these that we get a fair idea of the coaches.

They are simply square boxes, measuring by scale six feet in length by three and a half feet in width, on four wheels of the same diameter, without any springs or straps and seating six persons in all—namely, two with their backs to the horses, two facing them and two more, one on each side of the two "boots" at the side. Each vehicle had a roof, resting on light columns, and curtains to draw or to let down.

This agrees well with the received accounts of the incident, according to one version of which Henry rode in an open carriage, and according to another that as soon as the fatal blow was delivered by the assassin the king's attendant who rode with him in the carriage drew the curtains, and, hiding the king from public view, assured the enraged people that he was only wounded.—Notes and Queries.

Cuban Women.

The Cuban women—and the men as well—are intensely affectionate. They say much in words, often more than their hearts feel. But they are very warm hearted. Every letter that I get from girl friends of six months' acquaintance is a love letter, full of passionate expressions of endearment. The Cuban women mature quickly, and a girl of fourteen in Cuba is as mature as a girl of seventeen here. Early marriages are the rule. The Cuban women are dainty, pretty and very like the French women, with many of the French ways and ideals. They care little for forming themselves into clubs for literary culture, and woman suffrage doesn't agitate them. They are vastly more interested in being clever needlewomen, good musicians, good housekeepers, charming sweethearts, than in running the government.

Farragut's Death.

Admiral Farragut's death was due to the selfishness of a woman. The admiral and his wife were coming from California, when a woman occupying a seat in front of them in the car opened a window. Admiral Farragut was ill, and the strong draft of wind which blew directly upon him chilled him. Mrs. Farragut asked the woman courteously if she would not kindly close the window, as it was annoying to her husband. The woman snapped out: "No, I won't close the window. I don't care if it does annoy him. I am not going to smother for him." Admiral Farragut thus caught a severe cold, which resulted in his death. A few days before the end came he said, "If I die, that woman will be held accountable."—Exchange.

Easy to Keep Afloat.

If every person knew that it is impossible to sink if one keeps his arms under water and moves his legs as if he were going upstairs, and that one may keep this motion up for hours before fatigue ends it, there would be few casualties. Such is the fact. Except where cramp renders motion impossible, the man who gets an unvoluntary ducking has small chance of drowning. He can generally keep afloat until rescuers appear. The people who drown are those who frantically wave their arms out of water and lose their self possession.

HARDWARE!

—:o:—

Furnaces for either Coal or Wood, solid cast iron. I have sold a large number of these furnaces, and guarantee them to give satisfaction.

A new lot of Tortoise Heaters coming in.

Call and see the Pandora, Happy Thought and Souvenir Ranges for coal and wood.

I have a fine line of Box, Parlor and Coal Heaters, Stove Boards, Scuttles, etc.

Also, a number of Second Hand Cook and Box Stoves.

No trouble to show you our goods.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

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JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

Now is the Time To Buy

your substantial FELT BOOTS, RUBBERS, LEGGINGS and OVERSHOES for Fall and Winter Wear. We have prepared a *big* stock of first-class Boots, Rubbers, etc for your careful inspection, and we are confident that we can give you the *best values* to be obtained anywhere else in town. Come and examine our stock and prices.

See Our Three Values in Ladies' Wear.

Ladies' Dongola Lace Boots, very new toe, patent tip, heavy fair-stitched sole, at $1.25.

Ladies' Pebble Lace Boots, fleece lining, best value in town, $1.25

Ladies' Foxed Felt Lace and Button Boots, in Dongola and Pebble Leather foxing, very neat in style, at $1.25.

When wanting to purchase a warm outfit for Fall and Winter Wear don't fail to call on us.

Of course our Hand Made Work is in the lead. Repairing done promptly and neatly at

GEO. REYNOLDS,

P.S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. SHOE KING.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE. | STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1904. | Vol. XXVI. No. 10.

Ward's Clothing.

Frost-Proof Garments

Frosty Weather is here now. You'll want Warm Clothing and Furs. We would ask you to inspect the largest and best assorted stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets, - $6.00 to $15.00.
Men's New Style Overcoats, - $5.00 to $15.00.

Men's and Boys' READY-TO-WEAR SUITS

made especially for our Fine Trade, and the brand, WARD'S Ready-To-Wear, is a guarantee that carries confidence that you are wearing the BEST. We ask you no more in price than others and give you better values. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Wear Ward's Clothing and prove what we say.

Our Fine Ordered Clothing Department is in FULL SWING.

We have a full selection of the Newest Patterns and Colorings in SUITINGS, TROWSERINGS and OVERCOATINGS, and it is a good time now to leave your measure and get the latest We'll give you Fit, Finish and Workmanship second to none.

UNDERWEAR.

Time to change. We have anything you want in Underwer from 50c. a suit to $4.50.

FALL CAPS.

Just opening a shipment of the Caps that is being worn by the best people.

GLOVES AND MITTS.

75 dozen to choose from—25c. to $2.50, prices to suit your needs.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE LEADING CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

CALL AND GET SOME

Bargains

Men's Fur Overcoats, only a few left to sell, away below price. A few Cloth Overcoats at half price.

Children's Long Ulsters, all sizes, prices from $2.00 to $4.00.

Ladies' Cloth Coats, all sizes, prices from $4.00 to $12.00.

Ladies' Rain Coats, cloth and rubber, $3.50 to $10.00.

Ladies' Fur Lined Capes at half-price.

The finest assortment of Ladies' Skirts ever shown in Stirling, $1.50 up.

Cheap lot of Cloth Ends for Children's Coats, white fur for trimming, 15c. to 35c. yd.

The newest things in Dress Goods. A lot of remnants in Dress Goods for Children. 25c. Dress Goods for 10c. yd., good for quilt lining; 50c. Plaid Dress Goods for 20c. yd.; 12½c. Prints for 10c. yd.; 8c. and 9c. Prints for 6c.

White and Grey Flannelette Sheets, 90c., $1.10 and $1.35.

Carpets for half price. Floor Oilcloths, 25, 45, 50, 60, 80c. and $1.00.

Highest price paid for produce of all kinds. Will buy all old fowl later in season. Do not kill now.

C. F. STICKLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1905, 10c.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

Handsome and Serviceable

for old and young are to be found in our extensive stock that we are just opening up for your inspection. Many new designs in Silverware, China and Novelties.

We have also a nice line of GRAMOPHONES in stock. Nothing equals them for entertaining. Make your family a Xmas Present of one and you will never regret it. Prices $13.50 to $45.00.

W. H. CALDER,
Jewelry, Stationery and Fancy Goods

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1905, FOR 10c.

Surprise and Presentation.

On Wednesday evening of last week the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mosher was invaded by about thirty of their friends and neighbors, who wishing to show them some some measure of respect prior to their removal to Stirling, assembled and gave them a surprise party. The evening was pleasantly passed in social intercourse and music, and during a lull Mr. Mosher was presented with a handsome gold-mounted umbrella, and Mrs. Mosher with a silver sugar bowl, while Mrs. Wm. H. Rodgers read the following address:

MR. AND MRS. MOSHER,—We, your friends and neighbors, knowing of your intended removal from our midst, have assembled here this evening to express our regret at your departure, and also to extend to you our best wishes for your future happiness in your new home.

We shall miss the hospitality and generosity with which you always treated us; the passing stranger and wayfarer have also received a share from your beneficent hand. Fortune has smiled upon your industry and perseverance so that you are able to retire from the active duties of farm life, and we hope you will enjoy a well-earned rest,—a rest which Goethe thus describes:

Rest is not quitting this busy career,
Rest is the fitting of self to one's sphere.
'Tis the brook's motion, clear without strife,
Fleeting to ocean after this life.
'Tis loving and serving the highest and best,
'Tis onward, unswerving, and this is true rest.

But ere you leave us we ask you to accept this umbrella and sugar bowl as a small token of the esteem we have for you, and which we hope you will value not for their intrinsic worth, but for the kind feelings and good wishes which accompany them. May they be a memento to you of the happy days spent in this vicinity.

We hope that God may spare you for many years of active service, and that we may still have the pleasure of your company in our homes and at our social gatherings.

Signed in behalf of the community.

ROBT. EGGLETON.
ALFRED REID.
WM. H. RODGERS.

Ridge Road, Nov. 9, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosher were completely taken by surprise, and briefly expressed their thanks. At about 11 o'clock a lunch was served, after which Mr. Wm. Rodgers made a few fitting remarks, and all joined in singing "God be with you till we meet again," "God save the King," and "Auld Lang Syne."

Destroying Weed Seeds.

There are many ways in which weed seeds may be be destroyed on the farm, says Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa. Quantities of weed seeds get out into the farmyard at threshing time. There is a general tendency just at that time to do things with a rush. The threshing machine is apt to be overcrowded and many of the weed seeds, as well as a considerable quantity of grain carried out with the straw. These are likely to germinate and grow with the next crop. A little care in the barn at the time of threshing and cleaning of grain, especially seed grain, will do much to lessen future labor with hoe and cultivator. Cleanings from grain containing weed seeds should be boiled or very finely ground. The seeds of many of the worst weeds are so small that it is not safe to trust to grinding to kill them; they should be boiled. It is not wise, either, to throw worthless screenings in roadways. Many of them will be carried away in mud on the hoofs of horses and the wheels of vehicles and so distributed widely. The seeds of most weeds of the Mustard family have such a pungent flavor as to render them unpalatable to stock. The admixture with meal of even a small quantity of Worm-seed Mustard would render it useless for feeding purposes.

The enactment of laws to compel the cutting of weeds before they have ripened seed should be dealt with by provincial and municipal authorities, because the majority of weeds are necessarily local in character, on account of the diversity of climate, soil, and methods of farming. It may be said that further laws of this sort would not be enforced any better than those we now have. But it is the duty of all farmers to make sure that they are not responsible for the spread of weeds from their farms to others. Good farmers should endeavor to create a strong public sentiment against shiftlessness on the part of those who are disposed to allow their fields to become overrun with weeds, so that the danger which now exists, and the greater danger which is in prospect, may be met in such a way that noxious weeds will not become too great a burden upon those who make their living primarily from the cultivation of the soil.

Growing Rhubarb in the Cellar in Winter.

By H. L. HUTT, Horticulturist.

Most farmers who have a garden at all usually have a good supply of the old fashioned pie plant or rhubarb. This vigorous growing plant provides a wholesome substitute for fruit early in the spring before strawberries come in. It is not generally known, however, that it can be made to produce its crop in an ordinary cellar during the winter, when it would probably be more appreciated than when grown in the usual way in the garden in the spring.

The rhubarb plant makes its most vigorous growth under natural conditions early in the spring, when its large leaves store up in the thick fleshy roots a large amount of nutriment for the production of seed during the summer and growth early next season. To get the best roots for winter forcing, it is well to allow the plants to make their full growth with little or no cropping of the leaves the previous season, and above all not to allow them to exhaust themselves by throwing up seed stalks. The more liberally the plants are manured and the better they are cultivated, the stronger the roots become and the better the crop they will give when forced in the cellar.

In preparing the roots for the cellar, they should be dug up late in the fall, just before the ground freezes hard. They should then be left where they will be exposed to severe freezing for three or four weeks. If placed under cover in an open shed, or where they will not be buried in snow, it will be all the easier to get at them when it is time to take them to the cellar. About Christmas time they may be put in the cellar and should be banked with earth to keep the roots moist. Care should be taken the plants are set right side up, as at that season it is sometimes difficult to tell which side of the ball of earth the crowns are on. In the course of a few days the roots will thaw out, and usually enough moisture is thus accumulated to keep them fresh for some time. They should be watched, however, as they may need watering once or twice during the winter to keep the soil moist. The warmer the cellar, the more quickly growth will start, but for the best results a rather low temperature, about the same as that in which potatoes are kept, is best. In a partially lighted cellar, the leaf blades will expand very little, and all the strength of the roots will go to the development of the stalks. If the cellar is light, it is well to darken the part where the plants are kept. If the roots are strong and vigorous, stalks one and a half to two feet in length and two inches in diameter will be produced with little or no expansion of the leaf blade at the top. When grown thus in the dark, none of the chlorophyl or green coloring matter of the leaf develops, and the stalks are bleached to a pinky white. When cooked and made into sauce or pies, they turn a beautiful pink color and are much finer in appearance and flavor than stalks which are grown in the ordinary way in the garden. Cropping may begin as soon as the stalks are well developed, and may be continued for several weeks, until the roots have exhausted themselves, after which they should be thrown out, as they are of little use for growing again.

We would suggest that our readers try growing two or three roots this winter, and let us know the results next spring.

A distinguished physician gives his opinion that the main cause of appendicitis is the eating of hurried and irregular meals, involving the retention of imperfectly digested food. "Then it "is that these miscroscopical organisms "will crowd into what may be called "the backwater of the appendix, here "to stagnate and to develop a powerful "poison, which, acting upon the walls "of the tube, soon produce inflamma-"tion, which is evidenced by pain and "all the train of symptoms incident to "appendicitis." The popular notion is that fruit stones, pips and other foreign bodies get into the appendix and cause inflammation. These occurrences, however, are very rare, while bad habits of eating are very common. The moral is that the best means of prevention are care in diet, regular exercise, and an intelligent, well-ordered life.—Toronto News.

The steamer Alert was burned to the water's edge at Lakefield on Monday.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints, and is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea. Every bottle is warranted. For sale at the Drug Store.

The First Dollar Saved

Is a declaration of independence which keeps getting stronger and louder and more impressive as your bank account grows. There is nothing calculated to make you more self-reliant, nothing that will give you greater confidence in yourself than those dollars you have put by for a rainy day. $1.00 will open an account with this Bank.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

A BIG ITEM IN Small Ribbons.

75 Pieces

SATIN BABY RIBBON,

in all leading colors, suitable for Fancy Work, regular 3c. yd. now on sale at 6 yds. for 10c. or

25c. per piece of 18 yards.

MEN'S FUR COATS.

35 Coats to choose from in various lines of reliable manufacture at $15.00 to $60.00.

LADIES' FUR GARMENTS.

JACKETS in Black Marten, Moscow Lamb, Astracan, Bocarian, Electric and Near Seal, at $20.00 to $50.00.

CAPERINES—Special values in large sizes at $7.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00.

ALASKA SABLE RUFFS — Trade winning values in select qualities at $10.00, $12.50, $14.00, $15.00.

BIG PANT VALUES.

Not necessarily big in size, although we have them 32 to 44 waist measure; but decidedly *big* in wearing worth and weight. See them in our West Window. Made of Tweeds and Etoffes, and sold cheap at $1.25 and $1.50 pair.

Peter Thompson Reefers.

We have a complete assortment of these Natty Reefers for Boys; as well as Boys' Raglan Coats at $3.50 to $5.00.

Special Dark Grey Reefers for Boys at $2.00.
" " " Overcoat " at $3.00.

GLOVES.

50c.—See our Lined Kid Gloves for Men, a regular 75c. Glove for 50c.

Bronco Mitts

for Men and Boys. The best wear and weather resisting, every-day wearer ever offered in a cheap Mitt. Lined and unlined Mitts and Gloves, 25c. to 50c. pair.

POULTRY.

Will take any quantity of Chicks and Turkeys, alive or in shipping shape at Top Cash Price, at station, Wednesday, Nov. 23rd.

W. R. MATHER,
Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

☞ Paying 20c. doz. for Eggs.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

If you are saving up your money to buy a pair of shoes, come to see us now and make your selection. This will render the saving easier, and the shoes will be set aside for you.

We have all the popular styles, and the prices will not give you a nervous chill when you hear them. We make no ridiculous claims, but none can sell you better shoes for your money.

Our Fall Stock is now complete. Another shipment of EMPRESS Shoes just arrived.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER—Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction. Repairing done neatly. Rips sewed free.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

☞ Eggs taken in exchange.

POULTRY WANTED.

The subscriber has made arrangements to purchase Poultry of all kinds, either alive or dressed, the coming season. Will take any quantity of Live Chickens at 6c. per lb., cash. Will also take Turkeys, Ducks and Geese, for which highest price will be paid. Delivery to be made at Stirling Station, Wednesday, Nov. 23. Starve 12 hours before boxing. For particulars apply to W. R. Mather, Stirling, or to

T. J. THOMPSON,
Spring Brook.

Marmora Flour Mills.

The mill has been thoroughly overhauled and improved, and new power wheels added. Chopping done while you wait. Flour and Feed for sale. Highest prices paid for grain.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

FARMERS.

You can get your grinding done any time now at the Gullett Mill. Also, best Flour for sale.

☞ Sawing done in the Spring.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture	1.80
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

WILL STORM PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Within One Hundred Yards of the Fortress.

THE NEXT ASSAULT.

A despatch from London says: That the main defences at Port Arthur will be carried by the Japanese at the next assault is indicated by a belated despatch from Gen. Nogi's headquarters.

A correspondent declares that the siege preparations are complete and have been of the most thorough character. The rocky hills have been tunnelled with the most arduous labor until the Japanese works extend to within 100 yards of the parapets of the forts. Through these tunnels the Japanese can march to the fortifications without losing a man and avoiding the fire which has exterminated their regiments in nearly all the previous assaults.

In the forts now held by the Japanese they have mounted enormous guns in beds of concrete and masonry. The front these forts present to the Russians is even stronger than that which faced the Japanese when they stormed the positions. The siege and naval guns are doing an enormous amount of execution, tearing great gaps in the walls of the Russian forts and sweeping the harbor. It is stated that two of the Russian warships have been sunk, the arsenal and dockyards destroyed and constant fires started in the town.

This despatch is dated Nov. 2 and was delayed in transmission. It throws no light on the recent operations, or on the rumored request for an armistice by Gen. Stoessel. In view of the preparations of the Japanese such a plea seems reasonable, in spite of the oft-reiterated declaration of the Russian commander that he intended to hold out as long as a man was left.

SUPPLIES FOR BESIEGED.

A despatch from Tsinchou says: The British steamer Thales has been purchased by Germans and given a German register. She is now loading for Port Arthur. Local shipping houses have received information that the steamers which recently left here with supplies for Vladivostock have arrived there in safety. Several supply ships have reached Port Arthur within the last fortnight.

IS KUROKI DEAD?

A despatch from Moscow says: Nemorivitch Danchenko, the well-known Russian war correspondent of the Associated Press, telegraphing from Mukden under Sunday's date, says the reports of the death of Gen. Kuroki are confirmed. According to his version, a splinter of shell struck Gen. Kuroki, tearing out a portion of his breast and abdomen. He died Oct. 4 at Liao-Yang and his body was sent to Japan. A rumor is persistently circulated that a kinsman of the Mikado Siaosanai, literally "Little Third Prince," has been appointed to succeed Gen. Kuroki, but that the actual command of the army has been entrusted to Gen. Nodzu, who is reviewing operations.

JAPANESE DISLODGED.

A despatch from Mukden says: There was a heavy exchange of artillery fire on Thursday at the Russian right centre. The Russian batteries began shelling the Japanese trenches, and the Japanese batteries responded. During the night Russian volunteers dislodged a detachment of Japanese infantry from trenches in front of Lone Tree (Poutoloff) Hill. The Japanese continue to show activity on the left flank, without, however, engaging in any serious movement.

Comfortable dugouts are being built along the Russian lines, and the soldiers seem to think that they will winter where they are. The idea that Field Marshal Oyama contemplates an attempt to take Mukden is not generally entertained. Both sides seem to be content for the present with a suspension of hostilities. Warm clothing is being distributed among the troops.

OUTPOSTS FRATERNIZE.

A despatch from London says: An English correspondent at Mukden says the conviction prevails there that the Japanese reinforcements are larger than reported, and that, consequently, an attack is expected. Sometimes the outposts fraternize and exchange cigarettes and other luxuries.

DARING OF SCOUTS.

A despatch from Mukden says: The positions of the armies on both sides remain little changed, though there is continual skirmishing going on with the object of securing minor positions tending to strengthen the respective lines of defence. The Russian scouts are very daring in secretly reconnoitring the whole of the Japanese positions, some even creeping up to the Japanese trenches and lying concealed there all day and returning at night. The Japanese have constructed in many places double and even triple and quadruple lines of trenches, wire entanglements, mines and pits.

A Cossack patrol on Nov. 10 penetrated as far as Sandiapu, where they inflicted a blow against a large force of Japanese and then returned rapidly to the Russian main line without loss. A patrol also got in the rear of two Japanese companies moving to attack a Russian position. The Cossacks defeated the Japanese and returned safely to the Russian line.

FROM PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from London says: There is no authentic news from Port Arthur. A report from Chefoo to the effect that Gen. Nogi refused to grant the armistice asked for by Gen. Stoessel is as unconfirmable as the original rumor that an armistice had been requested. There is nothing to indicate that Gen. Stoessel is weakening in his determination to hold out until the end.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese are hastening plans to combat the Baltic fleet. All naval officers who are not engaged in active service, and who can possibly be recalled, have been summoned to Japan preparatory to starting for their pre-arranged destinations.

PEACE OFFER REJECTED.

A despatch from London says: Japan, unofficially, has made representations to Russia looking to peace. This action has resulted in failure, and such representations, even privately, are not likely to be repeated by Japan. Although the suggestion of a pacific settlement was made unofficially, it actually had behind it all the weight of an offer by the Japanese Government. It was made direct to Russia. No power acted as an intermediary. The proposition was put forward tentatively and unofficially, so that the Japanese Government would be in a position to deny any report that it was suing for peace.

The failure of these direct negotiations, however, resulted in bringing intervention within a measurable distance. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne's plea for arbitration at the Guildhall banquet is taken here to be a pointed suggestion to the United States and France that the time is approaching when the powers must take some action. It can be definitely stated that Lord Lansdowne made his speech with full knowledge that Japan will not resent a proposition looking to peace from the three powers—the United States, France, and Great Britain.

There is a definite impression here that the initiative will come from President Roosevelt, though the action would be joint.

It is mooted that Lord Lansdowne only spoke so openly because he had good reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt, if elected, contemplated making an effort to bring the belligerents to discuss terms of peace. Lord Lansdowne's remarks are held by those in his confidence to mean that whatever the United States may do in the matter Great Britain will co-operate, even in the event of France not participating. It is known however, that Ambassador Cambon, who continues his work assiduously to bring about some arrangement, hopes for joint action by the three powers.

RUSSIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

A despgtch from Gen. Oku's Headquarters says: A spirited Russian attack on an advance post Tuesday night was repulsed after a half hour of musketry fire. The scouting of positions is progressing. The birthday of King Edward was celebrated by the military attaches. The camp was en fete through the hospitality of Gen. Oku. Prince Nashimoto, Field Marshal Oyama, and the correspondents participated in the celebration, which was succeeded by primitive dances and wrestling matches. Col. Tulloch received the congratulations on behalf of the British.

REFUSE TO JOIN COLORS.

The London Times' Russian correspondents say that the disinclination to join the colors for Manchuria recently noticeable in South Russia, is becoming throughout the country. Competent opinion puts the number of reservists who so far have escaped at 20,000 at least. It has been shrewdly suspected that in spite of Russia's overwhelming strength on paper, she has already been sadly put to it to equip even 150,000 trained soldiers from her European countries for service in Manchuria. Even military men admit that two more European corps will exhaust the Russian stock of effectively trained and properly equipped men.

GRAIN TRAFFIC BLOCKED.

The Russian correspondents of the London Times report extraordinary accumulations of grain in Russia. The block is estimated at 91,186 vans and trucks, containing about a million tons of grain. The grain blocks are bound to assume even greater proportions during the next few weeks, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the last of the sidings will be cleared without the assistance of the waterways at the opening of next year's navigation. The losses, many of which have to be borne by the moujiks, or peasants, are most serious.

DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Disorders on a great scale took place at Kharkoff, South Russia, on Thursday. The troops fired volleys into the crowds of students and workmen. Prince Mirsky, Secretary of the Interior, started for Kharkoff on Friday. The Governor of Mohileff, where there was a massacre in October last year, in which 300 Jews are said to have lost their lives, has been dismissed. Last month there were more or less serious riots throughout the province in connection with the mobilization of army reserves.

ROBBED THE CITIZENS.

A despatch from Vitebsk, Russia, says:—During reserve men riots here on Thursday the men at one time got the better of the police and Cossacks, and until reinforcements arrived held high carnival in the city, pillaging shops, especially where liquor was sold, and even robbing pedestrians in the streets of their valuables. Order was finally restored, however, without sacrifice of life. The Governor has been superseded for failure to preserve order.

During disturbances in the City of Mohileff on Oct. 23 and 24 over 120 Jews were injured.

JAPS DIVERTING RIVER.

A despatch from Huansian (10 miles south of Mukden), says:—The weather on Thursday was warmer, with slight rain. Along the 80 miles constituting the front of the Russian army everything was quiet, except for occasional skirmishes and artillery duels on the centre and left, where gunners fire occasionally for the sake of getting practice, so as to have the range should the Japanese take the offensive. Sometimes they indulge in fusillades. When the Japanese jocularly display a white disc, indicating a miss, the Russian riflemen reply by raising a shirt on a bayonet.

The Japanese are industriously continuing work under the cover of darkness, digging immense ditches into which to deflect the water of the Sha River.

AN AWFUL PICTURE.

A London Daily Telegraph correspondent sends a harrowing picture of the conditions within Port Arthur. He says that vast numbers of sick and dying soldiers, maimed, mutilated and incapacitated for further service, are lying helpless in the inner forts, the straitened circumstances of the garrison making it impossible to give them care and attention. The correspondent suggests that an effort be made to embark them on neutral ships and transfer them under the Red Cross to Chefoo and Shanghai. He offers to take in a steamer himself for this purpose whenever the conditions allow.

THE CRY FOR PEACE.

The Odessa correspondent of the London Standard says that the cry for peace is becoming most profound from all classes in Southern and South-Western Russia. The students at the Universities of Odessa, Kieff, and Kharkoff have sent a petition to the Government deploring the useless sacrifice of life, and praying that it conclude peace.

RUSSIA OFFERS REWARD.

A despatch to the London Standard from St. Petersburg says that Russia has decided to give handsome rewards to anybody furnishing information of the presence of suspicious vessels in the North Sea during the passage of the Baltic fleet or other facts bearing on the Dogger Bank affair.

FRUIT TREES AND MICE.

Fruit Division at Ottawa Warns Growers.

An Ottawa despatch says: The fruit division, Ottawa issues the following warning:

"Last winter thousands of fruit trees were girdled and killed by mice, and the same thing will doubtless happen again the coming winter unless orchard-keepers take precaution to prevent it."

The fruit division also points out that the plague of mice is largely due to the common practice of destroying every owl and hawk that can possibly be shot or trapped.

INDIA'S POPULATION.

294,361,056 People Speak In 185 Languages.

A London despatch says: Statistics from India for 1902 show that the population has increased more than 40,000,000 since 1891 and numbered at the time of the census of 1901 294,361,056 persons, who spoke 185 different languages and embraced eight great religions.

During 1902, 36,002 persons were killed by reptiles and wild animals. Tigers killed 1,040; leopards, 609; wolves, 307; other wild animals, 901, and reptiles, 23,166. The number of wild animals destroyed was 14,983 and snakes, 71,284.

SALMON WERE MARKED.

Experiment at Hatcheries to See If the Fish Return.

A St. John, N.B., despatch says:—An interesting experiment is being tried here at the salmon pond. Every year some thousands of salmon caught in the harbor wires are placed in the pond, and when the spawning season comes they are stripped of their spawn and the eggs sent to hatcheries. The work for this season ended on Tuesday. It has been an open question whether or not the fish came back each year, and this season 800 fish were marked for identification, a copper tag with place and date indicated being attached to the dorsal fin and the fish being released. The catch next year will be awaited with much interest.

HUSBAND GUILTY, WIFE FREE

Alex. Martin Convicted of Murdering His Baby.

A Toronto despatch says:—After deliberating for two hours on Thursday, the jury in the Martin case returned a verdict of guilty against Martin, and not guilty against Mrs. Martin. The finding of Mrs. Martin's case was announced first, and her face brightened up wonderfully, but when her husband's fate was announced she broke down and wept. Martin made no sign when the verdict was announced.

Chief Justice Falconbridge assented in the finding. When dismissing the jurors, his Lordship stated that the evidence was such that no other verdict could be reached. There were circumstances in connection with the woman's case which justified her discharge.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Wheat.—No. 2 white and red Winter at $1.03 to $1.04 outside. No. 2 goose nominal at 89 to 90c east, and No. 2 Spring at 98c east. Manitoba wheat is firmer; No. 1 Northern sold at $1.03, No. 2 Northern at 99c, and No. 3 Northern at 95c, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 31½ to 32c low freights, and 31 to 31¼c north and west; No. 1 white is steady at 32½c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 45 to 46c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 43c, and No. 3 at 41c middle freights.

Peas—The market is fair, with prices firm at 65c outside.

Corn.—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 64½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 63c. Canadian corn is nominal at 53 to 55c west.

Rye—Offerings are small and prices firm at 74 to 75c outside.

Buckwheat—The market is nominal at 53 to 54c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.35 to $4.40 in buyers' sacks east or west. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in bbls. $4.50 to $4.85. Manitoba flours unchanged. No. 1 patents, $5.70; No. 2 patents, $5.40, and strong bakers', $5.30 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $14.50 to $15, and shorts, at $17.50 to $18. Manitoba bran in sacks, $19, and shorts at $21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at $1.35 to $1.40, and hand-picked at $1.45 to $1.50.

Cranberries—The market is steady at $8 per barrel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 30 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7½ to 8c per lb. Comb honey, $1.25 to $2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track, Toronto, the latter for No. 1 timothy.

Straw—Car lots are quoted at $5.50 to $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is a little firmer, with car lots of Ontario stock at 65 to 70c on track. Small lots, 75 to 90c per bag.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 8 to 9c per lb.; yearlings, 6 to 7c per lb.; ducks, 8 to 9c per lb.; geese, 9c per lb.; turkeys, 12c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 15 to 17c; low to medium grades, 13 to 14c; creamery prints, 20 to 21c; solids, 19 to 19½c.

Eggs—Case lots of fresh are selling at 21 to 22c per dozen, and pickled at 19 to 20c.

Cheese—The market is strong at unchanged prices, with quotations from 10 to 10¼c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots of general run quoted at $6 to $6.50. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8½ to 9c per lb., in case lots; mess pork, $15 to $15.50; do., short cut, $18.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; do., heavy, 12c; rolls, 9½ to 10c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 8c; tubs, 8½c; pails, 8¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—Grain—Oats, 39c for No. 2 in store; No. 3, 38c; American yellow, No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 58½c; white, No. 2, 58½ to 59c; buckwheat, 58½c. Flour—Manitoba patents, $5.80, and strong bakers', $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.85, in wood; choice 90 per cent. patents, $5.50 to $5.60, in wood, and 25c per bbrrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.45 to $2.55, and 25 to 30c extra in wood. Rolled oats—$2.27½ per bag, $4.75 in barrels. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, $17 to $18; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $21. Beans—Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾ to 7¼c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; heavy fat hogs, $4.50; mixed lots, $5; select, $5.25, off cars. Cheese—Ontario Fall white, 10 to 10¼c; colored, 10¼ to 10½c; Quebec; 9½ to 9¾c. Butter—Finest grades, 19¾ to 20¼c; ordinary finest, 19 to 19½c; medium grades, 18 to 19c; and Western dairy, 15 to 15½c. Eggs—Select new laid, 21c; straight gathered, candled, 20c; No. 2, 14 to 15c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 15.—Wheat—Dec., $1.14¼; May, $1.15¾ to $1.15⅞; Sept., 95¼c; No. 1 hard, $1.20; No. 1 Northern, $1.16¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.11⅛. Flour—First patents, $6.10 to $6.20; second patents, $5.95 to $6.05; first clears, $4 to $4.10; second clears, $2.75 to $2.85. Bran—Not given.

Buffalo, Nov. 15.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring, trading light; No. 1 Northern quoted $1.22½; Winter, dull; No. 2 red, $1.21⅞. Corn—Nominal. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 32¼c. Barley—c.i.f. Western quoted, 45 to 58c. Canal freights—dull.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The demand for good butchers' continues active, and there is a constant complaint among the buyers that there are not enough of the right quality coming forward. At the same time the slight improvement in the average of the quality offering was maintained to-day, and besides a good number of cattle of fair average quality, there were a few odd cattle to be picked out of loads, which were of extra choice quality. One heifer of this class sold at $4.65, and several loads were sold at $4.30 to $4.35, containing good choice heifers, which if picked out and sold separately would have been worth $4.50. But when all the good cattle were sold there was still left a large run of inferior cattle, in some cases very inferior. Trade for these was decidedly slow and draggy, while prices were correspondingly low, ranging from $1.50 to $2.50.

Export cattle of the right class are steady at $4.60 to $4.75 for choice. There were not many of this class offering, but several loads of fair to good heavy cattle sold at $4.30 to $4.55. Prices are down again in the Old Country, a cable reaching the market this morning quoting Canadian at 5½d.

Stockers—There is some enquiry for good stockers, but the common rough cattle are not wanted. There was also a little enquiry for a few feeders, but the requirements of this trade are now about filled, and only a few are wanted to complete the season's bill.

Sheep and lambs—Everything was sold, with trade generally good and the prospects steady. Lambs are firm at $4 to $4.60; sheep steady, culls and bucks dull.

Hogs—The market is weak, and prospects are for still lower prices. To-day's quotations were for selects, $4.80; lights and fats, $4.60.

RICH ORES FROM CANADA.

Valuable Shipments Sent to New York.

A Toronto despatch says:—Professor W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, returned to Toronto on Wednesday afternoon after six months' work, chiefly along the line of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, during which time he gave attention to the mapping of the area surrounding the mines being worked for cobalt, nickel, arsenic and silver. These deposits, which were discovered about a year ago, have turned out to be the richest of "poor man's mines," a technical phrase for properties that can be easily worked by men who have no capital. They are about five miles from Haileybury and 103 miles north of North Bay, and the station at the place has qeen named Cobalt. They have panned out very well this summer, and at least $200,000 worth of cobalt, nickel, silver and arsenic have been shipped to New York for treatment. There seems to be little doubt that the properties being worked are of considerable value.

Professor Miller found the iron range in the townships of Haileybury, and through which the railway will pass, to be similar in character to the other ranges in the northern part of the Province. The iron ranges in the Temagami district, about twenty-five miles south of Cobalt, upon which Professor Miller first reported some four years ago, were also visited. He found the Government drill at work there on properties discovered by Mr. D. O'Connor.

BRITISH CROP CENSUS.

Less Land is Under Wheat Than Ever Before.

A despatch from London says: The acreage and live stock returns, giving the complete statistics for 1904, which have just been issued by the Board of Agriculture, give some interesting particulars of the state of the farming industry in the country.

There is a decline of 25,969 acres in the total area under crops and grass, as compared with last year, but the decrease is mainly attributed to the demand for land for railway and building purposes.

The decrease is entirely in arable land, which, including fallow, is 189,530 acres less than last year. On the other hand, there is an increase in permanent pasture of 163,561 acres.

Of the principal crops wheat, barley, and rye show a decline—in fact, the 1,375,284 acres under wheat is the smallest area ever recorded.

Oats and roots show an increase, and there are 5,903 acres more given up to potato-growing than there were in 1903.

The acreage under small fruit shows a continual tendency to increase, and this year's return of 77,947 acres is the largest ever recorded.

The orchards of the country have increased by 3,525 acres.

TO FIX AMOUNT OF BLAME

Text of Agreement Between Britain and Russia.

A London despatch says:—The text of the agreement between Russia and Great Britain for the formation of an international commission to enquire into the North Sea affair is published.

The commission is to consist of five members, two of them to be officers of high rank in the navies of Great Britain and Russia respectively. France and the United States are to be requested to select each one commissioner and the fifth to be selected by agreement between the four before mentioned. If they do not agree, the choice of the fifth is to be entrusted to a reigning monarch.

By agreement of both sides the commission will enquire and report upon all the circumstances of the case, and particularly as to where the responsibility lies, and the degree of blame that attaches to those upon whom the responsibility is found to rest.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

William Scott, City Treasurer of Winnipeg for the past twenty years, has tendered his resignation.

A petition has been presented to Saltfleet township council to have all the barrooms in the township abolished.

New and important bodies of high-grade hematite ore have been struck in a mine on the Algoma Central Railway.

Dr. Rutherford of McGill University, Montreal, has been awarded the Rumford medal for his researches in connection with radium.

Engineer Garnet of the electric light station at West Prince Albert, Sask., was killed by an electric shock in the light station on Saturday.

Young Catholics in Hamilton feel strongly over Bishop Dowling's order that there shall be no dances under the auspices of Catholic societies.

The likelihood is that the Government will charter two powerful tugs to steam between Lake Superior ports in the hope of prolonging the period of navigation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. George L. Watson, the celebrated yacht designer, died in Glasgow on Saturday.

UNITED STATES.

Eleven were killed in a head-on collision on the Union Pacific on Saturday.

Frank Jordan, colored, was killed, and Wm. Lawyer, colored, and Foreman W. A. Seay, white, were badly injured by an explosion of dynamite in the Laurel Line tunnel at Scranton, Pa., on Saturday.

Dixon, Iowa, Savings Bank is bankrupt. The bank is alleged to have been wrecked some time ago by Arnold Beuthien, its cashier, who is now a fugitive from justice. Depositors at Dixon and New Liberty will lose about $100,000.

Eldridge, M. Fowler, mine owner and lumberman, formerly of Duluth, is dead in Pasadena, Cal. He was seventy years old and leaves a fortune estimated at $35,000,000. Fowler was the largest individual mine owner in the messaba range.

A row over the payment for a round of drinks in Buffalo, N.Y., on Saturday, resulted in a shooting affray which may cause the death of two men. Giuseppi Lamarca, 42 years old, a Canal street saloon-keeper, was shot in the groin, and Anthony Shephiro, 38 years old, has a bullet wound in the head.

In a dispute over a small barn situated between their lots, Prof. T. P. Gifford, of Decorah, Iowa, superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school, struck Hosea Bigelow, a wealthy retired farmer, on the head with a rake, inflicting injuries from which Bigelow died five hours later. Prof. Gifford is head of a business college, and formerly was principal of Pike Seminary in Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL.

Prince Mirsky has drawn up a plan of representative government for Russia.

Duels in Paris showed the bitterness between the army and Parliamentary circles.

The Czar released a Nihilist woman confined for twenty years, and sent her to Siberia.

Germany has issued a supplemental budget for $20,000,000 on account of the West Africa troubles.

A corrected casualty list places the Russian killed or wounded at the battle of the Shakhe River at 33,250.

The Danish Government will accept President Roosevelt's invitation to participate in a second peace conference.

Premier Combes introduced to the French Chamber of Deputies a bill for the separation of Church and State.

The Anglo-French treaty re Newfoundland was ratified in the French Chambers of Deputies by an overwhelming majority.

A Buenos Ayres despatch states that the immigration returns for October are 18,432, which is greatly in advance of last year.

A 13-year old Polish boy has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for lese majeste. While at school in Lissa he condemned the neutrality of Germany and made derogatory remarks about the Kaiser.

BRIDE FOR KING ALFONSO.

Betrothal to Daughter of Duke of Connaught.

A Madrid despatch says:—The bethrothal of King Alfonso to Princess Victoria Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, is believed to be imminent. The Duke was timed to visit here with his daughter, but the motor accident in Scotland delayed them. A Spanish notable, it is said, has been sent to London for photographs of the Princess. Princess Victoria is about the same age as the youthful monarch.

ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

The Output This Year Estimated at $600,000.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says:—The gold output of the Atlin district this summer is estimated to be $100,000 in excess of that of the previous year. It amounts to about $600,000. This is according to L. W. Sageman of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, who is associated with J. Lipscombe in the management of the Atlin office of that company. They arrived from the north on Tuesday on the steamer Humbolt.

THE TROUBLES OF KINGS

MANY ARE ANNOYED BY WOOING OF WOMEN.

Severe Measures for Feminine Cranks Who Make Love to Royalty.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

What was the sage and solemn truth in the days of Shakspeare is one of the fundamental verities of this day. Uneasy lay the head of the monarchs who ruled contemporaneous with Henry IV., because of war, intrigue, and courtiers' strife; uneasy lies the head of the monarch of to-day because of war and the susceptible women who insist upon making love to him.

King Edward of England is at present untroubled by the spectacle of his country engaged in a fearful war. The South African affair is settled, at least for the present, there is no uprising among the tribes of India, and the peace and continued prosperity of England and her colonies seem assured.

But Edward is not allowed to sit down and enjoy the fruits of a peaceful reign untroubled. He has troubles of his own, and they are troubles that cause his Majesty probably as much worry as would a serious war. During his recent visit to Marienbad the king was constantly and seriously annoyed by the persistent attentions of several women who were sure that they were his one and only soul affinity and insisted upon personal interviews that they might pour out the story of their violent love in person. These women were of many kinds and stations in life. They ranged from the wealthy one who put up at the same hostelry which sheltered his majesty to the servant girl whose only glimpse of the king was when he drove by.

POSITION LENDS GLAMOUR.

Apparently there is something wonderfully attractive to women fair in the glamour that follows the name king. King Edward is not the only European monarch who is pestered by the eagerly proffered love of numerous women. Nearly every sovereign of the old world, irrespective of age or the fact that he is already married and possibly the father of a large family, suffers from the attentions of the lovelorn.

The male members of royalty are emphatically the victims of the feminine crank with the penchant for falling in love. They are in daily receipt of dozens and even hundreds of letters filled with fervid declarations of passion. They are appealed to from every age and station, from the susceptible school-girl who has never seen the object of her adoration to the matron of fifty summers who is willing, aye anxious, to leave a spouse and family to become the consort of a king. They go for a walk in public overshadowed by the constant fear that some impressionable female will spring out from some dark place and declare before the world the fact that she loves a monarch.

So numerous are the female love letter writers that one royal secretary asserts that they are a greater nuisance to the rulers of nations than the author of the ubiquitous begging letter.

RESTRAINT NECESSARY.

At Marlenbad this year the admirers of King Edward were so numerous that they gathered about him in the streets, and the authorities were forced to use force in treating with them. One woman, deluded into the impression that his highness had evidenced a favor for her in his glances, insisted upon entering the royal suite and securing an audience. Instead she secured a meeting with a magistrate, who lectured her severely upon the impropriety of her conduct.

There is also on record the case of the woman but recently confined in an asylum who wrote over 200 letters to the English king, declaring that she was firmly in love with him and insisting that he allow her to come and see him. It took the police two years to locate her, as her letters gave no address. But, while King Edward is undoubtedly one of the most popular men in the world with the women, the young crown prince of Germany, whose engagement was recently announced, is surely the prime favorite with the feminine royal love crank.

SIXTY PROPOSALS.

While Edward holds the record for having received 200 love letters from one woman, the prince owns the peculiar distinction of having had sixty offers of marriage in one day, all from different individuals. This is, perhaps, a little more than the average number of proffered hearts and hands that the daily mail brings to the prince, but it is sure that in his young life he has so far been the recipient of the attentions of thousands of lovelorn lasses and matrons.

Not only do these letters and women come from Europe. The fact is that several representative American beauties have taken it upon themselves to let the crown prince know that he is the object of their affections. No fewer than five young women own the land of the free as their home have publicly announced their engagements to him. Some of these have attracted widespread attention. Miss Lottie Delver is one of the pretty girls who, while the prince was on his trip to America, promptly fell in love with him.

She paid as much attention to him as a lover generally pays the girl whom he is courting, and begged him to make public their engagement. However, the young scion of the house of Hohenzollern thought of the stern parent with ideals of a royal marriage already laid out for him and refrained.

PRINCE SUSCEPTIBLE.

Had he been free to do as he pleased it is possible that he would have acted otherwise, for his susceptibility to the charms of the fair sex is notorious. In fact, it is said that he makes it a point to fall in love with every pretty girl that he meets. He went so far as to actually and seriously pay court to Miss Geraldine Farrar, an actress in the Royal opera house at Berlin. But Miss Farrar was different. She absolutely refused to accept his advances.

Miss Isadore Duncan, the dancer, and Miss Edyth Walker and Miss Bessie Abbot, opera singers, have in turn fascinated the young man, and it is certain that he made strenuous love to them. However, it happened that the women who found favor in the prince's eyes cared not for him while the hundreds that expressed their love so freely failed to attract him.

The latest and best known instance of where the prince's name was linked with that of a fair charmer is that of Miss Gladys Deacon. The two met in England at Blenheim castle, while the prince was staying with the duke and duchess of Marlborough. Miss Deacon has long been famous for her beauty. The prince has long been renowned for his weakness for beauties.

When Miss Deacon showed that she was not averse to the royal company, something warmer than friendship began to grow in the young man's heart. So rapidly did the love of the two, or at least that of the prince, ripen that before his return to Germany he had earnestly voiced his love. In a few weeks the world was ringing with the announcement that the crown prince of Germany, the immediate successor to the imperial throne was to marry a commoner. What Emperor William said when this was brought to his ears is not known. Soon, however, there went forth the royal decree that it was all a mistake and the engagement a myth.

$2,000,000 FOR KING.

The extent to which the passion for a crowned head rules among women is shown by the instance of the wealthy American woman who recently startled Europe by the assertion that she had come there to marry a king. This woman does not particularly care whether the sovereign may love her, whether his kingdom is rich or bankrupt. She is willing and anxious to buy a king, and is in the market for any man with a crown and kingly title who may be had for $2,000,000.

Little is known of her except that she is rich and an American. At last reports she had gone to southern Europe with the intention of laying siege to the heart of the ruler of some insignificant kingdom. With the $2,000,000 at her command there is little doubt that in a short time Europe will be treated to the sensation of a little king acquiring a bride and a fortune at one and the same time.

DEATH OF RICHARD BLAIZE.

Marvellous Career of an African Black Man.

A British cruiser swooped down on a slaver off the West Coast of Africa, the human cargo was sent ashore, and among the "pickaninnies" saved was a little boy whom the missionaries christened Richard Blaize. This happened many years ago, and the other day Mr. R. B. Blaize died at Lagos, and an honored citizen of the empire, says the London Daily Mail.

It was to Sierra Leone that the released slave child was taken, and a missionary society adopting him, he was educated in the Christian faith, and later entered the printing department at Lagos, in which he rose to be head printer.

But the great Manchester trade that is done on the West Coast claimed him, and beginning in a small way he very soon established a good business. His knowledge of printing was useful, for, carefully noting the designs which were mostly affected by the natives in their own weaving sheds, he registered the native patterns, and soon secured a large trade in Manchester goods bearing the favorite designs.

"I have never met a keener man of business," said a West African trader who had intimate business relations with the native magnate. "His business methods were excellent and up to date; his correspondence was always couched in the most perfect English, and looking at the handwriting one would have imagined he was a hard-headed unimaginative merchant who had never left his Liverpool or London office."

Mr. Blaize was several times offered a seat on the Legislative Council, but declined, owing to an unfortunate impediment in his speech which he thought would prevent him taking part in the debates.

THE TIDY ANT.

A naturalist has been making observations on the toilets of certain ants, and has discovered each insect goes through most elaborate ablutions. They are not only performed by herself, but by another, who acts for the time as lady's maid. The assistant starts by washing the face of her companion, and then goes over the whole body. The attitude of the ant that is being washed is one of intense satisfaction. She lies down with all her limbs stretched loosely out; she rolls over on her side, even her back, a perfect picture of ease. The pleasure the little insect evinces in being thus combed and sponged is really enjoyable to the observer.

LONG-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.

When a "long-established business" is spoken of, fifty or one hundred years is considered a very respectable continuity in England. In Strasburg, though, they have just set about repairing a building, "The Sign of the Stag," which has been constantly occupied as a chemist's shop, though not, of course, by the same firm, ever since before 1068, in which year a document still in existence testifies to the fact that Henri Phillippi, an apothecary, carried on his business there. The old house, in the course of its present restorations, has yielded up a treasure of old coins, dating, however, only so far back as the reign of Louis XV.

HORRORS OF DENTISTRY

WOMEN ARE BETTER PATIENTS THAN MEN.

Stand Pain Rather Than Expose Toothless Mouths to Male Friends.

Half physician and half surgeon, the dentist is one of the most misunderstood of professional men. He has the skill of both professions and the credit of neither. His patient comes to him in his most exacting mood when he can no longer stay away, and once there tries to discover just how many twinges, hurts and irritations he may wince at to the annoyance and detriment of the operator. Dr. W. H. West, of Chicago, says that the dentist works at all times under just the conditions which would face a man trying to write while someone keeps pulling at the paper or tugging at his elbow. "Most people forget that it is the filling of a live tooth in a person's mouth that requires the skill of the dentist. If the tooth could be taken out, put into a vice, and there worked upon till it was restored, the job might be given to an umbrella mender."

AFRAID OF THE PAIN.

Continuing, Dr. West says that he finds that the majority of persons going to him put off the ordeal as long as they can. In going to the physician or surgeon it may be the fear of death that drives them. In a surgical operation the patient is resigned to the necessity of the operation, and is immune from its hurts. In the dentist's chair the same person not only is not resigned but does not feel the obligation to assist the dentist. Drilling into a tooth and afterwards hammering into the cavity a full quantity of gold is a more trying operation than one unused to the dent's chair imagines. The hurts that the ordinary person suffers from the dentist will be greater than from the average surgical operation on a patient's hand. The best the dentist can do is to have sharp burrs which hurt less than dull ones. The next best thing for both patient and dentist is for the former to expect hurts and to resist the instinct to interfere with the cutting and hammering. A sympathetic dentist will cut as fast as the face of the patient prompts him. If the patient sits still it greatly expedites matters, but few people can be got to do this.

WOMEN BEAR PAIN BEST.

"Women," Dr. West says, "are far better patients than men. They may, as scientists have tried to show, be naturally less sensitive to pain than men, but whether or not the fact that they are guarding or improving her personal appearance gives them a courage that men do not feel. Often women went to the dentist in absolute fear of exposure and insisted on having gaps filled up before they left the office. Time and again," says Dr. West, "I have had mothers of children say to me. 'Mr. Smith didn't know I had this bridgework when we were married and I have never liked to let him know.' Guarding her looks in this manner it is easy to see why the woman is less troublesome than a man would be under like circumstances. In all Dr. West's experience three persons have fainted in his chair and all three were men, two of them big and strong. Stranger still was the fact that everyone of these men fainted before a drill had touched a tooth. They had not felt a particle of pain. On the other hand, he tells of two women who went to sleep under the operation of filling. A man will sometimes doze off while a tooth is being filled, but to go soundly to sleep has been reserved for women.

VANITY PLAYS PART.

"It is shown every day that a woman will go through three times the pain and irritations of the dentist's chair that a man will. A woman will frequently have a painful operation performed at one sitting, for which a man would take at least two or three. The reason, Dr. West thinks, is that the woman would not take the risk of meeting a male acquaintance and having to give him a smile of recognition.

"The dentist," continues Dr. West, "often is asked why he does not adopt something to lessen the pain of the work. If a dentist could fix upon a thing that would stop the pain of the drill, for instance, he would be rich in a day. No drug, such as cocaine, will reach the sensitive portions of the teeth through the coating of enamel. When electricity deadened the pain of the burr the discovery was made afterward that it had killed the tooth.

PAIN IS UNAVOIDABLE.

"So far it looks as if the patient in the dentist's chair would have to continue to be a martyr to his teeth. The dentist is human and humane. It would mean money to him every day if he could work without giving pain. The part of the patient is to keep his mind away from the fear of the pain; to restrain his impulses to close his mouth or to grip the dentist's hands; to be as still and as patient as he can, thus hurrying on one of the most trying of all small surgical operations. For the dentist must try the soul of the man or woman in his work. In these days of anaesthetics one may part with the vermiform appendix much easier than he can submit to the crowning of a half tooth."

ANCIENT MEDICAL ADVICE.

More than 1000 years ago, Rhazes, an Araqian physician, gave this advice to his patients with reference to the selection of a physician: "Study carfully the antecedents of the man to whose care you propose to confide all you have most dear in the world, that is, your life and the lives of your wife and children. If the man is dissipated, is given to frivolous pleasures, cultivates with too much zeal the arts foreign to his profession, still more so if he be addicted to wine and debauchery, refrain from committing into such hands lives so precious."

WELL FED JAP SOLDIERS.

At Present He Is Served With Fish and Meat.

The Japanese soldier eats three meals a day, and his vaunted abstemiousness is a legend. In former times he was satisfied with a little rice, but now his appetite has increased enormously. He rarely gets prepared rice; the custom is to give him cooked rice with decorticated grain, which, by the way, he likes less than pure rice. This diet is prescribed to increase his physical strength, and to guard him against beri-beri. For breakfast he has boiled corn and rice, bean soup and preserved vegetables. For dinner he has fish, meat, boiled rice and corn, and cooked vegetables. For supper the menu of the dinner is repeated. Consequently the Jap soldier sleeps comfortably.

In addition to this, he has the privilege of buying bread at the canteen. It is generally white bread which he calls pan. He hates black bread, or kuropan, as he calls it. He can also procure at the canteen a sort of sweet biscuit, katapan, about as large as the palm of the hand and as thick as the little finger. The canteen is run by the corporals and under officers, who have the same fare as the soldiers. Rice wine and beer can be also had at the canteen. On New Year's Day the anniversary of the foundation of the empire, and on the birthday of the Mikado, the troops get carefully prepared rations, including a cake of soft rice, a white cake and a red cake and katapans, in addition, of course, to the usual fare. So it appears that fish, meat, rice and corn form the nourishment of the Japanese soldiers, a nourishment far superior to that of the ordinary Jap. In the barracks the soldier sleeps in a wooden bed with woollen covering.

In time of war, on the day of mobilization, the Jap trooper receives a red bed covering. In his sack, which has many little pockets, he carries dry crushed rice and salted prunes. He has a bamboo tube filled with water. The company waggon carries, in addition to dried vegetables, dried fish, preserved meat, chojou (extract of bean), wine 7and cigarettes. The troop has a cooking stove, said to be made of pressed paper, rendered incombustible through some chemical process. It is carried on the haversack. They use a great deal of paper in the Japanese army. The winter undeclothing of the troops is made of waterproof paper.

On the march the man carries only his rifle, his cartridges, his crushed rice. The coolies, Chinese and Corean, carry the rest far in the rear.

The bivouacs are arranged in a manner to procure the greatest possible comfort. The officers and men are supplied with furniture made of braided straw, camp beds and carpets. For the generals regular little houses are set up in short order. A great number of women follow the army. They cook the meals for the soldiers, and care for the wounded. Among them are many Chinese.

The war mail, now organized for the first time, renders excellent service. The soldier is forbidden to mention the regiment to which he belongs or the place from which he starts. He can write from the field of battle, but without indicating the locality or giving the date. The military administration attends to the work of transmitting the replies.

PAID IN HIS OWN COIN.

The following amusing incident occurred at a ball given by the mayor of one of the big manufacturing towns of England. At one end of the large hall where it was held there was a small portion curtained off for cards. Two young men behind this were drawing on their gloves preparatory to doing the "light fantastic," and the following conversation took place:—

"I say, Briggs, have you danced with Miss Portly?"

"No; who is she, and what is she like?"

"Oh, she is that short, stout person in green silk."

"Great Scot! Dance with that lump? No, thanks. It would be like drawing a cart around the room."

"Yes, old fellow; but you must remember that she has any amount of cash. Thirty thousand pounds if a penny.'

"Oh, that alters the case. I'll go and ask the 'old girl' for a dance, if you'll introduce me."

Now it so happed that the "old girl" had been sitting on the other side of the curtain and had heard all the foregoing conversation. She moved quickly away, and was sitting some distance off when little Briggs was brought up to be introduced. After going through that ceremony, he asked if he might have the pleasure of putting his name down for a dance.

"Dance with me, Mr. Briggs?" said Miss Portly, with a smile. "Oh, dear, no! I belong to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and I should be much too heavy a cart for a little donkey like you to draw!"

PECULIAR WORSHIP.

Along the sacred road of Nikko, in Japan, is an inol about which centers one of the most curious worships in the world. Upon the surface of the statute are seen little pieces of what appear to be dried paper. If you stand by the idol for awhile and wait for a worshipper to come along, you will see what these bits of paper are. The devotee halts in front of the image, then scribbles a prayer on a bit of paper. The wad he then chews up into a ball and hurls at the god. If it hits the face and sticks the prayer is sure to be granted, and the pious pilgrim goes away happy. If the ball sticks to some portion of the body the omen is not quite so propitious, and if it falls to the ground there is absolutely no hope.

Chief among the world's follies are those committed in the name of fashion.

COULD NOT INVADE INDIA

BRITAIN HAS THE KEY OF THE POSITION.

Khyber Pass Could be Tightly Closed Against a Strong Enemy.

In an editorial headed "Can Russia Invade India?" the New York Sun says:—

The present policy of the British Government towards Afghanistan and the frontier tribes appears to be based on a memorandum written by Lord Roberts at Kabul, dated May 29, 1880. It so clearly sums up the policy of those who would preserve Afghanistan and the wild tribes of the north-west frontier as a natural obstacle to a Russian invasion that it is worth quoting. Speaking with all the authority of experience, he wrote:—

WOULD NOT STOP THEM.

"We are now fully aware of the extraordinary difficulties which Russia would have to encounter were she at any time to advance upon India via Kabul, and to how great an extent we could injure and harass her by raising the tribes along the lines of communications which it would be necessary for her to maintain, or, by taking the initiative from our advanced, yet secure, base at Kandahar. The longer and more difficult the line of communication is the more numerous and greater the obstacles which Russia would have to overcome; and, so far from shortening one mile of the road, I would let the web of difficulties extend to the very mouth of the Khyber Pass."

RUSSIA COULDN'T PASS.

The late Sir Edward Hamley, in 1878, held the same opinion, and would have resisted a Russian invasion by blocking the mouths of the Khyber on the British side with an entrenched camp armed with powerful artillery, which would effectually prevent ao invading army from ever issuing from it. Col. H. B. Hanna, who formerly belonged to the Punjab frontier force and subsequently commanded at Delhi, holds the same view.

On the whole, it does not appear that a Russian invasion of India would be practicable except with the consent of Afghanistan and in alliance with it; and that could not be obtained so long as the British Government maintained a conciliatory and wise policy toward the Amir and his people.

LITTLE-KNOWN INVENTION.

Possible to Saw Wood With the Human Voice.

The general public has but little knowledge of the extent and variety of the inventions which bear the name of Thomas Alva Edison, and many a man, were he asked offhand to mention some of the wizard's most remarkable achievements, would probably name the phonograph and the incandescent lamp and there pause. He would doubtless be astonished were he told that Mr. Edison has, by long odds, been the most prolific inventor and patentee of his or any other age, having filed more than 1,100 applications in America alone, for which over 700 patents have so far been granted, and more than 2,000 applications for foreign patents in most of the countries of the world.

Mr. Edison's work as an inventor, too, extends over a most varied field and in addition to his patents granted in connection with the development of the electric lamp, the telephone, ore-milling machinery, and storage batteries, his inventions include vote recorders, typewriters, electric pens, vocal engines, addressing machines, methods of preserving fruit, cast-iron manufacture, wire-drawing, electric locomotives, moving-picture machines, the making of plate-glass, compressed-air apparatus, and many others. Among these numerous inventions is one which is particularly interesting, as it was evolved while Mr. Edison was experimenting with the telephone and the phonograph. This the inventor calls the phonomotor, and, though its usefulness is not apparent in itself, it paved the way for the perfecting of the phonograph.

While engaged in his inventions bearing on acoustics Mr. Edison found that the vibrations of the human voice were capable of developing considerable energy, and he therefore constructed an instrument, which he first of all called a vocal engine and then a phonomotor.

This interesting little machine, which is at present in the galvanometer room of Mr. Edison's laboratory at Orange, N. J., and which was shown at the Minneapolis Exposition in 1890, consists of a mouthpiece resembling the transmitter of an ordinary telephone, and a diaphragm to the center of which is attached a brass rod carrying a steel pawl. This steel pawl acts on a ratchet-wheel with very fine teeth, mounted on a shaft carrying a fly-wheel and driving a colored disc by means of a belt or cord.

The vibrations of the voice in speaking or singing into the instrument cause the pawl to impinge the teeth of the ratchet-wheel, producing a rapid rotation of the fly-wheel and colored plate. A continuous sound gives the fly-wheel such momentum that considerable force is needed to stop it. There is not the slightest difficulty in boring a hole through a board or sawing wood by means of this instrument, so that it is really within the limits of practicability for a man with a powerful voice to "talk a hole through a board."

ODE TO ROJESTVENSKY.

(Admiral Rojestvensky declares that he saw warships the night he attacked the British fishing fleet.)

We will have you tell the truth,
Rojestvensky,
This question answer, oh, where had
You justhensky?
And had you vodkas drunk a score,
Orjesttensky,

AFRICA AGAIN EXPLORED

REGIONS WHERE WHITES MAY LIVE AND THRIVE.

Country North of Lake Tanganyikea Most Healthful Region Yet Found.

Major A. St. H. Gibbons, of England, has returned from his latest explorations in Africa, with a record of some of the best work that has been done there for years.

On the upper Zambesi River is the native kingdom of Marotselaod, whose remarkable ruler, Lewanika, has widened its borders during his thirty years in power till it is about as large as Great Britain and France together. Its powerful ruler, who attracted much attention in England when he went there to attend the coronation of King Edward, is now completely under British influence, and is very desirous that his people shall advance in the ways of civilization.

His country was comparatively little known. The task which Gibbons set for himself and his assistants in his two series of explorations was to cross this land in all directions for the purpose of making a good map of it and studying its resources and peoples. He has done this with great care and labor, and has made a valuable contribution to our

KNOWLEDGE OF AFRICA.

The explorer believes that there are large parts of the high regions of tropical Africa which are well adapted for occupancy by the white races. This opinion is worth noting, as it comes from a man who is conservative and careful in his statements. In all his African work, extending over some years, he has lived chiefly on the high plateaus of the interior within the tropics. He has never had a touch of African fever, and in spite of the hardships of pioneering his health has been as good, or better, in Africa than in England. For one thing, he has escaped the colds to which the people of the temperate latitudes are so liable.

There are three regions in tropical Africa which strike Major Gibbons as offering the best prospects for European settlement. One of them is the large plateau of Maretseland, where the surface rises from 3,500 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is capable of growing many useful products on an extensive scale. A considerable variety of cereals do well there, as well as many fruits, cotton, sugar, and, in the lower lands, rubber. Cattle do better in that country than in any other part of Africa within his experience, and few white men have seen so much of inner Africa, for he has travelled through it from Cape Town to the Mediterranean.

AN EQUALLY GOOD REGION

is the higher plateaus of Uganda to the north of Victoria Nyanza, where, Major Gibbons says, wheat growing on a large scale may be developed. He sees no reason why wheat may not ultimately be sent with profit to England, although the country is far away. When a lock and weir are put in the Nile below the Dunie Rapids, there will be no bar to navigation between the Albert Nyanza and Egypt.

But the finest region of all is one to which little attention has yet been drawn. It is among the highlands of Ruanda, north of Lake Tanganyika, which, he says, is the most healthful and promising country he has seen in inner Africa.

The country rises to 5,000 and nearly 6,000 feet above sea level. It is a mountainous region, with no end of plantations and well-tilled fields of grain, sweet potatoes, beans, peas and other crops. Major Gibbons says that the people are far above the average African tribe in agricultural attainment, and their fields have considerable resemblance to those of southern Europe.

Dr. Kandt, the zealous German scientist, told him that fever germs and dysentery find no place among the highlands of Ruanda. Major Gibbons adds that the country is a refreshing feast for the eye. The wide-spread pastures are very green, native villages are dotted over them, and the lowing of the cattle and the bleating of sheep and goats give

QUITE A PASTORAL NOTE.

The mountains around are 8,000 to 12,000 feet in height; and overlooked by the mountains and farming lands is the beautiful Lake Kivo, whose surface is 4,800 feet above the sea.

It is therefore by far the highest of all the great African lakes. Kivo has another unique claim to distinction. It is the only sheet of water among the tropical African lakes which contains neither crocodiles nor hippotami. No reason is known for this, unless it is because there are no reeds or rushes growing around the shores, as the waves in windy weather prevent vegetation from springing up. The African reeds and rushes are the natural haunt of the crocodile and the favorite food of the hippotamus, and they cannot get them in Kivo. This lake was the last of the Central African lakes to be discovered.

Major Gibbons says that considering the healthfulness of the Kivo regions, their beauty and the richness of the soil, there is little doubt that when the facilities are offered the settlement of the country on an extensive scale by European colonists will soon follow.

A MILD ADVENTURE.

He was telling a thrilling story of his hair-breadth escape, and the young girl leaned forward and hung upon his words breathlessly.

"And they were so near," he said, "that we could see the dark muzzles of the wolves."

"Oh, how lucky!" she gasped.

"How glad you must have been that they had their muzzles on!"

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1904.

A Liberal Convention for the Province of Ontario has been called to meet in Toronto on Wednesday next, the 23rd inst. It is expected there will be a large attendance. The Conservative leader, Mr. J. P. Whitney, has called a conference to be held the following day at the same place. It is expected that a general election for the Legislature will immediately follow the holding of these gatherings.

The Dominion Government has taken hold of an investigation of the bogus ballot boxes, and has sent two of the Dominion police to Belleville to conduct an inquiry. It is stated that some prominent men of the city are implicated. A despatch from Belleville dated Monday, says:—"Col. Sherwood, of the Dominion police; Mr. G. F. Shepley, K.C., of Toronto, and Detective Chamberlain have been in the city for some days, in connection with the bogus bollot-box case. On Saturday afternoon Detective Chamberlain, it is alleged, secured another box at the residence of P. A. Lott, at Spring Brook. Mr. Porter, M.P., will to-day lay information against two prominent Liberals of this city for criminal libel on the ground that they, on the morning of election day, caused to be published certain statements calling his utterances in regard to the ballot-box case, "Porter's Lie," and claiming that he was the only one who knew anything about them."

Toronto News:—We are to have the somewhat unusual experience of a convention of each political party, held on consecutive days, and probably on the eve of an election. The main object of one is to rally the forces for, and of the other to rally the forces against the Government, and any declarations of policy that may be made will be subsidiary to those ends. If the Liberal convention tackles the question of prohibition, that will create a sharp distinction between the two conventions, because prohibition is a real source of difficulty in the Liberal party, and if the delegates speak out plainly there will be an interesting discussion. Mr. Whitney has made a new departure by inviting to the conference representative men who may not be connected with the Conservative party, but who sympathize with the objects referred to in his letter. The presence of such men would add great interest to the convention, but the party lines are pretty closely drawn, and the contest has aroused a good deal of party bitterness. Any discontent that may exist within the Liberal ranks is likely to show itself in voting and abstentions from voting.

Protecting Fruit Trees from Mice.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, issues the following warning: Last winter thousands of fruit trees were girdled and killed by mice, and the same thing will doubtless happen again the coming winter unless orchardists take precautions to prevent it. Mice are not usually very troublesome in orchards where clean cultivation is practised and rubbish is not allowed to accumulate as a shelter for them, but the orchardist will find it necessary to provide some kind of protection, if he wishes to be fairly sure of bringing his young trees safely through the winter.

The mice burrow along the ground under the snow in search of food, and as soon as they come to a young tree start to gnaw it. Wooden veneer is probably the most satisfactory protection against them, and it has the additional merit of being a good preventive of sunscald. The veneer is wrapped loosely around the trunk and tied; and an air space is left between it and the tree. These veneers cost from $3.75 to $5.00 per thousand. Ordinary building paper, which costs a mere trifle, is also a first rate protection, but it is not of much value as a preventive of sunscald. Tar paper is also effective, but as trees have been injured by its use, it is better to be on the safe side and use somethiag else. In any case the lower end of the paper should be banked with earth, so that the mice cannot readily get under it to the tree. A mound of earth about a foot high around the base of the tree will often turn them, and even snow tramped about the tree has proved effectual, but these are not so trustworthy as the veneers or the building paper.

The Fruit Division also points out that this plague of mice is largely due to the common practice of destroying every owl and hawk that can possibly be shot or trapped. It is a great mistake to do this. All varieties of owls and hawks are great mousers, indeed mice constitute the chief item in the bill of fare of most species. At least ten varieties of owls are classed as residents of Canada, and of these only the Great-horned Owl is a menace to the farmer's poultry yard. Of a dozen species of hawks commonly found in Canada, only three are classed as chicken hawks, viz., the Sharp-shinned Hawk, the Goshawk and Cooper's Hawk. The four varieties usually known as "hen hawks" scarcely ever visit poultry yards, and an occasional depredation is far more than counterbalanced by their services as destroyers of mice, rats, squirrels and other enemies of the farmer.

When You Have a Bad Cold

You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all of these requirements and for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds stands without a peer. For sale at Drug Store.

A PERSIAN TRAGEDY.

Sublime Courage by Which Princess Salome Escaped Her Master.

James Baker, a well known traveler and writer, tells a curious story of a war 100 years ago. The Persian shah was besieging Tiflis, and the husband of the Princess Salome had been slain in the siege. When the Persians entered and sacked the town Salome tried to save her young son, but he was torn from her arms and hacked in pieces before her eyes. Her own life was spared and she was borne to the camp outside the walls of Tiflis to the shah. He sold her to Djafar Bek, who shut her up in a castle—a part of which still remains—near where now is the lovely tropical botanical garden of Tiflis. Charmed by her beauty, he asked her to become his wife. She refused and begged her purchaser to slay her. The Persian gave her a night to reconsider the matter and on the next day he lay reclining on a great cushion under a tree on that hot, sunny hillside and awaited her answer. Presently she appeared before him, veiled in a long, pure white robe, calm and stately, her face deathly pale. She advanced, her armed jailers following her. The Persian waved his followers aside and asked the princess, "You consent to be my wife?" "Yes," was the solemn answer. "I consent to love you, for after the death of my husband and son it is my destiny; there is no other fate for me.

"In Georgia," said the princess, "there are certain families that possess strange powers and dark secrets. My mother foretold I should be the wife of a Djafar, and from my mother I, too, receive these powers to read the future." The Persian was impressed by her manner and her presence. She saw her power. "Give me your hand," she said. "Let me read there if I shall have long years of happiness with you." He held forth his hand. She held it until it slightly trembled in her fingers. Then she burst forth with a cry of horror, "Oh, my master, knowest thou that death awaits thee, perchance this very night?" Djafar Bek trembled now. "Thou wilt die by the hand of a man thou hast this day offended." "Is it by Assa Dhoulla Bek?" he asked. "We quarreled today, and about you. He would have bought you." "Oh, my master," exclaimed Salome, "to save thee I must have some object upon which he has looked today, then I can avert this evil and make his arms useless against thee."

"What! You can do this?" exclaimed Djafar incredulously. "Most certainly. Give me your dagger." He drew it and handed it to her. She held it up and, looking up to the blue heavens above, murmured a prayer; then, handing it back to him said: "Now it is useless. It can slay no one." He looked at her unbelievingly. "Try it," she exclaimed. "Strike here!" He struck the blow where her finger rested full upon her heart. The keen blade went swiftly home, and she fell at his feet, exclaiming, "O God, receive my soul!" Then she lay dead.

Iron Making In Early History.

Iron was used before history was written. The stone records of Egypt and the brick books of Nineveh mention it. Genesis (ix, 22) refers to Tubalcain as "as instructor of every artificer in brass and iron," and in Deuteronomy (iii, 11) the bedstead of the giant Og was "a bedstead of iron." The galleys of Tyre and Sidon traded in this metal. Chinese records ascribed to 2,000 B. C. refer to it. Horace speaks of it as superior to bronze. The bronze age came before the iron age because copper, found as a nearly pure metal, easily fuses, and with another soft metal—tin or zinc—alloys into hard bronze, while iron, found only as an ore, must have the impurities burned and hammered out by great heat and force before it can be made into a tool.

Not a Favorite Breed.

Lovers of good, plain dogs which have been allowed to grow naturally will appreciate the story of the English peddler who went to a dealer in dogs and thus described what he wanted:

"Hi wants a kind of dog about so 'igh an' so long. Hit's a kind of gry-'ound, an' yit it ain't a gry'ound, because 'is tyle is shorter nor any o' these 'ere gry'ounds an' 'is nose is shorter an' 'e ain't so slim round the body. But still 'e's a kind o' gry'ound. Do you keep such dogs?"

"No," replied the dog man. "We drowns 'em."

An Awkward Compliment.

Jones is nothing if not gallant. Mrs. Brown is exactly the same age as her husband, but she will not admit it.

"My husband is forty," she said to some friends the other day, "you wouldn't believe it, but there's actually ten years' difference in our ages."

"Impossible, dear madam," hastily interposed Jones, anxious to say something agreeable. "I'm sure you look every day as young as he does."

Not Serious.

Mr. Short—My dear Miss Kate, I have a very serious question I wish to ask you. Miss Long—What is it, pray? Mr. Short—Will you marry me? Miss Long (scornfully)—Do you call that serious, Mr. Short? Why, I don't think I ever heard anything so ridiculous.

Cynical.

Cynicus—The propagation of the human race depends upon early marriages. Sillicus—How do you make that out? Cynicus—Well, if a man waited until he was really old enough to get married he wouldn't.

Foolish men mistake transitory semblances for eternal fact and go astray more and more.

PROPER WAY TO WALK.

A Physical Instructor Gives Advice on the Subject.

The way to walk straight is not to think of the shoulders at all, says a physical instructor. Hang your arms loosely at your sides and hold yourself erect by moderate tension of the back and abdominal muscles and the muscles of the neck. Then your shoulders will have to hang right.

Don't "throw out" your chest. The chest that is inflated properly by deep breathing is bound to be thrown out, and thrown out not like that of a stuffed figure, but naturally, because it can't help it.

Don't walk with a stiff neck. Hold your head erect the way an animal does. Watch a deer. Its neck is always in motion, yet it is always held beautifully. Your head poised on a stiffly held neck is no good for either balancing or looking around you. Poised confidently on strong but pliant neck muscles, it becomes what a head should be.

Many classes of men who do much walking, such as Indians, guides and trappers, walk with their bodies inclined forward a little bit. But they don't round their shoulders or stoop their heads. They incline forward from the hips. This throws their weight a little ahead and gives the leg muscles the chance to exert all their power in the best directions. But the upper body is never bent by these men. It simply is held forward from the hips at a very slight, barely perceptible, angle.

Even if correct poise in walking had nothing to do with other forms of athletics it would be invaluable in itself. The man who walks right is going to keep his organs—heart, kidneys, liver and lungs—in splendid form. But, besides all this, it helps wonderfully in all outdoor sports.

PAPUAN CANNIBALS.

They Must Murder and Taste Human Blood to Attain Manhood.

The cannibal instinct of the Papuan of New Guinea is not hard to explain. In all the 313,000 square miles of New Guinea there is not a tribe which does not regard murder as a knightly accomplishment. Until a man has taken a human life and has sipped human blood he is an object of ridicule. He is not permitted to tattoo himself, and with a skin thus unadorned he is shunned by Papuan society.

Immediately after killing some one, however, the murderer must undergo six days of "purification," which are marked by various uncanny rites. He first washes himself and his weapon and seats himself upon a stage in the sight of the whole town, but nevertheless unnoticed by all. During this time he must eat nothing except roasted bananas, the pulp of which he bites out and the rest he throws away. On the third day he has so far purified himself that his friends entertain him at a feast, and on the fourth day he decks himself with all the ornaments of his home and parades up and down the village. After being thoroughly admired he walks down to a river, and, standing with feet wide apart, he lets all the boys who want to become great men swim through his legs. On the next day at dawn he jumps from bed and yells out of the window at the top of his lungs. His shout is supposed to scare away the ghost of his victim. On the following day he returns to his wife, who has spurned him up to this time, and is once more installed as the respected lord of his household.

Snakes In the Water.

All reptiles swim. Almost all snakes move through the water with as much ease and rapidity as on land. Rattlesnakes, for example, are much given to swimming in placid water if it is not too cold. In the everglade lakes of Florida they may be often seen. It is well to know that to attack from a boat a poisonous snake in the water is a much more dangerous proceeding than to attack the snake on land. The reason is that the reptile will immediately make for the boat, since it must have a solid base from which to strike. It half leaps and half climbs into the craft, and there is a fight at uncomfortably close quarters.—Success.

A Wedding Warning.

The Breton peasant does not believe in any such new fangled doctrine as that of the equality of the sexes, and he makes that clear when he takes unto himself a wife. Then, according to ancient custom, directly the fatal knot is tied the bridegroom gives the bride a smart box on the ear, saying, "This is how it feels when you displease me." After this ungallant proceeding he draws her tenderly toward him and kisses her, saying, "And this is how it feels when you treat me well."

Effectual Way.

"I thought Smeargle was a friend of yours."

"He was until lately. I had to drop him. He was always wanting to borrow money."

"Refused him sharply, did you?"

"No; I lent him some."

Just a Little Favor.

Mrs. Nodd—The cook refuses to get up earlier than 7. Todd—Ask her if she won't do it for a couple of days until I can rearrange my business.

What Worried Him.

She—But, pa, he says he can't live without me. Pa—But the question is whether he can live without me.

Many a girl makes a blunder in not taking a man at his word when he says. "I am not worthy of your love."

Tailor-Made Jackets.

Our Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets

are imported by us direct from the best known tailors in Germany and England. You will find a fit and finish about them that can only be had in highly tailored garments.

We have just received another new lot for both Ladies and Children and invite your inspection of them.

If you will compare prices we think you will acknowledge, as many others have done, that we save you considerable money on your Jacket purchases, as well as assuring you of the very latest styles.

No doubt you want the very best and newest garments you can get for the least money. We claim to have them and want to show them to you.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

The Castle In Chess.

The castle in chess owes its shape and name to a misunderstanding of its old Italian name, "rocco," as if it were "rocca" a castle or fortress. The words rocco, rook and roc (French) come from rohk, the old Persian name of the piece, which was in the shape of an elephant. Curiously enough, the elephant carried a little castle on his back, and the position of the piece on the board seemed suitable for a castle.

By Jupiter, Take This.

The letter "R" at the head of all prescriptions is derived from the Latin word recipe, the imperative meaning "take." The little dart over the tail of the "R" is the symbol of Jove, or the Latin god Jupiter, and invests the writer with his authority—by the power of Jupiter. Therefore the sign properly reads, "By Jupiter, take this."

Yourself.

Man's greatest enemy is himself. If every man in the world should be as careful of deserving an honest opinion of himself as he is of getting the good opinion of others there would be a vast difference in the standing of the majority of mankind.

Off Duty.

"Hello!" cried the policeman. "Reading a paper, eh? I thought you were a blind man!"

"So I am during business hours," the blind man replied, "but I'm off duty now."

Might Be, but Not Wisely.

"Do you consider him a man who can be trusted?"

"Well," replied the Boston purist, "I suppose he can be trusted, but there would be considerable risk attached to the proceeding."

The Book That Held Him.

"Yes, I picked up this book last night, and I never budged out of my chair until 4 o'clock this morning."

"Goodness! Was it that interesting?"

"No; but I didn't wake up until that time."

Willing to Listen.

Tess—She was boasting that she is a very good listener. Jess—Yes. She's what you might call a fluent listener. She loves to hear herself talk.—Exchange

The Japanese have taken all the commanding forts at Port Arthur, and the fall of that place must take place very soon.

The Russian Ambassador at Washington states that there can be no intervention in the war now going on between Russia and Japan, and that "Russia will pursue the war in the far east to the bitter end, that is until Russia has conquered."

Ayer's Hair Vigor

You can depend on Ayer's Hair Vigor to restore color to your gray hair, every time. Follow directions and it never fails to do this work. It stops falling of the hair, also. There's great satisfaction in knowing you are not going to be disappointed. Isn't that so?

"My hair faded until it was about white. It took just one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to restore it to its former dark, rich color. Your Hair Vigor certainly does what you claim for it." — A. M. BOGGAN, Rockingham, N. C.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Fading Hair

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THE REASON we can do our work more cheaply than some painters is because we buy our Lead, Oils, etc. in tremendous quantities, securing the very lowest wholesale prices, and we handle nothing but the best in painters' materials.

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As to Wall Papers everyone knows we have the best papers made and that our prices are always lower than elsewhere for commoner goods.

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STONE & WELLINGTON,
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(over 800 acres)
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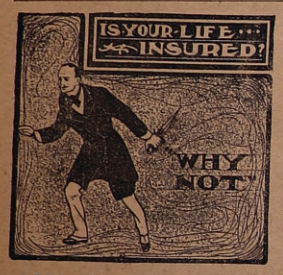
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.



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from accident or death at any time. If your capital is limited, then you should make provision for your family with a

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If you will give us your age we will submit figures and give you full particulars without charge. You will be surprised when you know how little it costs to be safe.

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"Made in Canada."

MISS PAULINE JOHNSON.

What is the creed and the calling that we
We of the North uphold—
It is never the cry for power, it is never
the greed for gold.
Let the east and south and west contend,
like the wolves for a maverick's bone,
But Canada for the Canadians is the
creed that we call our own.

Good wines are at Kaiser Wilhelm's; good
cakes are at Uncle Sam's;
And in dear old Britain's larders are the
best of plums and jams.
But beef and bread and a blanket, a pipe,
and a mug and a fire,
Are the things that we have in Canada—
what more can a man desire.

We don't need the marts of Europe, nor
the trade of the Eastern Isles,
We don't need the Yankee's corn and
wine nor the Asiatic's smiles.
For what so good as our home-spun cloth,
and under the wide, blue dome,
Will you tell me where you have tasted
bread like the bread that is baked at
home?

And we are the young and strong, and
who so fit for the fight as we?
With our hands of steel and our iron
heel, and our hearts like the oaken
tree.
For we are home-bred, home-fed, the pride
of a princely land,
And the things that are made in Canada
are the things that her sons demand.

So this is the creed and the calling that
we of the North uphold,
It is never the cry for power, it is never
the greed for gold.
Let the east and south and west contend
like wolves for a maverick's bone,
But Canada for the Canadians is the
creed that we call our own.

Malcolm Lennie, of Toronto, convicted of murderous assault on his wife, was sentenced to seven years in Kingston.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE.

The power of O. R. KIDNEY CURE is simply wonderful, in cases of KIDNEY, BLADDER and URINARY disease. It goes right to the spot, HEALS and NOURISHES, giving renewed strength and vitality.
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To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

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Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

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Mail & Ex...6.27 a. m.	Passenger..10.17 a. m
Passenger...6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex. 3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY NOV. 17, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Ontario Sunday School Association will hold two sessions in Belleville on Wednesday next, the 23rd.

There will not be a union Thanksgiving service to-day, as has been the custom for several years past.

Service in St. John's Church on Thanksgiving Day will be at 10.30 a.m. Holy Communion and short address.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will give to every paid in advance subscriber for 1905 a handsome Christmas Number free. More particulars later.

Mr. B. O. Lott states that he will protest the election of Mr. E. Guss Porter, and that he has three charges of personal bribery against him.

Mr. A. L. Coulter, from Orillia, is the new G. T. R. station agent, taking the place of Mr. J. H. Chant, who has been here since the departure of Mr. MacNabb.

There is not a vacant shop of any kind in Stirling, nor a vacant house. This shows great prosperity, and we venture to state that few places can show a similar state of affairs.

An "At Home" will be given at the Music Hall by Stirling Lodge No. 239, I.O.O.F., on Wednesday evening, 23rd inst. Brethren will secure tickets from Bro. E. T. Caverley.

Remember the Farmers' Institute meetings in the Music Hall on Tuesday next, Nov. 22nd, at 2 and 7.30 p.m. Good speakers and admission free. Everybody welcome.

Persons who go out shooting on Thanksgiving Day should remember that the killing of squirrels (black or grey) is prohibited by the game laws of Ontario for an indefinite period.

Walter Bird, eldest son of Mr. Albert Bird, had two of the fingers of the left hand caught in the sausage grinder in Mr. Hough's butcher shop on Thursday last, and both had to be amputated.

A concert in connection with the formal opening of the new school house at Harold will be given on Friday evening next, Nov. 18th. A good programme will be rendered. Wm. Mackintosh, I. P. S., will be present and take the chair.

A rather exciting game of football took place at the Park yesterday afternoon, when the High School boys met a team picked from the town, who showed themselves to be the coming team of the district, by defeating the school team 2 to 0.

The annual meeting of the Stirling Branch of the Bible Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening, the 18th. Rev. A. B. Chambers, of Toronto, will be the speaker of the evening, and will give an instructive address.

A despatch published in the Toronto evening papers of Tuesday says:

"Information was laid to-day before Mr. A. F. Wood, J. P., ex-M.P.P., of Madoc, charging Mr. T. S. Carman, publisher of the Ontario, and Mr. F. E. O'Flynn, B.A., barrister, with criminal libel. The case will be heard in Shire Hall to-morrow."

The late election has greatly affected the young lads of the town, so that they even take sides as "Grits" and "Tories" in sports. On Saturday last they met in a game of baseball, but the "Grits" came out victorious, and the "Tories" not being easily discouraged, now have challenged them for a game of hockey. The coming generation is evidently full of enthuiasm.

Social on Thanksgiving Evening.

There will be a social at the Rawdon parsonage, in Stirling, on the evening of Thanksgiving Day. All are welcome. Admission 20c., children 10c.

Thanksgiving.

We plough the fields and scatter
The good seed on the land,
But it is fed and watered
By God's Almighty hand;
He sends the snow in winter,
The warmth to swell the grain,
The breezes and the sunshine,
And soft refreshing rain.
All good gifts around us
Are sent from heaven above,
Then thank the Lord, O, thank the Lord,
For all His Love.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

PERSONALS.

☞ THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribution to this column of all items of a personal nature, such as the arrival or departure of guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave a note at this office or drop a card into the post office, giving full particulars.

Mrs. White, of Sidney, is visiting at Mr. T. G. Clute's.

We are pleased to learn that Ernest Ward is improving under the treatment of Dr. Minnes at Ottawa.

Miss Flossie Eggleton and Miss Florence Wickett, of Foxboro, were the guests of Miss Jessie Montgomery for a few days the past week.

Lord's Day Alliance.

A mass meeting in the interest of the Lord's Day Alliance was held in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening last. There was a very good attendance, though room for more.

After opening services, the President of this branch, Dr. Bissonnette, took the chair, and as the Secretary was absent called on the Treasurer for his report, which showed that including a balance of $2.20 from the previous year, the receipts last year were $20.92. Of this amount $20 had been sent to the General Treasurer in Toronto to aid in the work, and deducting 17 cents for expenses there was left a balance on hand of 75 cents.

The officers were then elected as follows:

President—J. D. Bissonnette, M.D.
Vice-President—Jas. Boldrick.
Secretary—W. S. Martin.
Treasurer—James Currie.

The resident ministers are also vice-presidents, ex-officio.

It was moved by Rev. D. Balfour, seconded by Mr. Jas. Boldrick, that this branch aim at raising the sum of $25 as a contribution to the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance. Carried.

Rev. T. Albert Moore, Secretary of the Alliance, then gave an interesting address, which was listened to with marked attention. His address told of the work done by the Alliance in preserving the Sabbath as a day of rest, and particularly in securing to workingmen in factories this God-given right.

The collection and subscriptions amounted to $17.56.

The Christmas Delineator.

The December Delineator, with its message of good cheer and helpfulness, will be welcomed in every home. The fashion pages are unusually attractive, illustrating and describing the very latest modes in a way to make their construction during the busy festive season a pleasure instead of a task; and the literary and pictorial features are of rare excellence. A selection of Love Songs from the Wagner Operas, rendered into English by Richard de Gallienne and beautifully illustrated in colors by J. C. Leyendecker, occupies a prominent place, and a chapter in the composers' Series, relating the Romance of Wagner and Cosima, is an interesting supplement to the lyrics. A very clever paper entitled "The Court Circles of the Republic," describes some unique phases of Washington social life is from an unnamed contributor, who is said to write from the inner circles of society. There are short stories from the pens of F. Hopkinson Smith, Robert Grant, Alice Brown, Mary Stewart Cutting and Elmore Elliott Peake, and such interesting writers as Julia Magruder, L. Frank Baum, and Grace MacGowan Cooke hold the attention of the children. Many Christmas suggestions are given in needlework and the Cookery pages are redolent of the Christmas feast. In addition, there are the regular departments of the magazine, with many special articles on topics relating to woman's interests within and without the home.

Not Going Away.

Many of our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Alex. Ray, Optical Specialist, of Belleville, though he had inducements to go both to Toronto and the U. S., has decided to remain in Belleville, and has opened an optical parlor opposite the Anglo-American hotel. Mr. Ray is not satisfied with the ordinary attainments of his profession, but is constantly investigating the effects of eye-strain on the nervous system, etc. Many of the leading scientists and medical men are just finding out the vast field for investigation here, as it has been established beyond doubt that many of the diseases of modern life result from eye strain, such as nervous debility, neuralgia, dyspepsia, sick headache, epileptic fits, insanity, etc., and these may be not only relieved, but in many cases cured by the use of the proper glasses, but it all depends on the party who fits the glasses understanding his business. Mr. Ray has been very successful in such cases, and we strongly advise any of our readers who have reason to believe that they suffer from eye-strain to any extent to call and see him. He makes no charge for consultation.

A Toronto man of standing said the other day that he had found nothing that came so near to providing the elixir of life as does a bright daily newspaper. It stimulates one to take a lively interest in events the world around. He went further, and declared that the paper which provided this perennial stimulant to the greatest degree was The Toronto Daily Star.

The Star's brightness is not, however, the only factor which has contributed to its marvelous success in the daily newspaper field. The Star has a complete and accurate record of stock and commercial transactions daily, which business men may consult with confidence. On the staff of the Star are three women writers, who compile a page which makes the Star very popular around the fireside. The Star's editorials are not blindly partizan, but are fair, sane and strong. Mr. C. W. Jefferys, The Star's black and white artist, is probably the best in Canada, and his contributions to the paper are a feature of great charm. Altogether, a more evenly-balanced newspaper it is impossible to find, and it goes without saying that a daily newspaper of some sort should go into every home.

You may get The Star and the paper you are now reading from now until December 31st, 1905, for $1.80.

Alexander H. Notman, assistant general passenger agent of the C. P. R., died on the train on his way home to Toronto from Los Angeles.

No Poison in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

From Napier, New Zealand, Herald:—Two years ago the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, Australia, had an analysis made of all the cough medicines that were sold in that market. Out of the entire list they found only one that they declared was entirely free from all poisons. This exception was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, made by the Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A. The absence of all narcotics makes this remedy the safest and best that can be had; and it is with a feeling of security that any mother can give it to her little ones. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is especially recommended by its makers for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. When taken in time it prevents pneumonia. This remedy is for sale at the Drug Store.

There was a severe snow storm over the states of New York, Pennyslvania, and all the eastern states on Sunday. It extended as far south as Washington, where the heavy wet snow prostrated nearly all the telegraph and telephone wires. In some places nearly a foot of snow fell.

Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, NOV. 19.—At his residence, Front St. West, Stirling, all of the Household Furniture and other articles, belonging to Mr. T. H. Bradley. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.—On lot 12, con. 5., Rawdon, a lot of farm stock and implements, and some household effects belonging to Mr. G. F. Fralick. Sale at 1 o'clock, sharp. Wm. Rodgers, auctioneer.

Lost or Stolen

From Stirling House sheds, on Friday last, a grey Robe with red lining. A suitable reward will be given for its recovery.

JAMES WILSON,
Lot 2, 3rd Con. Rawdon.

Taxes! Taxes!

Notice is hereby given that all taxes due the Municipality of the Village of Stirling must be paid before the 1st of December, next. No second call will be made.

R. G. KINGSTON,
Collector.

Spring Brook Cheese Factory

The annual meeting of the Spring Brook Cheese Factory will be held at the factory, on Wednesday, Nov. 30th, at the hour of one o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of paying of dividends, electing officers, hiring cheesemaker, selling milk routes, and transacting any other business in connection with the company.

THOS. J. THOMPSON,
President.

Enterprise Cheese Factory.

The annual meeting of the Enterprise Cheese Manufacturing Co. will be held at the factory, on Dec. 2nd, 1904, at 9 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of paying dividends, electing officers, engaging cheesemaker and the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

W. T. SINE, President.

STIRLING CHEESE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stirling Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held at the factory on Friday, Dec. 2nd, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of the transaction of all business in connection with the company.

Also by-law No. 24 will be voted on in reference to milk drawing.

G. W. GREEN, President.

FOR SALE:

East quarter of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, fifty acres of first-class land, up-to-date buildings, and all other conveniences—cheese factory across the road; school, church, post office and store within half a mile. Can be purchased with or without machinery.

Inquire at the premises of R. McCALLUM, or of the undersigned.

G. G. THRASHER.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, merchant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Charles Edward Parker, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 16th day of October, A D. 1904, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to James Parker, Banker, Marmora, Ont., the executor of the estate of the late Charles E. Parker, on or before the 10th day of December, 1904, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given, that after the date above mentioned, that said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims, notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said executor on or before the said 10th day of December, 1904.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executor.

Dated the 15th day of November, 1904.

NEW CUTTERS.

My stock of Cutters are now in with all the improvements of this year—with first-class trimmings in a variety of colors to suit the tastes of all; with or without second seat; right up-to-date in every respect. Having got all the rebates and discounts possible, I am sure it will pay intending purchasers to call and examine my stock. Also Long Sleighs with boxes, and other sleighs on hand.

Sale Rooms adjoining S. Wright's Blacksmith Shop.

B. BUSH.

NOTICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned desire to inform the public that they have purchased the business carried on by the late C. E. Parker under the name of "The Parker Drug Co.," and will continue to do business at the old stand.

The name "Parker" having been so long associated with the business, we think it advisable to continue it, and in future will be known as "The Parker Pharmacy."

Test our ability to serve you.

J. S. MORTON.
J. W. HAIGHT.

STIRLING'S Popular Cash Store.

Headquarters for Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Skirts. Every skirt guaranteed in cloth, quality, wear, fit and style and only a pleasure to show our fine range in mostly every color. Prices from $2.00 to $10.00 each.

LADIES' SUITINGS—We need say nothing about our fine range, as you can see for yourselves the good values in all the newest shades. They sell themselves. Prices as low as 15c. yd. double fold.

WAISTINGS—in pretty patterns and colors. Our range is very large and we are sure to suit you and at a price that will surprise you.

WRAPPERETTES—We have only one thing to say about them—you can save money buying them at MONTGOMERY'S. They have the best values shown at 10c. yd., and about 50 pieces to choose from.

TOWELLINGS, TABLE LINENS and NAPKINS—When you think of buying take time to think about going the right place and turn into MONTGOMERY'S Store.

Ladies' FLANNELETTE UNDERWEAR—Something new in Night Gowns, Drawers, Underskirts and Corset Covers All colors. Prices exceedingly low.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

The Double Leg Hosiery, the best made. We are the sole agent of Stirling.

Extra Heavy Wool Hosiery, special at 25c.

Cashmere Hosiery at prices too numerous to mention.

UNDERWEAR

in Childrens', Misses', Ladies', Boys' and Men's. We are showing some special lines, and this is the time of the year when you are looking for good values. We have the same lines as last year, and which cannot be beaten.

Gents' Furnishings.

Overalls, Top Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Sweaters, Men's Gloves and Mitts, Socks, Braces, Ties, Cuffs and Collars, Fine Shirts, Caps, Pants and Pea Jackets.

Men's Overcoats—We have some stunners at $5, $8, $10.

Ready-Made Clothing—A full range of sizes at very low prices.

Fur Coats—the very best at cheapest prices.

Buggy Rugs and Robes at all prices.
Floor and Table Oilcloths, all widths.
Floor Mattings at 12½c., 18c., 25c.

GROCERIES.

A full stock of Groceries always on hand. Our 25c. Tea is the best you can buy for the money. Come and buy your winter's supply when you know what the quality of our Tea is.

We are paying 19c. doz. for strictly fresh Eggs.

Potatoes taken in exchange. Fresh Butter wanted.

Don't forget, Milne's Old Stand.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

NEWS-ARGUS
To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 10c.

Farm For Sale.

West half East half Lot 18, Con. 8, Rawdon, 50 acres, clay loam. Good barn and stabling. Log House with stone foundation. Two acres soft wood. Never failing spring. Apply to

DAVID COTTON,
on premises.

or GEO. COTTON, Harold P.O.

SPRING BROOK Drug Store.

We beg to announce to the citizens of Spring Brook and surrounding country, that we have opened with a full line of

Pure Drugs,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes,
Druggists' Sundries,
Stationery and School Supplies,

and trust by strict application to business and fair dealing to secure a portion of your patronage.

New Goods and prices right. Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

W. A. SARGENT, M. D.

J. PARKER, Manager.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. WELCH, Spring Brook.

LOOK! LOOK!

CUTTERS BY THE CAR LOAD

If you want to buy a Cutter for the coming season it will pay you to call and see our stock. We have a whole car load of the best finished, best styles, at the most reasonable prices to choose from.

We can also supply you with any kind of Harness you want, from $10.00 up.

We are also carrying a full line of Men's Fur Coats from $15.00 up.

Robes from $7.50 up to $18.00.

Horse Blankets, all styles and all prices.

Empire Cream Separators.

It is the best skimmer, easiest to wash, easiest to turn of any machine on the market. Prices very reasonable and terms to suit the buyers. Call and take a look at our samples before purchasing elsewhere.

We are also agents for MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,

P.S.—For sale, a Jewel Coal or Wood Range, only used one season. Will sell at reduced price.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XXIII.

The expression on Henson's usually benign countenance would have startled such of his friends and admirers as regarded him as a shining light and great example. The smug satisfaction, the unctuous sweetness of the expansive blue eyes were gone; a murderous gleam shone there instead. His lips were set and rigid, the strong hand seemed to be strangling the bedcloths. It wanted no effort of imagination to picture Henson as the murderer stooping over his prey. The man had discarded his mask altogether.

"Oh," he said, between his teeth, "you are a clever fellow. You would have made an excellent detective. And so you have found out where Van Sneck is?"

"I have already told you so," Littimer said, doggedly.

"How many days have you been hanging about Brighton?"

Two or three. I came when I heard that Chris was ill. I didn't dare to come near the house, at least not too near, for fear of being seen. But I pumped the doctor. Then he told me that Chris was dead, and I risked it all to see the last of her."

"Yes, yes," Henson said, testily; "but what has this to do with Van Sneck?"

"I was looking for Van Sneck. I found that he had been here. I discovered that he had left his rooms and had not returned to them. Then it occurred to me to try the hospital. I pretended that I was in search of some missing relative, and they showed me three cases of bad accidents, the victims of which had not been identified. And the third was Van Sneck."

Littimer told his story with just the suggestion of triumph in his voice. Henson was watching him with the keenest possible interest.

"Do you know how Van Sneck got there?" he asked.

Littimer nodded. Evidently he had heard most of the story. Henson was silent for some little time. He was working out something in his mind. His smile was not a pleasant one; it was nothing like his bland platform smile, for instance.

"Give me that black book," he said. "Do you know how to work a telephone?"

"I daresay I could learn. It does not look hard."

"Well, that is an extension telephone on the table yonder worked in connection with the main instrument in the libary. I like to have my own telephone, as it is of the greatest assistance to me. Turn that handle two or three times and put that receiver to your ear. When the Exchange answers tell them to put you on to 0,017 Gerrard."

Littimer obeyed mechanically, but though he rang and rang again no answer came. With a snarling curse Henson dragged himself out of bed and crossed the room, with limbs that shook under him.

He twirled the handle round passionately.

"You always were a fool," he growled, "and you always will be."

Still no reply came. Henson whirled angrily, but he could elicit no response. He kicked the instrument over and danced round it impotently. Littimer had never seen him in such a raging fury before. The language of the man was an outrage, filthy, revolting, profane. No yelling, drunken Hooligan could have been more fluent, more luridly diffuse.

"Go on," Littimer said, bitterly. "I like to hear you. I like to hear the smug, plausible Pharisee, the friend of the good and pious, going on like this, I'd give five years of my life to have just a handful of your future constituents here for a moment."

Henson paused suddenly and requested that Littimer should help him into bed.

"I can afford to speak freely before you," he said. "Say a word against me and I'll crush you. Put out a hand to injure me and I'll wipe you off the face of the earth. It's absolutely imperative that I should send an important telephone message to London at once, and here the machine has broken down and no chance of its being repaired for a day or two. Curse the telephone."

He lay back on his bed utterly exhausted by his fit of passion. One of the white bandages about his throat had started, and a little thin stream of blood trickled down his chest. Littimer waited for the next move. He watched the crimson fluid trickle over Henson's sleeping-jacket. He could have watched the big scoundrel bleeding to death with the greatest possible pleasure.

"What was Van Sneck doing here?

The voice came clear and sharp from the bed. Littimer responded to it as a cowed hound does to a sudden yet not quite unexpected lash from a huntsman's whip. His manliness was of small account where Henson was concerned. For years he had come to heel like this. Yet the question startled him and took him entirely by surprise.

"He was looking for the lost Rembrandt."

But Littimer's surprise was as nothing to Henson's amazement. He lay flat on his back so that his face could be seen. From the expression of it he had obtained a totally unexpected reply to his question. He was so amazed that he had no words for the moment. But his quick intelligence and amazing cunning grasped the possibilities of the situation. Littimer was in possession of information to which he was a stranger. Except in a vague way he had not the remotest idea what Littimer was talking about. But the younger man must not know that.

"So Van Sneck told you so?" he asked. "What a fool he must have been! And why should he come seeking for the Rembrandt in Brighton?"

"Because he knows it was here, I suppose."

"It isn't here, because it doesn't exist. The thing was destroyed by accident by the police when they raided Van Sneck's lodgings years ago."

"Van Sneck told me that he had actually seen the picture in Brighton."

Henson chuckled. The noise was intended to convey amused contempt, and it had that effect, so far as Littimer was concerned. It was well for Henson that the latter could not see the strained anxiety of his face. The man was alert and quivering with excitement in every limb. Still he chuckled again as if the whole thing merely amused him.

"'The Crimson Blind' is Van Sneck's weak spot," he said. "It is King Charles's head to him. By good or bad luck—it is in your hands to say which—you know all about the way in which it became necessary to get Hatherly Bell on our side. All the same, the Rembrandt—the other one—is destroyed."

"Van Sneck has seen the picture," Littimer said, doggedly.

"Oh, play the farce out to the end," Henson laughed, good-humoredly. "Where did he see it?"

"He says he saw it at 218, Brunswick Square."

Henson's knees suddenly came up to his nose, then he lay quite flat again for a long time. His face had grown white once more, his lips utterly bloodless. Fear was written all over him. A more astute man than Littimer would have seen the beads standing out on his forehead. It was some little time before he dared trust himself to speak again.

"I know the house you mean," he said. "It is next door to the temporary residence of my esteemed friend, Gilead Gates. At the present moment the place is void——"

"And has been ever since your bogus 'Home' broke up. Years ago, before you used your power to rob and oppress us as you do now, you had a Home there. You collected subscriptions right and left in the name of the Reverend Felix Crosbie, and you put the money into your pocket. A certain weekly journal exposed you, and you had to leave suddenly or you would have found yourself in the hands of the police. You skipped so suddenly that you had no time even to think of your personal effects, which you understood were sold to defray expenses. But they were not sold, as nobody cared to throw good money after bad. Van Sneck got in with the agent under pretence of viewing the house, and he saw the picture there."

"Why didn't he take it with him?" Henson asked, with amused scorn. He was master of himself again and had his nerves well under control.

"Well, that was hardly like Van Sneck. Our friend is nothing if not diplomatic. But when he did manage to get into the house again the picture was gone."

"Excellent!" Henson cried. "How dramatic! There is only one thing required to make the story complete. The picture was taken away by Hatherly Bell. If you don't bring that in as the denouement I shall be utterly disappointed."

"You needn't be," Littimer said, coolly. "That is exactly what did happen."

Henson chuckled again, quite a parody of a chuckle this time. He could detect the quiet suggestion of triumph in Littimer's voice.

"Did Van Sneck tell you all this?" he asked.

"Not the latter part of it," Littimer replied, "seeing that he was in the hospital when it happened. But I know it is true because I saw Bell and David Steel, the novelist, come away from the house, and Bell had the picture under his arm. And that's why Van Sneck's agent couldn't find it the second time he went. Check to you, my friend, at any rate. Bell will go to my father with Rembrandt number two and compare it with number one. And then the fat will be in the fire."

Henson yawned affectedly. All the same he was terribly disturbed and shaken. All he wanted now was to be alone and to think. So far as he could tell nobody besides Littimer knew anything of the matter. And he starved, cowed, broken-hearted puppy was ever closer under the heel of his master than Littimer. He still held all the cards; he still controlled the fortunes of two ill-starred houses.

"You can leave me now," he said. "I'm tired. I have had a trying day, and I need sleep; and the sooner you are out of the house the better. For your own sake, and for the sake of those about you, you need not say one word of this to Enid Henson."

Littimer promised meekly enough. With those eyes blazing upon him he would have promised anything. We shall see presently what a stupendous terror Henson had over the younger man, and in what way all the sweetness and savor of life was being crushed out of him.

He closed the door behind him and immediately Henson sat up in bed. He reached for his handkerchief and wiped the big beads from his forehead.

"So the danger has come at last," he muttered. "I am face to face with it, and I knew I should be. Hatherly Bell is not the man to quietly lie down under a cloud like that. The man has brains, and patience, and indomitable courage. Now, does he suspect that I have any hand in the business? I must see him when my nerves are stronger and try and get at the truth. If he goes to Lord Littimer with that picture he shakes my power and my position perilously. What a fool I was not to get it away. But, then, I only escaped from the Brighton police in those days by the skin of my teeth. And they had followed me from Huddersfield like those cursed bloodhounds here. I wonder——"

He paused, as the brilliant outline of some cunning scheme occurred to him. A thin, cruel smile crept over his lips. Never had he been in a tight place yet without discovering a loophole of escape almost before he had seen the trap.

A fit of noiseless laughter shook him.

"Splendid," he whispered. "Worthy of Machiavelli himself! Provided always that I can get there first. If I could only see Bell's face afterwards, hear Littimer ordering him off the premises. The only question is, am I up to seeing the thing through?"

(To be Continued.)

Control of Bronchitis

Is Undoubtedly Possessed by That Well-Known Family Medicine

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

Turpentine is considered a specific for bronchitis.

The difficulty has been in the administration of turpentine so as to reach the irritated and inflamed parts and not be disagreeable to the patient.

Not only has the trouble been overcome by Dr. Chase in his Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, but he has also combined with turpentine two or three ingredients of almost equal power in soothing and healing the diseased parts and overcoming bronchitis and other dangerous ailments of the bronchial tubes and lungs.

By a secret process these elements of unquestioned medicinal power have been combined in Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine so as to be pleasant to the taste and suitable for children and adults alike.

The remarkable success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for bronchitis, asthma, croup and whooping cough is sufficient evidence that it is effective in ordinary coughs and colds.

MRS. RICHMOND WITHROW, Shubenacadie, Hants Co., N.S., writes:—"I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with good success. My second daughter was troubled with bronchitis from the age of three weeks. Oftentimes I thought she would choke to death. The several remedies we got did not seem to be of much use, but the first dose of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine brought relief and further treatment made a thorough cure. This trouble used to come back from time to time, but the cure is now permanent. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has saved us many doctor's bills, and I would not be without it in the house for many times its cost."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

ON THE FARM.

THE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF BUTTER.

Butter is so common a commodity that people use it and scarcely ever think what wonderful value lies at their hands in the parts of dainty, yellow, cream fat. Of course, they know that it is useful in many branches of cookery, and that without its aid the table would be bare of its thinly-rolled bread-and-butter, its delicate cakelets and its other usual accessories. Beyond these uses the value of butter is a thing only vaguely thought of. But this delicate fat, says Science Siftings, is as valuable as the dearer cod liver oil for weakly, thin people, and the doctors have frequently recommended the eating of many thin slices of bread, thickly spread with butter,as a means of pleasantly taking into the bodily tissues one of the purest forms of fat it is possible to get.

Butter is a hydro-carbon, and all excesses of it are stored up as fat in the body. It gives energy and power to work to those who eat heartily of it. So it is not economy at table to spare the butter, even to the healthy folk. For any one afflicted with consumption, butter cookery, if plenty of fat can be digested, is one of the best ways of curing the disease, should it be in its early stages, or of keeping it at bay if advanced. In all our consumptive senatoria, patients are urged to eat as much butter as possible, and it is no rare thing for a patient to consume half a pound of butter daily. Butter is not a simple fat, composed merely of one sort. It is a mixture of no less than seven different sorts of fats, and no more complex oil can be taken than this.

There is nothing new in these statements regarding the great value of butter in consumptive cases. Over fifty years ago it was recommended and used by English and Scotch physicians. Consumptive patients were sent to farms and were enjoined to eat all the butter and cream they could stand with other foods consumed. The stipulation was added that both must be fresh, and no butter over three days old should be eaten. When the palatability of butter is considered, why should patients be asked to use the nauseous cod-liver oil that is generally prescribed in such cases. By all means physicians should prescribe good, fresh butter and let cod-liver oil fall into "innocuous desuetude."

German physicians, many years ago prescribed fresh tallow, cut up small and boiled in milk till the fat was extracted, and the milk then poured off and drunk warm, in consumptive cases. It produced a sort of oleo, was much more palatable than cod-liver oil and said to have a higher medicinal value. But fresh butter is still better, and it will be found, as a rule, that those requiring it in considerable amounts have a longing for, a sign that nature recognizes its virtues. Young children who are inclined to be weak and puny should be encouraged to eat as much butter as possible. It will be found that they generally have a craving for it. But use only good, fresh butter with fine flavor.

WATER CONTENT OF BUTTER.

A low water content may be obtained by lowering the churning temperature, washing the butter well with cold water and allowing the washings to drain thoroughly, salting the butter, working partially, and postponing the second working until the butter has become hardened in the refrigerator room, preferably until the next morning.

CALVES AFTER WEANING.

Good growth will be continued if the calf when taken from its mother is fed oats and corn, with a little oatmeal, supplying at all times an abundance of dry hay or well-cured corn fodder. Nothing is better than pasture grass for growing beef calves. If the weaning time occurs in the winter, it is most essential that the stockman have a good supply of roots or silage.

SLOPS FOR SWINE.

Prof. C. S. Plumb, of the Ohio State University, says in an exchange that among the questions asked by visitors to the hog lot at the experiment station, that pertaining to the feeding of slop to hogs, is possibly the most frequent. As there is no experimental information on the subject, he undertook some experiments to ascertain the effect when the hog food was mixed with varying quantities of water.

The meal used consisted of equal parts of corn meal and shorts, the experiment being conducted in the winter and spring. One lot of hogs was fed on dry grain alone, these having access to water; another lot was fed on grain mixed with water equal to the weight of grain, another lot had twice the weight of water in the grain, and a fourth lot was fed on three times as much water as the weight of grain, these being mixed together.

Professor Plumb gives it as his opinion that it is not desirable to make a pig drink a lot of water that he really does not desire. It causes over-activity of the kidneys and if the hogs are kept in close quarters, the pens are much more difficult to keep clean.

Where skim milk or buttermilk is given, the case might be different, but where water only is used there is no advantage, but a slight disadvantage, in mixing it in too large quantities with the food. The only advantage of feeding hogs slops is that the food may be warmed.

While experiments seem to show that cooking food for hogs is of no benefit, yet warming the milk or water in cold weather to about blood heat is highly desirable. It is cheaper for the farmer to remove the chill from food or milk by artificial means than to require the animal to do it by means of its body heat.

Where the practice of warming the food in winter for hogs is adopted, he suggests the advisability of mixing meal and water in the proportion of one part grain and two parts water.

DESIGNS OF KING'S STAMPS.

Prince of Wales Tells How They Were Made.

The great interest taken in stamp-collecting by the Prince of Wales, who possesses a collection valued at something like £20,000, is well known. Concrete testimony to his Royal Highness' enthusiasm for the hobby is to be found in a little book entitled "The Postage Stamps of Great Britain."

In this book a paper by the Prince of Wales, "Notes on the Postal Adhesive Issues of the United Kingdom during the Present Reign," is printed as an appendix. His Royal Highness commences by explaining that as the changes in the postal issues of the mother country made necessary by the accession of King Edward have now been completed, the present would seem a convenient time to compile the history of the stamps issued by the home authorities during the present reign.

Trials were made with three-quarter face and quarter face portraits of the King from photographs, he says; but his Majesty chose a portrait executed in 1900 by Herr Emil Fuchs. Mr. Fuchs prepared a special drawing of the portrait, for which the King was pleased to grant a sitting. The frame and border designs were prepared by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., under the artist's sketch furnished by him.

The original sketch and the border were then photographed and the two prints placed together, a fresh photographic impression being taken of the whole. This was submitted to the King and was approved by him. The original, with the King's approval, is now in the Prince's stamp collection.

Temporary copper plates were made to show the effect, and at this stage the Queen suggested an improvement, which was effected by reducing the width of the wreath design.

The Prince explains why the little book of stamps recently issued are frequently found with inverted watermarks. It seems that to facilitate the binding of the stamps into books half the stamps on a sheet were printed upside down.

"I do not, of course, claim for these notes the importance of a philatelic paper," says the Prince in conclusion. "but as all the information and dates given may be relied upon as authentic, I hope that they may be of use in saving a future historian of the stamps of this country, a not inconsiderable amount of research and trouble."

Modesty is a great virtue, but a man seldom gets his salary raised on the strength of it.

THIN PEOPLE

Food is not all that thin people need. Maybe they're sick. You can't make them eat by bringing them food. But Scott's Emulsion can make them eat. That Emulsion gives a man appetite and feeds him both. It brings back lost flesh.

No trouble about digestion. The weakest stomach can digest

Scott's Emulsion.

It tastes good, too. Scott's Emulsion paves the way for other food. When wasted and weakened by long illness it gives strength and appetite that ordinary food cannot give. Not only food—medicine too—Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto Ont.

HER POWER NOT EFFECTIVE.

In a most informing review of the war in Manchuria, Thomas F. Millard speaks of the Siberian-Manchurian Railway as "a vital factor in the situation," for it is the only feeder of the Russian army as long as Japan retains control of the sea. After an observation of three months he finds that the daily average capacity of this one-track railway for the transportation of troops is only a little more than four hundred men, with their equipments and supplies. On the basis of Mr. Millard's estimate, the capacity of this railway under its Russian administration would be only 146,000 soldiers, with their equipments and supplies, in a whole year. Such an addition to to the fighting strength of the Russian army in Manchuria, the size of which at the opening of the war was vastly exaggerated in the public reports, would not be sufficient to enable the Russians to make an aggressive campaign against the Japanese.

NOT INVENTED YET.

Mother—"Have you any waterproof boots for a boy?"

Salesman—"We have waterproof boots, ma'am; but they are not for boys."

Mother—"Why don't you have some for boys?"

Salesman—"When somebody has invented a boot that has no opening for the foot to get into it, we may hope for boys' waterproof boots, not before."

A girl sometimes encourages one man in order to test her love for another.

Black or Green

both equally Pure, Uncolored, Undoctered, Unadulterated and Unmatchable.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA is "Supreme." Sealed lead packets only. Never sold in bulk. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS

SAID TO BE AN INDIFFERENT MONARCH.

Opinion of Andrew White, Late United States Minister to Russia.

I was presented to the heir to the throne, now the Emperor Nicholas. He seemed a kindly young man, but one of his remarks amazed and disappointed me. During the previous year the famine, which had become chronic in large parts of Russia, had taken an acute form, and in its train had come typhus and cholera. It was, in fact, the same widespread and deadly combination of starvation and disease which similar causes produced so often in western Europe during the middle ages.

I therefore spoke to him on the general subject, referring to the fact that he was president of the Imperial Relief Commission. He answered that since the crops of last year there was no longer any suffering, that there was no famine worthy of mention, and that he was no longer giving attention to the subject. This was said in an offhand, easy-going way which appalled me. The simple fact was that the famine, though not so widespread, was more trying than during the year before, for it found the peasant population in Finland and in the central districts of the empire, even less prepared to meet it. During the previous winter they had very generally eaten their draught animals and burned everything not absolutely necessary for their own shelter; from Finland specimens of bread, made largely of ferns, had been brought to me, which it would seem a shame to give to horses or cattle; and yet his Imperial Highness, the heir to the throne, evidently knew nothing of all this!

ABSOLUTE INDIFFERENCE.

In explanation, I was afterwards told by a person who had known him intimately from his childhood that, though courteous, his main characteristic was an absolute indifference to all persons and things about him, and that he never showed any application to business or a spark of ambition of any sort. This was confirmed by what I afterwards saw of him at court. He seemed to stand about listlessly, speaking in a good-natured way to this or that person when it was easier than not to do so, but on the whole indifferent to all that went on about him.

After his accession to the throne, one of the best judges in Europe, who had every opportunity to observe him closely, said to me: "He knows nothing of his empire or of his people; he never goes out of his house if he can help it," and this explains in some degree the insufficiency of his programme for the Peace Conference at The Hague and for the Japanese war, which, as I revise these lines, is going on with fearful disaster and

DISGRACE TO RUSSIA.

Take also the dealings with Finland. The whole thing is monstrous. It is both comedy and tragedy. Finland is by far the best developed part of the empire; it stands on a higher plane than do the other provinces as regards every element of civilization; it has steadily been the most loyal of all the realms of the Czar, nihilism and anarchism never having gained the slightest foothold. Yet to-day there is nobody in the whole empire strong enough to prevent sundry bigots, military and ecclesiastical, leading the Emperor to violate his coronation oath, to make the simple presentation of a petition to him treasonable, to trample Finland under his feet, to grievously wrong and grossly insult its whole people, to banish its best men and confiscate their property, to muzzle its press, to brutalize its peasantry, and thus to lower the whole country to the level of the remainder of Russia.

REDUCTION OF FINLAND.

At the Finnish capital, Helsingfors, is one of the most important universities of Europe, with a noble public library, beautiful buildings, and throughout the whole town an atmosphere of cleanliness and civilization far superior to that which one finds in any Russian city. While in Russia there had been from time immemorial a debased currency, the currency of Finland was as good as gold; while in Russia all public matters bore the marks of arbitrary repression, in Finland one could see the results of enlightened discussion; while in Russia the peasant is but little, if any, above Asiatic barbarism, the Finnish peasant, simple, genuine, is clearly far better developed both morally and religiously. It is a grief to me in these latter days to see that the measures which were then feared have since been taken. Finland is to be ground down to a level with Russia in general. The little grand duchy has done what it could to save itself, but it recognizes the fact that its two millions of people are utterly powerless against the brute force of the 130,000,000 of the Russian Empire.

It is easier to keep a good-for-nothing dog in the house than it is to keep the wolf from the door.

A NEW IDEA.

Tonic Treatment for Indigestion—New Strength for the Stomach From New, Rich Red Blood.

The Tonic Treatment—that is the latest and only scientific cure for indigestion. All the leading doctors of Europe and America are using it with sensational success. No more purgatives, no more pepsin, no more patent foods, no more long diet lists saying "Thou shalt not eat this or that." No more of all this—nothing, in fact, but plenty of new, pure, rich red blood to tone the liver and give the stomach strength for its work. That is the Tonic Treatment for Indigestion.

The tonic treatment is based on the new idea that drugs which digest the food for the stomach really weaken its powers through disuse. The digestive organs can never do their work properly until they are strong enough to do it for themselves. The only thing that can give the stomach and the liver new strength is good blood—and the only thing that can actually make new blood is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They have long been known as the greatest blood-building tonic in the world, and all the highest medical authorities agree that the one scientific cure for indigestion is the Tonic Treatment. The marvellous success of the treatment has been proved in every corner of the Dominion. One of the latest witnesses is Mr. Joseph Rochette, St. Jerome, Que., who says: "I simply hated the thought of food. Of course I had to force myself to eat, but afterwards I always suffered with dull, heavy pains in the stomach. I seemed to be bilious as well and this caused severe headaches, which further aggravated my unfortunate position. I grew pale, fell away in weight and the trouble seemed to be undermining my whole constitution. I tried several remedies, but without success; a doctor whom I consulted advised absolute rest, but this was out of the question as I had to work for my living. Fortunately for me, one of my friends advised me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so. After taking the pills for several weeks there was a decided improvement in my condition. Not only was my digestion better, but my general health improved in every way. New blood seemed to be coursing through my veins, bringing new health and strength every day. I took eight boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills altogether, and those who see me now would never know I had seen an unwell day in my life. I owe my splendid health to these pills, and strongly advise every dyspeptic or weak person to lose no time in taking them."

Mr. Rochette's statement is a strong tribute to the Tonic Treatment. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him because they actually made new rich blood for him. These pills go right down to the root of the trouble in the blood and cure that. The new blood they make carries healing health and strength to every part of the body. That is the new Tonic Treatment, and the highest medical authorities now recommend this treatment for all the common ailments such as anaemia, headaches, backaches, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, dyspepsia and general weakness. These are all caused by bad blood and therefore are all cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by writing to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BEER-SODDEN LONDON.

One Public-house to Twenty-nine Men in East District.

A book called "Seven Years' Hard," by Rev. Richard Tree, London, exposes the excessive beer drinking of the East End to an extent incredible, if facts were not furnished to prove his point.

Dr. A. Salter, of Jamaica Road, S. E., has spent a year in investigating the drink question in the borough of Bermondsey. The statistics he has gathered with regard to the public houses are extraordinary.

So far, he has analyzed five districts in the borough. In one of these where the average wage per man is 26s per week, there is one public house to every 29 men and every 27 inhabited houses. In another area of seven and a half acres there are 34 men to every public-house, while the average weekly wage of the men is only 23s.

"The result of this state of things in the particular area—not the whole borough—may be summed up in the words, 'Hopeless demoralization.' In the areas given I have no hesitation in saying that 90 per cent. of the families are drink-ridden. They are simply drink areas."

A MOTHER'S PRECAUTION.

There is no telling when a medicine may be needed in homes where there are young children, and the failure to have a reliable medicine at hand may mean much suffering, and, perhaps, the loss of a priceless life. Every mother should always keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. This medicine acts promptly and speedily, cures such ills as stomach and bowel troubles, teething troubles, simple fevers, colds, worms and other little ills. And the mother has a guarantee that the Tablets contain no opiate or harmful drug. One wise mother, Mrs. Geo. Hardy, Fourchu, N.S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them a blessing to children. I am not satisfied without a box in the house at all times." If your dealer does not keep these Tablets in stock send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and you will get a box by mail post paid.

THE SCRIPTURAL HABIT

GIVING OF TITHES INCREASES RICHES.

Prosperity in Increasing Measure to Those Who Give Systematically.

A collection of printed matter on the subject of giving, found in the library of an up-to-date clergyman, offers a new and practically unworked field to the disciple of "new thought." It touches upon the subject from sides in which there is an element of interest to the business man, and to the speculative student, as well as to the religious devotee.

For the business man there is a tabulated record of results believed to have hinged upon the principle of worldly prosperity accruing to the "tither." In addition to the old appeal, given in the form of a complete collection of all scriptural commands, promises, and instances upon the subject, there is kept a record of modern instances in which the practice has been coexistent with increasing prosperity. Names of well known men of practical affairs respected by the business world are quoted as having had increase of riches coincident with what is known as the "scriptural habit of giving." In many cases the good fortune is attributed by the beneficiary solely to the habit and with others who are more conservative and two are believed to be at least closely involved.

GIVES TITHES FROM FIRST.

One of the examples quoted is of a millionaire soap manufacturer of world wide reputation. He started to London upon his business career as a boy with all his worldly possessions in a bundle, and his sole capital a knowledge of soapmaking. Because of an incident upon the way he became so profoundly impressed with a belief in the principles of tithing that with his first earnings he proceeded to carry it into effect. So far from abandoning the practice—as is usually the case—when the business man achieves a large capital, the habit was continued in increased ratio through all the ascending heights to riches, which soap accomplished for this manufacturer. The literature in which this incident is included treats the subject from the novel standpoint that it is a matter of indifference whether it was mostly the tithes that proved the royal road to riches, or the soap. That somewhere between the two, it lay in a course from which the tithing system was never absent is the fact that is pointed out. This, as well as other incidents, is presented as coinciding with the scriptural promise rather than fulfilling it.

Records of an American league are also given in which each member not only gives his tenth but submits an annual report of his business prosperity. The results, said to surprise even the most sanguine believers in the worldly prosperity of tithers, show only two or three out of thousands who do not report largely increased business prosperity. The books of the old South church of Boston, which have carefully preserved names of donors and the amount given by each for the last fifty years are also called in as evidence. Worldly prosperity is attested here by the names of many who began giving at that early period who are still giving and whose sums have increased from year to year. The names of several of the largest givers are to be found on the list fifty years ago, when they commenced giving small amounts.

STOPS SPENDTHRIFT.

Explanations of the practical effect of this system of giving offer an attractive field of speculation to the students who explain governing causes and effects scientifically. First, it is pointed out the most emphatic direction is that it shall be systematic. This not only does away with foolish and irrational giving, but of spending also, and can only result in the salvation of the spendthrift. Second, those who follow it are obliged to keep a careful system of monetary records. The business man who follows it knows what he is doing from week to week and from month to month, so that he can never fail for a large amount. His knowledge of his affairs, self-denial, and systematic payments are bound to win success for him. Third, it gives a strong motive for enthusiastic work for those who haven't it for any other cause. Tithers, so it is stated, and it appears not without reason, invariably become enthusiastic givers and so become enthusiastic workers.

One of the cases found in the records is the sworn statement of such an extravagant measure of success of a business house which tithed its profits, aside from the giving of its personal members, as could only open it to the suspicion of being a clever advertisement if printed in any way but the semi-private character of these records. As it is, the 400 per cent. profits which were reached, were given as "testimony" to the direct fulfillment of the challenge: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse and prove me now wherewith——"

It is also a significant fact that while this collection of literature comprises the whole gamut of facts and material for what is known as modern methods of preaching, as well as "modern thought" out of deference to the spirit of altruism, it is only selected from and sedly and held as a source of reference rather than exhortation.

NOT SO MAD AFTER ALL.

A nobleman, against whom insanity was imputed by his relatives, was asked, during examination by Lord Loughborough, "How many legs has a sheep?"

"Does your Lorship mean a live or a dead sheep?" asked the nobleman.

"Is it not the same thing?" said the Chancellor.

"No, my lord, there is much difference. A live sheep has four legs, a dead sheep but two. The others are shoulders."

GOOD REASONS FOR ALL HE SAYS

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED W. N. BASKIN'S PAINS.

Well-Known Norwood Contractor Always Has a Good Word for Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Norwood, Ont., Nov. 21—(Special).—Mr. W. N. Baskin, the well-known lumberman and railroad contractor, here, is one of those who never fail to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Baskin gives the reason why as follows:

"For two years I was laid up with Lumbago and Kidney Disease. At times I would become very weak and would have to give up work. I did work on the C.P.R. and the Parry Sound R.R., and people all know how sick I was.

"Reading of wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to try them, and I can say I have not had any pains since I used them. It just took three boxes to cure me completely." Lumbago is one of the results of Kidney Disease. Cure your Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you will cure your Lumbago.

LETTUCE AND ROSY CHEEKS.

Hints to Wives for the Improvement of Husbands.

If a wife wants to see her husband's cheeks become rosy she is advised by a writer on diet to give him two heads of lettuce a day, and to give him a portion of lettuce with poached eggs every night for six weeks. The writer gives these hints on how to prepare this magic maker of roseate tinted masculine cheeks:—

If you break the heads, cut the leaves from the lettuce heads and throw them for some time before serving into the water, for washing and cleansing, the best part will be lost. The lettuce heads should be washed whole and cut and prepared shortly before serving in order to retain all nourishing substances.

Variety in food does not necessarily mean a great variety at any one meal, nor does it mean rich pastries and indigestible stuffs. A meal of two or three articles is really better than a great number, but each meal should be different from the other. Breakfast, dinner and supper should consist of different articles of food, and these be varied from day to day. A variety of wholesome foods well cooked is needed. The sensible housewife is the one who does not serve to husband and children the things day after day until their appetites are cloyed, and their stomachs go on a strike. The food should vary from season to season, from day to day, from meal to meal.

Eat meat, eat fish, eat vegetables, eat fruits, eat cereals, but do not try to eat them all in one day. Remember your body is made up of many different elements, and it is best nourished by many different kinds of food.

Scene—Small wayside station; train approaching—Sandy (to his master): "Here's yer train, sir." Master (who has his own ideas about correct speech): "That's not my train, but rather the train I'm going by." But it happened to be a special train and didn't stop at the station, whereupon Sandy exclaimed: "We're baith wrang, for it's neither your train nor the ane ye're gaun by, but it's the ane that's gane by you!"

TILL NOON.

The Simple Dish That Keeps One Vigorous and Well Fed.

When the Doctor takes his own medicine and the grocer eats the food he recommends some confidence comes to the observer.

A Grocer of Ossian, Ind., had a practical experience with food worth anyone's attention.

He says: "Six years ago I became so weak from stomach and bowel trouble that I was finally compelled to give up all work in my store, and in fact all sorts of work, for about four years. The last year I was confined to the bed nearly all of the time, and much of the time unable to retain food of any sort on my stomach. My bowels were badly constipated continually, and I lost in weight from 165 pounds down to 88 pounds.

"When at the bottom of the ladder I changed treatment entirely and started in on Grape-Nuts and cream for nourishment. I used absolutely nothing but this for about three months. I slowly improved until I got out of bed and began to move about.

"I have been improving regularly, and now in the past two years have been working about fifteen hours a day in the store and never felt better in my life.

"During these two years I have never missed a breakfast of Grape-Nuts and cream, and often have it two meals a day, but the entire breakfast is always made of Grape-Nuts and cream alone.

"Since commencing the use of Grape-Nuts I have never used anything to stimulate the action of the bowels a thing I had to do for years but this food keeps me regular and in fine shape, and I am growing stronger and heavier every day.

"My customers, naturally, have been interested and I am compelled to answer a great many questions about Grape-Nuts.

"Some people would think that a simple dish of Grape-Nuts and cream would not carry one through to the noonday meal, but it will and in the most vigorous fashion."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

What shrunk your woolens? Why did holes wear so soon? You used common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCE EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

"TRAMP PILGRIMS."

New Religious Sect Causing Much Comment in Ireland.

The "tramp pilgrims," as they style themselves, are a new religious sect whose present headquarters are in the village of Ballinamallard, about four miles from Enniskillen, Ireland.

The essential to salvation in the belief of the pilgrims is total immersion, and as this takes place daily in the river thousands of persons have been attracted from all parts of Ireland to Ballinamallard. After this public baptism the converts recall their experiences and tell how they have been "saved."

Mr. Edward Cooney, a son of Mr. W. R. Cooney, J.P., one of the principal merchants of Enniskillen, has left his family and gone to Ballinamallard to lead the tramp pilgrims. Some hundreds of persons from country Fermanagh have followed Mr. Cooney, and embraced the new belief. Many have even sold their farms or left their business in order to join the new Jordanites.

During the present week sixty-four persons have been baptized in Ballicassidy river, and these are now going about seeking converts. This is the method of baptism:

On the banks of the river the pilgrims assemble and conduct devotional exercises. Then they form a lane on either side. The persons to be baptized march through this hymns being sung in the meantime. Standing to his loins in the river is one of the pilgrims, and he, repeating the usual baptismal formula, catches the person converted and places him completely under the water.

So great is the excitement in the village that the authorities have deemed it prudent to draft extra police to Ballinamallard, but so far their services have not been required.

Little but Searching.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are not big nauseous doses that contain injurious drugs or narcotics—they are the pure vegetable pepsin—the medicinal extract from this luscious fruit, and the tablets are prepared in as palatable form as the fruit itself. They cure indigestion. 60 in a box, 35 cents.—56

Quite recently the boatswain of a British man-o'-war buried the captain at sea, reading the Burial Service himself.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Unless a man is willing to confess his ignorance he will never be in a position to learn.

One Short Puff Clears the Head.—Does you head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've had Catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years' standing it's just as effective. 50 cents.—57

"Yes; submarine-boats are very popular of late years. Soon the navies of the world will be under water." "Yes, and I reckon Russia's will be the first!"

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—A few days ago I was taken with a severe pain and contraction of the cords of my leg, and had to be taken home in a rig. I could not sleep for pain, and was unable to put my foot to the floor. A friend told me of your MINARD'S LINIMENT, and one hour from the first application, I was able to walk, and the pain entirely disappeared.

You can use my name as freely as you like, as I consider it the best remedy I have ever used.

CHRISTOPHER GERRY.

Ingersoll, Ont.

Youth is going to tackle the things to-morrow that age finished yesterday.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Many a man who imagines he could run the earth can't even manage a small garden successfully.

Bed-ridden 15 Years.—"If anybody wants a written guarantee from me personally as to my wonderful cure from rheumatism by South American Rheumatic Cure I will be the gladdest woman in the world to give it," says Mrs. John Beaumont, of Elora. "I had despaired of recovery up to the time of taking this wonderful remedy. It cured completely."—58

Be the critic of your own work, and have no higher court of appeals than your own judgment.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 22—91

"My sister can play the piano beautifully!" "Oh, but you ought to hear my sister play the pandemonium!"

Quality should always be the first consideration, price the next; remember this if you are ever tempted to buy a Tea which does not bear the brand

Blue Ribbon

POULTRY

We can handle your poultry either alive or dressed to best advantage. Also your butter, eggs, honey and other produce.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited

Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

YOUR HEART AFFECTED?

More People Than Are Aware of It Have Heart Disease.

"If examination were made of everyone, people would be surprised at the number of persons walking about suffering from heart disease." This startling statement was made by a doctor at a recent inquest at Yarmouth, England, and, according to a London heart specialist, is in a certain degree correct.

"I should not like to say that heart disease is as common as this would imply," said the expert, "but I am sure that the number of persons going about with weak hearts must be very large. But this is not disease of the heart, which, I believe is really uncommon.

"Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that kills them that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is made apparent.

"Many think their hearts are affected, however, and have really nothing the matter with them at all. There are a great many people who never fail to go out without their name and address somewhere upon them and a phial of brandy ready for emergencies, and yet they never need them.

"Some of these people will even carry written instructions in their pockets as to what is to be done with them when the expected seizure comes.

"One middle-aged lady I know was so confident that her heart was liable to sudden failure that she never went anywhere without her brandy phial, and got her husband to tell everybody she knew what to do if an attack came.

"Curiously enough, it was the husband who died from sudden heart failure. The wife died years afterwards from another disease.

"But undoubtedly heart weakness, not disease, is more prevalent nowadays. I should think that the stress of living, the wear and rush of modern business life—particularly the five minutes' meal followed by a rush for the train—have a lot to do with heart trouble. And I am sure that heart weakness caused by oversmoking is on the increase."

A school board official called at the home of a pupil whose absence had extended over a week, and inquired of the lad's mother the cause. "Why," she said, "he's past his thirteenth year, an' me and his father think he's after havin' schoolin' enough!" "Schooling enough! Why, I did not finish my education until I was twenty-three." "Be that so?" asked the mother, in amazement. Then, reassuringly, after a moment's thoughtful pause, "But that boy of ours has brains."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Fishermen on the Lake of Neuchatel are using motor boats.

Bright's Disease — Insidious! Deceptive! Relentless! has foiled hundreds of trials by medical science to stem the tide of its ravages—and not until South American Kidney Cure proved beyond a doubt its power to turn back the tide, was there a gleam of anything but despair for the victim of this dread form of kidney disease.—54.

If you must knock, get out in the middle of a forty-acre lot and wield your hammer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A young married couple's first quarrel usually begins with an argument about how to avoid quarrels.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

OPERATORS WANTED.

The building of railways all over this Dominion is opening good positions for telegraph operators. The supply is short, the demand good. Young men should give this calling more attention. The work is easy to learn, and the expense of qualifying is small when you attend the Central School of Telegraphy in Toronto, which is in affiliation with the well known Central Business College under the principalship of Mr. W. H. Shaw. These schools are thoroughly reliable and offer superior advantages.

Mr. Stubbs—"Yes, that Mrs. Fullrich attended the missionary meeting and contributed even her jewellery to the poor heathen." Mrs. Stubbs (enviously)—"Well, only a heathen would wear such jewellery as Martha Fullrich carries on her person."

H.B.K. BRAND

BIG SHIRT

Made big enough for a big man to work in with comfort. Has more material in it than any other brand of shirt in Canada. Made on the H.B.K. scale it requires 39½ to 42 yards per dozen, whereas common shirts have only 32 to 33 yards.

That's the reason why the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt never chafes the armpits, is never tight at the neck or wristbands, is always loose, full and comfortable and wears well.

Each shirt bears a tiny book that tells the whole history of the "Big" Shirt, and also contains a notarial declaration that the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt contains 39½ to 42 yards of material per dozen.

Sold at all dealers but only with this brand:—

H.B.K. BRAND

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.

Montreal Winnipeg Dawson

1

Friend—"Why do you allow your daughter to bang the piabo so hard?" Father—"I'm hoping she'll either sprain her wrist or break the instrument!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Teacher—"I suppose you know, Harry, that in keeping you after school I punish myself as well as you?" Harry—"Yes, m'm; that's why I don't mind it!"

Baby Humors.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment soothes, quiets, and effects quick and effective cures in all skin eruptions common to baby during teething time. It is harmless to the hair in cases of Scald Head, and cures Eczema, Salt Rheum and all Skin Diseases of older people, 35 cents.—55.

FLATTERY PAYS.

Miss Johnson—"Oh, you needn't talk! You're not quite perfection yourself, I would have you know."

Mr. Smithers—"No, my dear; but when you're about I'm very near perfection."

Miss Johnson (coming closer)—"Oh, Henry!"

The thousands of people who write to me, saying that

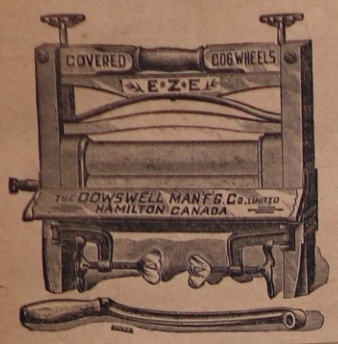
Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it.

Try a bottle for that cough of yours.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & Co. $10 LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

ISSUE NO. 47—04



Large Stock

HORSE BLANKETS

AND COVERS.

Leather Halters,
Rope Ties.

We are showing a Nice Line of ROBES at Low Prices.

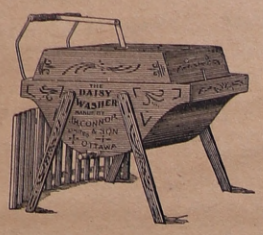
Dash Lanterns,
Cold Blast Lanterns,
Common Lanterns.

We Have a Large Assortment of

WASHING MACHINES

INCLUDING, VIZ:—

The New Century,
The Rocker Washer,
Canadian Washer,
Connor's Improved,
The Daisy, etc.



WRINGERS—All kinds and prices.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, - - MILL ST.

Headquarters for INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The adjourned annual meeting of Sine Creamery Association held on Nov. 7th was adjourned until Monday, Nov. 21st, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of changing the last clause of the 3rd part of Rule 1 of said Association. It now reads as follows:—"And the balance remaining after the payment of said creamery account, together with the current manufacturing expense account, shall be distributed forthwith as a dividend among the stockholders in proportion to the number of shares which they hold respectively."

It is the intention if a sufficient number of votes are cast to strike out the word "hold" and insert "have covered with milk at the rate of 3000 lbs. per share."

Also, to change the price of manufacturing, as per Rule 2 of said Association, from "three and one-half cents" to "four cents for every pound of butter which is manufactured."

M. W. SINE,
President.

Sine, Nov. 7th, 1904.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

—:o:—

The undersigned has opened out in the store lately occupied by the Sovereign Bank of Canada, a large and select stock of TWEED and WORSTED SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS, and will be prepared to conduct a general tailoring business.

Proper Styles,
Correct Fit,
Best Workmanship
GUARANTEED.

Why not see me at once about that New Suit and Overcoat?

Soliciting an opportunity to please you.

Yours Sincerely

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

Chatterton Chips

The Johnston farm west of here has been sold to Gilbert Frederick. It is at present occupied by Harry Redcliff.

And the boys are treking home again. Bert Finkle from ——, Bert Morden from North Dakota, and Ernest Sarles from Manitoba, have returned, the latter with a wife. He is one ahead.

W. H. Gordinier has sold his place to Mr. Tucker.

The repairs at the cheese factory go merrily on. They expect to finish this week.

Frank Finkle accidentally severed an artery in his wrist over a week ago, which laid him up. He had John Eggleton of Foxboro, running the shop last week, but he has resumed work again.

Lithgow's mill is in perfect running order again, better than ever.

We expect the market will be flooded with venison soon. Some of the boys are after the deer.

Most everyone has a cold just now.

The Anglo-French treaty re Newfoundland was ratified in the French Chamber of Deputies by an overwhelming majority. This ends French supremacy on the coasts of Newfoundland.

The schooner Annie Falconer, with coal from Fairhaven, N. Y., to Kingston, foundered off the False Ducks on Saturday in a gale. The crew all escaped but the mate, named Sullivan, died from exposure and injuries.

The Canadian Pacific announces that its mileage has been increased to 8,455. At the time of the annual statement the mileage included in the traffic returns was 8,332. The total mileage now operated by the company is 11,444.

Herb. W. Ewdards Injured.

Herb. W. Edwards, of Des Moines, Iowa, got a fall on an icy walk last winter, spraining his wrist and bruising his knees. "The next day," he says, "they were so sore and stiff I was afraid I would have to stay in bed, but I rubbed them well with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and after a few applications all soreness had disappeared. I feel that this bottle of Pain Balm saved me several days' time, to say nothing of the suffering." This liniment is for sale at the Drug Store.

Soldier's Sense of Humor.

A high naval official, now dead, often cited as an example of ghastly humor an incident that befell a young woman during the civil war.

"She was good and kind," he would say, "and during the war she visited the hospitals daily, distributing fruits and flowers and tracts.

"One morning on her rounds a young soldier, immediately after she had passed him, set up a loud laugh.

"She turned and looked at him in surprise. His seemed a pitiful case. Nothing of him but his face was visible on the little white bed, and this young face was sadly thin and pale. Nevertheless he laughed like one possessed. His mirth resounded through the grewsome room.

"The visitor returned to him.

"'Will you tell me what amuses you?' she said.

"'Why, ma'am,' said he, 'here you have given me a tract on the sin of dancing when I've got both legs shot off.'"

Careful of Her Nose.

Many interesting stories of courtiers and favorites at the old French court are found in the memoirs of the Marquise de Crequy. She says that on certain solemn occasions kings of France wore ermine linings to their robes, but ermine became scarce, and she writes: "The anointing of Louis XV. was retarded some years for want of this fur for the court mantles, and at the coronation of Louis XIV. they actually used catskin." Superbly elegant was the Duchesse de la Ferte, who generally was carried around under a canopy. The marquise goes into ecstasies concerning this particular duchesse, whose eyes "had the most disdainful expression I ever saw, though they had a slight cast in them." But her supreme elegance can be appreciated when it is known "she never blew her nose for fear of spoiling her Greek contour, but dabbed it at intervals with a small square of cambric."

Benjamin Franklin's Wife.

A very unflattering description of Benjamin Franklin's wife is taken from the diary of Daniel Fisher, who was Franklin's secretary for a short time. "She sat on the floor at a neighbor's. She assumed the airs of extraordinary freedom and great humility, lamented heavily the misfortunes of those who are unhappily infected with a too tender or benevolent disposition, said she believed all the world claimed the privilege of troubling her pappy—so she usually calls Mr. Franklin—with their calamities and distress, giving us a general history of many such wretches and their impertinent applications." He mentions "the turbulence and jealousy and pride of her disposition" and the violence of her invectives. Pointing to Franklin's son one day, she exclaimed, "There goes the greatest villain upon earth!"

Books In Series.

While it is certainly a pretty sight to see a long row of books in a neat and uniform binding, like soldiers on parade, there is a distinct loss of individuality. As you glance over your books upon their shelves it is pleasant to recognize them from their outward dress. They keep themselves better in mind if each one is not exactly like its neighbors. You are even likely to forget what you have if you cannot know them from across the room.

We often go to the bookcase looking simply for "something to read," and then it is an advantage to know each book at the first glance. Of course this does not apply so strongly to the works of a single author. These belong in a uniform, and you know what is among them.

An attempt is being made to arrange a wedding between King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught.

The Pioneer of this week, Mr. F. S. Spence's organ, calls upon the temperance men of the Liberal party who will attend the Liberal convention to demand advanced legislation against the liquor evil.

SMOKING A CIGAR.

One Way of Doing It That Is Said to Be an Impossibility.

"I have a customer who thinks he smokes twenty cigars a day," said a downtown dealer. "As a matter of fact, he gives away many of them and throws away some that are only partly consumed. However, he is firm in the belief that he smokes more actual tobacco than any man in New York, and a boast on the subject in my store yesterday led to a curious bet.

"He declared, to begin with, that he could smoke three ordinary cigars in half an hour. A bystander remarked that no man alive could smoke even one cigar continuously until it was consumed without taking it from his lips. 'Bosh!' said my man. 'I do that right along and think nothing of it.'

"'I'll bet you a box of perfectos you can't do it right now,' said the other, and in half a minute the wager was made. By its terms the cigar was to be consumed in steady consecutive puffs and not removed from the lips until burned to a mark one and a half inches from the tip. A clear Havana Colorado Madura was selected for the test, and the smoker took a seat and began.

"He puffed like an engine for about two minutes and accumulated something under half an inch of ash, and then he began to wabble. He shifted the cigar from side to side, pulled slow and fast and seemed to have difficulty getting his breath between the draws. At any rate, he kept turning his head to avoid the smoke and finally got to laughing. I could see he was in torture, but he stuck to it until he got within half an inch of the mark. Then he jumped up suddenly, threw the cigar away and walked out of the shop.

"I paid the bet and charged it to his account, and he told me last evening that the very idea of tobacco made him sick. I doubt whether it would be possible for anybody to smoke even a moderately strong cigar through in the manner I have described."

WORST KIND OF POVERTY.

A Man May Have Plenty of Money and Yet Be Very Poor.

Much of what is called success is but the most vulgar kind of prosperity; it is the success of the brute faculties at the expense of the divine. To develop a few of one's brain cells, and these the lowest, by everlasting digging and grinding for money, to cultivate one huge gland which secretes nothing but dollars and the exclusive cultivation of which crushes out of life all the finer sentiments, all that is sweet and beautiful and worth while, makes a man as dry and barren as the great Sahara desert. He who follows this course cannot be rich, no matter how much money he may have. A man is rich when every faculty within him has followed his highest ideals, when he has pushed his horizon to its farthermost limit.

A man is poor when he has lost confidence of his friends, when people who are nearest to him do not believe in him, when his character is honeycombed by deceit, punctured by dishonesty. He is poor when he makes money at the expense of his character, when principle does not stand clear cut, supreme in his idea. When this is clouded he is in danger of the worst kind of poverty. To be in the poorhouse is not necessarily to be poor. If you have maintained your integrity, if your character stands foursquare to the world, if you have never bent the knee of principle to avarice, you are not poor, though you may be compelled to beg bread.—Orison Swett Marden in Success.

Struggling With the Language.

A story is told of a German teacher at an American girls' college who was not thoroughly acquainted with the English language and the college slang had not helped her in solving the puzzle. She had heard the girls talk about going off on larks. Returning one day from a picnic she said to some of the girls, "Oh, I have been on such a canary." She startled her class one day by complaining against some of the cold days of September, saying, "Why, it was so cold one day I had to stay in my room all the morning and sit with my feet over the transom trying to keep warm."

Salvation With Food.

Fourteen-year-old Emma, who had come home from her first day's schooling in elementary physiology, was questioned by her parents as to what she had learned.

"Papa," she complained, "I don't think I like physiology."

"Why not, my dear?"

"Well, teacher was explaining digestion to us today, and she said we had to mix salvation with every mouthful of food."

But He Meant Well.

The good man was comforting the stricken widow.

"Do not grieve, sister," said he. "Think how much better off he is."

And the good man wondered why she refused to be longer comforted by him.

His Negative.

Bunsby—They speak of Multby's negative virtues. What are they? Dawson—They're something I don't like. He always says no when you want to borrow anything of him.

Had to Have It.

"You married me for my money!" she exclaimed angrily.

"Oh, well," he replied soothingly, "don't blame me. I couldn't get it any other way, you know."

Young women may avoid much sickness and pain, says Miss Alma Pratt, if they will only have faith in the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Judging from the letters she is receiving from so many young girls, Mrs. Pinkham believes that our girls are often pushed altogether too near the limit of their endurance nowadays in our public schools and seminaries.

Nothing is allowed to interfere with studies, the girl must be pushed to the front and graduated with honor; often physical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality,—often it is never recovered. Miss Pratt says,—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women how much **Lydia E. Pinkham's** wonderful **Vegetable Compound** has done for me. I was completely rundown, unable to attend school, and did not care for any kind of society, but now I feel like a new person, and have gained seven pounds of flesh in three months.

"I recommend it to all young women who suffer from female weakness."—MISS ALMA PRATT, Holly, Mich.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Flirting In Japan.

A Japanese woman flirts—as far as she knows the meaning of the word—with her sleeves and fan and not with her eyes and smiles. By the different movements of the ends of her kimono sleeves she manages to convey to her admirers all sorts of unspoken messages, and by the opening and shutting of her fan to the right or to the left she can reject or accept the most weighty offers. Her code signaling with her sleeves and fan is quite an item of her social education.

French Soldiers' Handkerchiefs.

The cotton handkerchiefs provided for French soldiers have printed upon them a number of sanitary precepts to be observed on the march and during a campaign and are further decorated with medallions containing pictures of officers of all grades, the different uniforms being so distinctly portrayed that a French private can tell at a glance to what grade any officer he may see belongs.

Well She Might.

An old German historian of Tubingen describes an attack by the French in 1674 during which eighteen persons were killed by the exploding of a mine. A soldier's wife was thrown the distance of an acre. She was not hurt, the chronicler adds quaintly, "but she scolded terribly and was in a very bad humor."

After the Quarrel.

She—There is just one little bit of millinery that I desire more. He (crossly)—You needn't say any more. I won't buy it for you. She—Don't be afraid. You'll never get the bill for it. It's a widow's bonnet.

A Sure Way.

Mabel—I wish I knew some way to make George forget me, for I can never marry him. Henry—Have you tried lending him money?

A very wise man once said that when he began to feel too important he got a map of the universe and tried to find himself on it.

FINE FURS

TO THE PUBLIC, GREETING.

Owing to the fact of being unable to secure the store I had intended to place my stock of Furs in this winter, I have them for sale or inspection in the rooms formerly occupied by G. G. Thrasher as a Law Office, over Calder's Jewelry Store. Being thus handicapped I will give great bargains to customers who may wish to purchase Fine Furs. They were bought before knowing I could not secure the store I expected to go into, consequently they are up-to-date. There is a fine lot of Ladies' Astracan and Bocarian Mantles, and a few Persian Lamb in stock. Sable Muffs and Ruffs in great variety. Fine curl Persian Lamb Caps. We have also Men's Coon Coats, extra quality, dark and thick fur; and Fur Lined Coats. When you wish to buy Furs enquire for the up-stairs Fur Store and Office.

JAS. BOLDRICK & SON.

P. S.—We will have your old Furs changed for you or repaired.

To those of our young men who may be contemplating a move to the neighboring Republic, we would direct attention to the daily reports of the industrial stagnation coming from that country. In all the larger centres of the United States thousands of able bodied men are walking the streets unable to obtain employment, while the wages to the employed have decreased from five to thirty per cent. Under the present favorable conditions there is no need for any industrious young man going outside in search of work at fair remuneration. But if your inclinations are for other fields, go out toward the Canadian West. Our own land is extensive enough and offers enough attractions to appease any appetite for travel. The attractions of Canadian life are much less expensive, more enduring and far healthier, than those of the United States, while the opportunities for employment and advancement are one hundred per cent. ahead of those of Cousin Jonathan.

The Parry Sound Hospital was destroyed by fire. All the patients were saved.

The Russian losses at the battle of the Sha river, as revised, are placed at 33,350.

A hurricane, accompanied by rain and snow, swept the Atlantic sea board of the United States Sunday.

The repeal of the Conmee Act will be demanded by a section of the Liberal party at the convention on the 23rd inst.

There are no prisoners in the Prince Edward County jail, a fact which speaks well for the orderliness of that county.

Neither the Christian Brothers nor any other teachers not holding Ontario certificates have any right to teach in the Separate Schools of this Province, says the Court of Appeal, upholding Judge MacMahon's recent decision.

Freak Names.

A. G. Wright in his Directory Bulletin says:

"In the way of freak names a publisher chronicles the following:

"'One of our canvassers ran across a man who gave his name as W. H. Angel. When asked what the W. H. stood for he declined to answer. Through another source, however, it was learned that the man's full name was Welcome Heavenly Angel. Small wonder that he felt a delicacy about disclosing it.'

"Of the same nature were the names conferred by one of Milwaukee's eccentric pioneers, who named one of his boys Welcome U and signified his approval of another by stamping him O. K."

Better Than Stealing.

Many years ago a newly arrived highlander was being shown the sights of Glasgow by a fellow countryman. As they crossed a street they saw in the distance a dense crowd of people, and the newcomer asked what it meant. He was told that there was a man being hanged. He then inquired what they were hanging him for, and he was told it was for sheep stealing. He looked aghast at this news and at last exclaimed: "Ochan, Ochan; hanging a man for stealing sheeps! Could he no' ha bocht them and then no' peyed for them?"—"Reminiscences of Sir Archibald Geikie."

News-Argus to Jan 1, 1905, 10c.

WE ARE

Headquarters

—FOR THE—

Dry-Foot
Protective
Association . . .

WE GUARANTEE

Our KING Quality Shoes,
Our "Kant Krack" and King Stub-Proof Rubbers,
Our "Maple Leaf" Fine Rubbers,

to be the BEST GOODS and BEST VALUE in the market. We make a speciality of shoes that WEAR and shoes that DON'T LEAK. You will find us out if you try our Shoes and Rubbers.

We have a splendid stock of Fall and Winter Footwear. Can't be beaten.

Of course our Hand-Made Work is in the lead. Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. All rips sewn free on any boot purchased here.

We invite you to inspect our complete Fall Stock. Welcome whether you buy or not.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P.S.—Eggs taken in exchange.

HARDWARE!

—:o:—

Furnaces for either Coal or Wood, solid cast iron. I have sold a large number of these furnaces, and guarantee them to give satisfaction.

A new lot of Tortoise Heaters coming in.

Call and see the Pandora, Happy Thought and Souvenir Ranges for coal and wood.

I have a fine line of Box, Parlor and Coal Heaters, Stove Boards, Scuttles, etc.

Also, a number of Second Hand Cook and Box Stoves.

No trouble to show you our goods.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

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(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking economies; fancy work; household hints; fiction, etc. Subscribe to-day, or, send 5c. for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

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All Seams Allowed and Perforations show the Basting and Sewing Lines.

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THE

Stirling News-Argus

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JAMES CURRIE.

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Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

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If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 5c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE; $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1904.

Vol. XXVI. No. 11.

Ward's Clothing.

OVERCOAT TALK.

It's value and not price that makes a Bargain here. We aim to give quality and style for your investment. The frosty weather reminds one of the need of a good, warm Overcoat. The correct styles are in our stock at $7.50, $8.50, $10.00 to $15.00 something superior.

See our New Long Coat for swell dressers, see the medium length, smart coat; then take your choice.

Ready-To-Wear Clothing.

We have already created a demand for WARD'S Ready-To-Wear Suits. People are talking about the big stock, the styles and values. You get a choice here that you don't elsewhere.

Black and Blue Serge Suits, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.00.

Swell lines in up-to-date patterns in Tweed Suits, $5.00 to $12.00

BOYS' CLOTHING—Special values in 2-piece and 3-piece Suits

Ladies' Cloth Jackets.

That people come in every day and tell us they are the nicest they have seen this season. Take a look for yourself.

Ladies' Golf Waists.

You'll find what you want here in color, price and style.

Ladies' Auto Caps in Red, Blue and Brown, 50c.

Men's Caps galore—the styles are too numerous to mention—from 25c. to $1.50.

Specials in Men's Underwear, new lines of Neckwear, Gloves and Mitts.

Don't forget to look at our FURS at

FRED. T. WARD,

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

CALL AND GET SOME

Bargains

Men's Fur Overcoats, only a few left to sell, away below price. A few Cloth Overcoats at half price.

Children's Long Ulsters, all sizes, prices from $2.00 to $4.00.

Ladies' Cloth Coats, all sizes, prices from $4.00 to $12.00.

Ladies' Rain Coats, cloth and rubber, $3.50 to $10.00.

Ladies' Fur Lined Capes at half-price.

The finest assortment of Ladies' Skirts ever shown in Stirling, $1.50 up.

Cheap lot of Cloth Ends for Children's Coats, white fur for trimming, 15c. to 35c. yd.

The newest things in Dress Goods. A lot of remnants in Dress Goods for Children. 25c. Dress Goods for 10c. yd., good for quilt lining; 50c. Plaid Dress Goods for 20c. yd.; 12½c. Prints for 10c. yd.; 8c. and 9c. Prints for 6c.

White and Grey Flannelette Sheets, 90c., $1.10 and $1.35.

Carpets for half price. Floor Oilcloths, 25, 45, 50, 60, 80c. and $1.00.

Highest price paid for produce of all kinds. Will buy all old fowl later in season. Do not kill now.

C. F. STICKLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1905, 10c.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

Handsome and Serviceable

for old and young are to be found in our extensive stock that we are just opening up for your inspection. Many new designs in Silverware, China and Novelties.

We have also a nice line of GRAMOPHONES in stock. Nothing equals them for entertaining. Make your family a Xmas Present of one and you will never regret it. Prices $13.50 to $45.00.

W. H. CALDER,

Jewelry, Stationery and Fancy Goods

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1905, FOR 10c.

Farmers' Institute Meetings.

The Farmers' Institute meetings held here on Tuesday last were not nearly as well attended as they should have been. At the afternoon session there were only some two or three dozen present. Those who were there were persons who were interested and wanted to learn more about how to make farming profitable, and they heard instructive addresses from Mr. W. F. Kydd, of Simcoe, and Mr. G. H. Hutton, B.S.A., of Easton's Corners. The latter's address was on profitable poultry raising, and breding and feeding of hogs: and the former spoke on the subject of raising and breeding the most profitable horse.

The evening meeting was more largely attended, a number of ladies being present, though the hall was scarcely half full. Mr. Geo. A. Johnson was chosen chairman of the evening meeting, and introduced Mr. Kydd as the first speaker.

Mr. Kydd said that if persons who attended these meetings would tell of their benefits and induce others to come there would be a better attendance. The Government expended a good many thousand dollars for the benefit of agriculture in Ontario. The Agricultural College at Guelph was the best in America, and it provided a good education for farmers' boys. He made an earnest plea for better home surroundings in order to keep the boys and girls on the farm. They need a little more refinement, and this can be done by beautifying our homes and making them pleasant and attractive. He advised the planting of trees near the home, and the making of a lawn, and then flower beds would follow, and nothing was more refining than beautiful flowers. A pretty home is a necessity to induce boys and girls to remain on the farm. We hear much about boys and girl leaving the farm. There are many reasons for this. They should be given an interest in and consulted, as well as paid for their work.

There was much waste in many of the small things about the farm. There was a waste of manure, and in farm machinery standing out in all kinds of weather. Implements should be housed, and kept clean and bright.

Ontario farmers would benefit by taking a trip from home occasionally. Go to the winter Fair at Guelph or Ottawa. If you go from home you get your eyes opened, and you will find many things to learn.

He urged the keeping of farm accounts. It should be known what every animal costs to raise and keep. It would be found that many cows do not pay a profit.

Every farmer should grow all the fruit required. The cost would be a trifle compared to the benefits in health, besides the satifaction of having it always fresh. It would be much cheaper and better than buying butcher's meat.

He also advised every one to take a first-class agricultural paper; and also strongly recommended the Canadian Horticulturist.

Mr. Hutton said he would vary his subject considerably. He spoke of the great improvement needed in poultry to make it more profitable. There is a difference of $3,000,000 to this province alone between good and poor poultry. He said our farms were losing their fertility, and advocated the growing of clover. Then there should be greater care in the selection of seed, and instanced profit made in the State of Iowa by the selecting of seed corn. Potatoes could be greatly improved in yield by the selection of seed. He advocated the application of Bordeaux mixture for potato blight. This mixture should be applied every two weeks during July and August. By spraying with this mixture you can raise from 250 to 300 bushels per acre. There was a great difference in the varieties of potatoes. He also urged farmers to keep accounts so as to know the cost of production. He advocated the centralization of schools, where by means of experimental plots boys could be taught much that would be of benefit to them as farmers.

Mr. Calder, with a gramophone added much to the interest of the meeting.

In accordance with a request received from Dublin, Ireland, two beaver were recently secured at Algonquin Park and shipped to that city. One of them died at Montreal and the survivor has been sent back to the park, as it was not thought it would live through the inconvenience of an ocean voyage. It is not likely that a further attempt will be made to meet the request of the Dublin Zoo authorities.

Harold.

From Our Correspondent.

The formal opening of our new school house took place, as announced, on Friday afternoon, and was attended by a good representation from our own section, as well as by a number from adjoining sections. Mr. Mackintosh occupied the chair. After the opening chorus by the school an address was read by Miss Kathleen Bailey on behalf of the pupils, in which they thanked the parents, trustees, and Inspector for their new school house, of which they were so proud, and which they promise to preserve to the best of their ability.

An excellent paper was given by Mr. McDonald, teacher at Wellman's Corners on "The Influence of Surroundings," in which it was shown that a good school house must have a good effect on the pupils.

Addresses were made by the Inspector, and by Mr. Minchin and Dr. Bissonnette, both former teachers in this section. These addresses could not fail to aid in giving the children a high ideal of life, as they pointed out that the object of the school training was not so much to make clever men and women of them, but to make honorable and useful citizens. All three speakers spoke in complimentary terms of the new school house, Mr. Mackintosh pronouncing it second to none in North Hastings. Short addresses were also made by a number of the ratepayers of the section, who spoke very approvingly of the part taken by the trustees in the erection of the building.

After the singing of "God save the King," the meeting adjourned till 8 p.m., when a concert was held in the Music Hall, Mr. Mackintosh again presiding as chairman. A programme was rendered, which all seemed to enjoy. Proceeds $42, to be used in purchasing a school library. Great credit is due the teacher, who did much so much toward making the whole affair such an interesting event.

A number from here attended the funeral, on Tuesday, of the late Harry Archer, of Marmora, who died of cancer.

The Western Wheat Crop.

This year's wheat crop in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories has been variously estimated. Early in the spring optimists prophesied 80,000,000 bushels, or even more. The other extreme was reached when the crop-killer reduced the season's output to 44,000,000 bushels. Those who fathered this low estimate based it on the reports of wholesale damage from rust and frost, which were prevalent just at the harvest time. Later advices from the West have placed a much better complexion on the situation,

The Ogilivies put the year's yield at 63,0000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has, however, issued the most interesting bulletin that we have seen. This document, which was compiled at Winnipeg, is based upon the reports of no less than seven hundred of the bank's correspondents. It is dated October 21st, and places the year's crop at 60,000,000 bushels, as compared with 51,473,000 bushels last year, and 63,833,000 in the year before. The great bulk of the grain is ranked as high grade, and should, therefore, bring good prices.

In fact, the bank figures that the farmer will get at least 60 cents per bushel for the greater portion of the wheat which he ships. Some of the lower grade article will sell as low as 50 cents per bushel, but even so, the country is believed to be better off than in preceding years. In 1903 the farmer received an average of only 65 cents for his product, and in 1902 the average price was 55c. Taking these figures as a basis it is calculated that the wheat crop in the Canadian West is this year worth $43,800,300, as compared with $33,457,000 in 1903, and $35,108,150 in 1902. An increase of $10,000,000 over last year, and a gain of nearly $9,000,000 over the year before, constitute on the whole a very satisfactory showing. It is true that the money thus produced from the ground has this year to be divided amongst a considerably increased population., but, nevertheless, it is clear that the West is steadily progressing, and that it is no longer dependent upon one crop, one interest, or one locality.

When You Have a Bad Cold

You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendeny toward pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all of these requirements and for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds stands without a peer. For sale at Drug Store.

The First Dollar Saved

Is a declaration of independence which keeps getting stronger and louder and more impressive as your bank account grows. There is nothing calculated to make you more self-reliant, nothing that will give you greater confidence in yourself than those dollars you have put by for a rainy day. $1.00 will open an account with this Bank.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

A BIG ITEM IN Small Ribbons.

75 Pieces

SATIN BABY RIBBON,

in all leading colors, suitable for Fancy Work, regular 3c. yd. now on sale at 6 yds. for 10c. or

25c. per piece of 18 yards.

MEN'S FUR COATS.

35 Coats to choose from in various lines of reliable manufacture at $15.00 to $60.00.

LADIES' FUR GARMENTS.

JACKETS in Black Marten, Moscow Lamb, Astracan, Bocarian, Electric and Near Seal, at $20.00 to $50.00.

CAPERINES—Special values in large sizes at $7.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00.

ALASKA SABLE RUFFS — Trade winning values in select qualities at $10.00, $12.50, $14.00, $15.00.

BIG PANT VALUES.

Not necessarily big in size, although we have them 32 to 44 waist measure; but decidedly *big* in wearing worth and weight. See them in our West Window. Made of Tweeds and Etoffes, and sold cheap at $1.25 and $1.50 pair.

Peter Thompson Reefers.

We have a complete assortment of these Natty Reefers for Boys; as well as Boys' Raglan Coats at $3.50 to $5.00.

Special Dark Grey Reefers for Boys at $2.00.
" " " Overcoat " at $3.00.

GLOVES.

50c.—See our Lined Kid Gloves for Men, a regular 75c. Glove for 50c.

Bronco Mitts

for Men and Boys. The best wear and weather resisting, every-day wearer ever offered in a cheap Mitt. Lined and unlined Mitts and Gloves, 25c. to 50c. pair.

POULTRY.

Will take any quantity of Chicks and Turkeys, alive or in shipping shape at Top Cash Price, at station, Wednesday, Nov. 23rd.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

☞ Paying 20c. doz. for Eggs.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

If you are saving up your money to buy a pair of shoes, come to see us now and make your selection. This will render the saving easier, and the shoes will be set aside for you.

We have all the popular styles, and the prices will not give you a nervous chill when you hear them. We make no ridiculous claims, but none can sell you better shoes for your money.

Our Fall Stock is now complete. Another shipment of EMPRESS Shoes just arrived.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER—Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction. Repairing done neatly. Rips sewed free.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

☞ Eggs taken in exchange.

POULTRY WANTED.

The subscriber has made arrangements to purchase Poultry of all kinds, either alive or dressed, the coming season. Will take any quantity of Live Chickens at 6c. per lb., cash. Will also take Turkeys, Ducks and Geese, for which highest price will be paid. Delivery to be made at Stirling Station, Wednesday, Nov. 23. Starve 12 hours before boxing. For particulars apply to W. R. Mather, Stirling, or to

T. J. THOMPSON,
Spring Brook.

Marmora Flour Mills.

The mill has been thoroughly overhauled and improved, and new power wheels added. Chopping done while you wait. Flour and Feed for sale. Highest prices paid for grain.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

FARMERS.

You can get your grinding done any time now at the Gullett Mill. Also, best Flour for sale.

☞ Sawing done in the Spring.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture	1.80
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

DIPLOMATS ABOVE LAWS

THE MANY PRIVILEGES WHICH THEY ENJOY.

Ambassadors May Do Anything Short of Murder Without Punishment.

A serious rupture of the relations between Great Britain and the United States was recently threatened by the action of a diplomat, who claimed immunity from a fine, imposed by a district magistrate, on the grounds that as a member of the British Embassy he was above the local law.

Mr. Gurney, the diplomat in question, was found guilty of driving an automobile at a speed exceeding the twenty-miles-an-hour limit imposed by a by-law of the State of Massachusetts, and a fine was imposed upon him by Justice Phelps, which he refused to pay. In this he was merely claiming a right, though rarely exercised, under international law of being beyond the jurisdiction of local authorities, and the judge has been compelled to apologise.

LAWS AGAINST SMOKING.

It is seldom that a diplomat shelters himself behind this law for any minor offence he might have committed. The risks are considered too great, since grave trouble is almost certain to arise when he emphasises in this manner his superiority to the laws of the State of which he is, for the time being, a privileged and honored guest.

They prefer to act as did an able Englishman, Mr. J. Mortimer, when an attache of the American Legation at St. Petersburg, in 1859. Mr. Mortimer was one day strolling along the Nevski Prospect smoking a cigar, when a policeman arrested him for violating the law prohibiting smoking in the streets of St. Petersburg. The young diplomat was, of course, entirely ignorant that such a curious enactment existed; but when the magistrate before whom he was taken fined him five roubles he carefully abstained from informing him that he was a member of the Corps Diplomatique, and paid the fine without demur. Thus neither the State nor the Embassy was troubled in the matter.

Diplomats residing in England have on a few occasions claimed immunity from our laws on account of their position, but the matter has rarely received public attention. One instance, however, is famous. That occurred when Dom Guimarez Sa was the Portuguese Ambassador.

NO SANCTUARY FOR MURDER.

At that time there was, on the south side of the Strand, a kind of bazaar, called the New Exchange. It consisted of four walks, two on the ground floor, and two upstairs, each being lined with small shops. The place became the popular promenade of the metropolis, and the resort of all the fashionable "men about town."

It happened that Dom Partaleon, brother of the Ambassador, was walking in the New Exchange with some of his countrymen, when a quarrel arose between them and a young Englishman named Gerrard. Mr. Gerrard accused the Portuguese of speaking, in French, disparagingly of England; they, on the other hand, alleged that he assaulted them without any provocation. Whatever the cause, the parties came to blows; but the good sense of a few Englishmen who were present stopped the encounter by separating the combatants, and hustling the Portuguese out of the Exchange, leaving Gerrard with a wound in the shoulder.

The next day Dom Partaleon, with a little party, came to the Exchange in the hope of taking his revenge.

Fortunately, few people were there at the time; but four Englishmen were severely injured, and a Mr. Greenaway, while walking with his sister and a lady to whom he was engaged, being mistaken for Gerrard, was killed by a pistol shot through the head.

In the storm which followed the Portuguese retreated to the Embassy and when their arrest was demanded by the authorities, the Ambassador refused, insisting that by international law his house was an inviolable sanctuary for all his countrymen. Eventually the men were given over, and placed on trial for murder. Then it was that Dom Partaleon refused to plead, claiming the immunity of a diplomat. But, notwithstanding the incessant representations of the Portuguese Ambassador, his plea was set aside, and he was executed.

FINED FOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

At the time when English feeling against Turkey was running high, on account of the Sultan's policy in Armenia, a young attache at Constantinople had the misfortune to break a law at Kahoran. He had been caught in the act of taking a snapshot of the interior of a mosque—an offence even in these days, but unpardonably so at such a crisis. He was seized, and taken before the authorities, and, although he claimed immunity from the jurisdiction of the country, a heavy fine was imposed. As he had not sufficient money upon him to pay the fine, he was kept under arrest. Meanwhile, he communicated with the Minister, informing his Excellency of the breach of international law. Within twelve hours the young diplomat's fine had been paid, and he returned to the capital, to receive a severe reprimand from his chief for pleading the law at a period of such grave importance.

WHEN RUSSIA WAS JUST.

A few years ago a Russian diplomatist claimed exemption from the laws of England. He was charged with assaulting another Russian gentleman and his servant. He had knocked down the former in Oxford Street, and then had brutally beat him with a heavy stick. When, some time later, the servant called, the poor fellow was struck in the face, and knocked down a flight of steps. The attache offered no defence at the hearing of the charges against himself, but claimed the privilege of his position. Of course, the magistrate was extremely unwilling to concede the point, and remanded him in order to see how far he could really go in the matter. In the meantime, the Russian Ambassador was informed of the occurrence, and, to his honor be it said, he promptly communicated to the magistrate his wish that the prisoner should be punished in accordance with our laws for so serious an offence.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

A similar incident to the fining of Mr. Gurney occurred once before in the States. About two years ago a French attache, whilst driving his car at an excessive speed, knocked down a little girl. He was arrested; but as he handsomely compensated the parents of the child, he was only charged with exceeding the speed limit of Illinois. The fact of his arrest was communicated to the Ambassador, who thereupon advised him not to claim immunity, but, if possible, to conceal his diplomatic connection. This he did, a fine was imposed, which he promptly paid, and nothing further was heard of the incident.—London Answers.

WORLD'S HIGHEST BRIDGE.

Will Cross Zambesi River, Near Victoria Falls.

The celebrated Cape to Cairo railway of Cecil Rhodes, which still exists chiefly on paper, has as one of its principal links the Rhodesian Railway, which is to extend from the South African railway system into the heart of Central Africa. This is actually under construction, and has now reached the great Zambesi river, 1,643 miles from Capetown, which stream is to be crossed by a steel arch bridge just below the Victoria Falls. Engineering News, in a brief description of this bridge, says:—

"The width of the river above and at the falls is about a mile; but the falls are formed by a great rent or fissure 250 to 400 feet wide and 400 feet deep, which extends entirely across the river-bed. Through the down-stream face of this pit opens a narrow gorge, which extends in a zigzag course for a length of some 40 miles; beyond this the channel again widens. The bridge will have a main span of 500 feet, composed of steel arch trusses resembling the two Niagara river bridges. There will also be two parallel-chord deck truss spans of 87½ feet and 62½ feet, extending from the ends of the main span to the abutments. The bridge will be 30 feet wide, sufficient for a double track. The rail level will be 420 feet above low-water level, or 380 feet above high water, making this the highest bridge in the world.

"The foundations of the bridge are already finished. In the construction of the bridge itself no false work is possible. It has therefore been found necessary to build from each end simultaneously as a cantilever until the work meets in the middle. The material is conveyed across the gorge by a Brothers' electric balanced cableway of 870 feet span. . . .

"The electric cableway is also being used for carrying over material for the extension of the line 100 miles north from the Victoria Falls to Kalomo, the capital of north-western Rhodesia. This extension will do a great deal to facilitate the transport difficulties which at present hinder the development of the great northern copper-fields.

"Already plans have been made to develop the water-power of the falls. It is estimated that when the river is in flood the volume of water is about double that at Niagara, and represents about 35,000,000 horse-power. The electrical power would be delivered to long-distance transmission lines, and distributed to the copper, gold, and coal-fields which are already being opened up."

THE CLEANEST PEOPLE.

Japanese Make Too Frequent Use of the Bath.

In Japan, one must spend at least half his time in the bath-tub if he wants to be thought up to the customs of the country. Eminent doctors agree that the natives of Japan carry their cleanliness too far, and make too frequent use of the bath, which they always take boiling hot. The hot bath is advisable in this climate, as everyone learns by experience, and the publicity of the bath-tubs, which are barely screened from the passers-by in the streets, is a revelation of Japanese modesty. For centuries this nation has had her public baths.

The Japanese have a multitude of quaint customs, many of which have common-sense as their basis. When a guest has outworn his welcome, the mistress of the house does not grow outwardly impatient in his presence, and throw out little hints of what duties will claim her attention soon; but she prepares the daintiest luncheon imaginable, and puts it into the prettiest of boxes, which she wraps in rice-paper, and ties with a ribbon. Then, some morning when no other members of the household are present, all having been warned to keep out of the way, she puts the lunch-box, with the sweetest of smiles, into his hands. Before the lunch-hour the guest, if he be wise, has vanished like a morning cloud.

Even the poorest people have the habit of going every morning, between the hours of five and seven, to the water's edge, carrying in their hands their tooth-brushes, which they use vigorously as soon as they reach the stream.

"Mr. Phamley," began the young man, "with Emma's consent I have come to say that I would like to take your daughter away from you next June, and——" "What?" shouted her father, starting up. "Why—or—I trust you have no objection. Surely you can't expect her to stay with you all the time——" "I didn't expect her to stay with me all the time till June. What's the matter with this October?"

SOME FOOLHARDY FEATS

STARVING TO DEATH TO GWIN FAME.

Trying to Outvie Blondin Has Caused the Loss of Many Lives.

When, in 1878, "Captain" William Andrews sailed a little half-decked cutter from America to England, it was thought a wonderful feat. The papers devoted columns to him, he was feted and feasted everywhere, and made a lot of money lecturing.

The inevitable result followed. Dozens of foolhardy folk tried to outvie his exploit by using smaller and smaller craft. At last a certain "Captain" Gardiner started from Nova Scotia for Falmouth in a little open row-boat, measuring barely fifteen feet from stern to bow. Marvellous to relate, he succeeded to getting more than two-thirds of the way across. He was hailed nine hundred miles west of the Lizard by a sailing ship, but was then in a pitiable state. His hands were raw, and his whole body covered with fearful blisters. He could just speak, but was unable to stand upright. Yet he declined to give up his self-imposed task, and seek safety on board the larger vessel. "I'll either reach England or go to the borrom," he said.

It was the latter alternative, in the end, that he compassed; for nothing more was ever seen or heard of the adventurous voyager.

On July 14th, 1865, Mr. Edward Whymper led a party to the summit of the Matterhorn, a journey which had hitherto been deemed impossible, but at a sacrifice of no fewer than four valuable lives.

ONE-FIFTH OF A SECOND.

That a man should deliberately drown himself, in order to break by one-fifth of a second the record for remaining under water, sounds incredible. Yet this, or something very like it, was recently reported from Butte City, Montana. A local long-distance diver ascertained, so he said, that the longest period during which any man had remained under water alive was 4 minutes 45 2.5 seconds. Determined to beat this, he caused himself to be lowered, heavily weighted, into a deep tank; and threatened to shoot his trainer, Bat Kennedy, if he raised him into the air before he had been immersed 4 minutes 45 3-5 seconds.

Although urged by the bystanders to disregard this order, Kennedy refused. The reckless "record-breaker" stayed beneath the surface the stipulated period. And, although he was alive when hauled out, he never recovered consciousness, and died soon afterwards.

It was in the summer of 1880 that Dr. Tanner startled the world by proving that it was possible for a man to go forty days without eating, and within less than twelve months thereafter no fewer than nine ambitious "fasting men" paid forfeit with their lives in attempting to break

THE DOCTOR'S RECORD.

It is stated that considerably over a hundred persons have lost their lives in attempting to make or break records in connection with the Niagara Falls alone, since that memorable day in 1859 when Blondin crossed them on his tight-rope.

Even more risky is the swim through the rapids below the Falls, in attempting which Captain Webb lost his life on July 24th, 1883. He relied on his own unaided skill, and was drowned. Since then one man at least, Kendall, a burly Boston policeman, has come through alive; but he wore a life-belt. Several people, too, have permitted themselves to be carried through by the current while dressed in rubber suits, or boxed up in barrels. But of these, even, a fairly large proportion have lost their lives.

In 1888-89, there spread abroad a craze for sensational parachute descents, and other aerial antics of a like character with the result that no fewer than fifty-three aeronauts were killed outright, and about a hundred injured in the space of twelve months.

WENT TOO HIGH.

So early as 1875, again, at La Villette, near Paris, two adventurers committed involuntary suicide in an effort to get a few yards higher above the earth's surface than anybody else had ever been. There were three men in the balloon—which was inflated with hydrogen—M. Tissandier, Croce-Spinelli, and Sivel, and they set out with the avowed intention of breaking all previous records as regards altitude attained.

At 26,160 feet M. Croce-Spinelli threw out ballast, and the balloon shot upwards with inconceivable rapidity. All three men were soon suffering terribly from suffocation. But M. Tissandier managed to open the valve with his teeth, and eventually recovered. His two companions were dead long ere the big silk ball had sunk once more to earth.

After balloons, airships. M. Santos-Dumont, in 1901, showed what was possible in this direction by twice sailing his aerial craft from St. Cloud to the Eiffel Tower and back again, winning on the second occasion the Deutsch prize of one hundred thousand francs ($20,000).

MOTOR-CAR RACING.

Immediately dozens of people, many of them quite unqualified for the task, attempted to lower M. Dumont's time for the trip (29½ minutes), with results that might easily have been foreseen.

There was almost a daily crop of accidents recorded in the newspapers, many of them fatal. Among the latter were two which resulted altogether in the deaths of four persons. On May 2nd, 1902, M. Severo, a compatriot of M. Dumont, was killed, together with his engineer, through the explosion of the petroleum reservoir of his airship. And on October 13th of the same year M. de Bradsky and his assistant were hurled to the ground from a vast height, and dashed almost literally to pieces, owing to their ship collapsing in mid-air.

But, after all, no single attempt at record breaking has ever been attended by so many casualties as was the Paris-Madrid automobile race of June, 1903. The huge machines thundered along the unguarded roads at speeds varying between sixty and eighty miles an hour, with the result that the "track" was soon strewn with dead and dying spectators, chauffeurs, and competitors. Ultimately the contest was stopped by the French Government. But the sport of motor racing received a setback from which it is hardly likely to recover for some years to come.

HOW TO MANAGE A WIFE

Husband's Guide May Start RUSH.

How to Care For and Manage the Most Fascinating of Domestic Pets.

Marriage license clerks should prepare for the rush, for the chief marriage handicap has been removed. As soon as sufficient time has elapsed for the study of a book just published in London called "Wives and How to Manage Them," they may expect a tidal wave of young men with the license fee and the courage of their convictions.

The author hides his fame under the name of "One Who Knows," but that will not prevent him receiving a monument from the male portion of the English speaking race after he has been lynched by their better halves.

He starts off by drawing attention to the fact that "there are numerous handbooks published which deal with the management of the horse, the dog, the canary, and other domestic animals, and yet there is no good and useful text book upon the 'Choice and Management of the Wife,' who is by far the most important, most expensive, and most universal of the domestic pets."

DON'T LET HER THINK.

The course of management must begin with the honeymoon, and the great thing the husband has to beware is allowing his wife to think for herself.

If you speak a foreign language and she does not, spend your honeymoon in that country, then you must do the thinking for both. "If you do not your wife may begin to think for you. To allow this is the most fatal error you can possibly commit, it is a habit you may find it difficult to break her of afterwards. Let her talk—that does no manner of harm and comes to most women much more easily than thinking—but, if possible, prevent her from thinking at all; in a wife it is a most pernicious habit, only one degree less terrible than that of reasoning, which is a deadly sin. If once your wife begins to reason about things in general, and contracts the habit, before long she is sure to reason about you. Now you know quite well that you will not bear reasoning about."

One of the few things for which a man may be naturally thankful is woman's changeability. "Some unthinking male creatures have reproached women for this changeability; they do not realize that no sane man would care to eat boiled mutton at every meal, year in and year out."

VIOLENCE IS DEPLORED.

He strongly advises moderation in the management of a wife by means of violence, and cites a good reason from the police court. "The magistrate asked the wife: 'And you mean to say that that miserable wreck of a man gave you a black eye?' 'Lor, sir,' she answered, 'he wasn't a miserable wreck afore he struck me.'" The argument is convincing.

One thing you must do in managing a wife is to insist on her doing as you say, and then shutting your eyes, so that you may not see when she does the opposite. So, and only so, can you manage her with happiness for both.

This needs the co-operation of the wife, however, and the power to tell a good, convincing lie.

The final advice is: "Be careful, whatever you do, to keep up your subscription to your club. A man's house is his castle; but a married man's castle is his club."

Here is a sop of consolation "After all, marriage has its consolation—as long as your wife lives you cannot marry any other woman. You know the worst."

MODERN WARFARE.

It is evident that the recent inventions of science are changing the whole system of warfare. Compare the small area of Waterloo with the battle of the Sha River, having a front of any distance from twenty to fifty miles. The galloping A. D. C. has given way to the telephone and wireless telegraphy. It is a pity that Mr. Kipling could not have been in Manchuria. His writings would have helped forward the cause of universal peace. For only he can tell in words that brand the heart the hideous brutality that underlies the most splendid heroism and the noblest patriotism in the hour of battle. Think of the grim humor that must at times mark this system of field telephones connecting a general with the different units of his force—perhaps with a battery five miles away in a distant valley. "Hello! Is that you, battery 118?" And a faint voice replies: "Yes, this was battery 118; I am the last man alive."

A woman thinks she is charitable when she lets her husband have his own way.

Binks—"What did you say to your wife when you got home late last night?" Jinks—"My dear," Binks—"Is that all?" Jinks—"Yes. She began talking then."

THE TIBETANS' GREAT GOD

BUDDHA OF LHASSA MOST FAMOUS IDOL.

Correspondent's Graphic Description of a Visit to the Cathedral.

What Tibet is to the rest of the world, what Lhassa is to Tibet, what the Jo-kang is to Lhassa, and it is not entirely clear, in spite of more than the so-called description of the interior, that any European, or even native spy, has even before ventured inside.

It is not strangers only against whom the great doors of the Jo-kang have been barred. Exclusion from its sacred precincts is officially pronounced against those also who have incurred the suspicion or displeasure of the ruling hierarchy or Lhassa, and it is a curious proof of the autocratic power which is exercised with regard to this cathedral, as well as of the insignificance of the suzerainty, that on Aug. 11 in this year the Viceroy himself, going in state to the Jo-kang to offer prayer on the occasion of the Chinese Emperor's birthday, had the doors shut in his face.

To this insult the opportunity I have enjoyed of examining the temple with a fulness that would otherwise have been impossible was due. Anxious to retaliate, the Amban— who was on a subsequent day grudgingly permitted to visit the ground floor only of the building—used our presence in Lhassa to teach the keepers of the cathedral a lesson in manners. At any rate, to our surprise, a definite invitation was one day extended to one or two of the members of the mission to make a morning visit into Lhassa for the purpose of examining the treasures of the innermost sanctuary of Buddhism. It was accepted.

A CHINESE GUARD

of the residency, armed with tridents, halberds, and scythe-headed lances, proved our escort, and immediately upon our arrival the great doors, half hidden in the shadow under the many-pillared propylon, were opened and at once barred again behind us.

The first sight of what is beyond question the most famous idol in the world is uncannily impressive. In the darkness it is at first difficult to follow the lines of the shrine which holds the god. One only realizes a high-pillared sanctuary in which the gloom is almost absolute, and therein, thrown into strange relief against the obscurity, the soft gleam of the golden idol, which sits enthroned in the centre. Before him are rows and rows of great butter lamps of solid gold, each shaped in curious resemblance to the pre-Refotmation chalices of the English Church. Lighted by the tender radiance of these 20 or 30 beads of light, the great glowing mass of the Buddha softly looms out, ghostlike and shadowless, in the murky recess.

It is not the magnificence of the statue that is first perceived, and certainly it is not that which makes the deepest and most lasting impression. For this is no ordinary representation of the Master. The features are smooth and almost childish; beautiful they are not, but there is no need of beauty here. Here is no trace of that inscrutable smile which from Mukden to Ceylon is inseparable from our conceptions of the features of the great Teacher. Here there is nothing of the saddened smile of the Melancholia, who had known too much and has renounced it all as vanity. Here, instead, is the quiet happiness and the quick capacity for pleasure of the boy who had never yet known pain or disease or death. It is Gautama as a pure and eager Prince, without a thought for the morrow or a care for to-day.

No doubt, the surroundings, which are effective almost to the verge of theatricalness, account for much, but this beautiful statue is the sum and climax of Tibet, and as one gazes one knows it and respects the jealousy of its guardians.

THE LEGENDARY HISTORY

of this idol is worth re-telling. It is believed that the likeness was made from Gautama himself in the happier days of his innocence and seclusion in Kapali-vastu. It was made by Visvakarma—no man, but the constructive force of the universe— and is of gold, alloyed with the four other elemental materials, silver, copper, zinc, and iron, symbolical of this world, and it is adorned with diamonds, rubies, lapis-lazuli, emeralds, and the unidentified Indarnna, which modern dictionaries prosaically explain as sapphire.

This priceless image was given by the King of Magdha to the Chinese Emperor for his timely assistance when the Yavanas were overrunning the plains of India. From Pekin it was brought as her dowry by Princess Konjo in the seventh century. The crown was undoubtedly given by Tsong-kapa himself in the early part of the fifteenth century, and the innumerable golden ornaments which heap the Khilkor before the image are the presents of pious Buddhists from the earliest days to the present time.

Among them are 22 large butter lamps, eight of a somewhat smaller size, 12 bowls, two "Precious Wheels of the Law," and a multitude of smaller articles all of the same metal.

These are arranged on the three shelves of the Khilkor, and the taller articles conceal the whole of the image from his shoulders downward. To this fact may perhaps be due the common, but mistaken, description of the Jo as a standing figure. Across and across his breast are innumerable necklaces of gold, set with turquoises pearls and coral.

The throne on which he sits has overhead a canopy supported by two exquisitely designed dragons of silver-gilt, each about ten feet in height. Behind him is the panel of conventional wooden foliage and the "Kuyung," or Garuda Bird overhead can just be seen in the darkness. Closer examination shows that almost every part of the canopy and seat is

GILDED, GOLD, OR JEWELED.

The crown is perhaps the most interesting jewel. It is a deep coronet of gold, set round and round with turquoise and heightened by five conventional leaves, each incrusted with precious stones. In the centre, below the middle leaf, is a flawless turquoise six inches long and three inches wide, the largest in the world.

Above, on the second floor, is an image which, after the Jo itself, is the most important treasure that the Jo-kang contains. In the south-eastern corner of this storey is the armory, where the walls and pillars alike are loaded with ancient and grotesque instruments of war. From this room a low, narrow passage leads down half a dozen stone steps into a small dungeon, where the statue of the guardian goddess, Palden-Lhamo, is worshipped.

This is a most amazing figure. The three-eyed goddess, crowned with skulls, grins affably with mother-of-pearl teeth, from her altar; upon her head and breast are jewels which the Jo himself might condescend to wear. Eight large, square charm boxes of gold gems, two pairs of gold-set turquoise earrings, each half a foot in length, and a diamond-studded fillet on the brow beneath the crown are perhaps the most conspicuous ornaments. Her breastplate of turquoise and corals is almost hidden by necklaces, and a huge irregular pearl, stringly resembling the "Dudley" jewel in shape, is at last distinguishable in the centre leaf of her crown. Before her burn butter lamps, and brown mice swarm fearlessly over walls and floor and altar, so tame that they did not resent being stroked on the lap of the goddess herself.

With this famous image of the guardian deity—who, as every Tibetan knows, from the Dalai Lama to the peasant in the field—was reincarnated during the last century as Queen Victoria, the list of treasures in the Jo-kang of a special interest to Europeans is perhaps concluded.

UPSETTING A PORCUPINE.

A Traveller's Adventure With One of These Animals.

One hot August afternoon two men were paddling along the edge of a lake, each in a small dugout canoe. Mr. W. D. Hulbert, one of the travellers, tells of an adventure which befell his companion. They had noticed a porcupine asleep in the sunshine on the near-by horizontal trunk of a tree, the roots of which had been undermined by the waves till it leaned far out over the lake, hardly a foot from the water.

My friend, by the way, writes Mr. Hulbert, is the foreman of a lumber-camp. He has served in the British army, has hunted whales off the coast of Greenland, married a wife in Grand Rapids, and run a street-car in Chicago. He is quite a chunk of a man, tall and decidedly well set-up and it would take a pretty good prize-fighter to whip him, but he learned that day that a porcupine at close quarters is worse than trained pugilist.

"Look at that porky!" he called to me. "I'm going to ram the canoe into the tree and knock him off into the water. Just you watch, and you'll see some fun."

I laid my paddle down and awaited developments. Bang! went the nose of the dugout against the tree, and the porcupine dropped, but not into the water. He landed in the bow of the canoe, and the horrified look on my friend's face was a delight to see.

The "porky" was wide awake by this time, for I could hear his teeth clacking as he advanced to the attack.

"Great Scott! He's coming straight at me!"

The porcupine certainly was game. I saw the paddle rise in the air and come down with a tremendous whack, but it seemed to have little effect. The porky's coat of quills and hair was so thick that a blow on the back did not trouble him much. If my friend could have hit him across the nose it would have ended the matter then and there, but the canoe was too narrow and its sides too high for a crosswise stroke.

My friend couldn't even kick, for he was kneeling on the bottom of the dugout, and if he tried to stand up he would probably capsize.

Just then the canoe drifted round so that I could look into it, and I beheld the porcupine bearing down on my helpless friend like Birnam Wood on its way to Dunsinane, his ruffle of quills erect, fire in his little black eyes and a thirst for vengeance in his whole aspect. My friend made one or two final and ineffectual jabs at him and then gave it up.

"It's no use!" he called. "I've got to tip over," and the next instant the canoe was upside down and both belligerents were in the water.

The porcupine floated high, and quickly made his way to the beach and disappeared in the woods. My friend righted his canoe and we resumed our journey.

GERMANY HELPS RUSSIA.

The steady removal of troops from the Russian western frontier, evidently made possible by an understanding between the czar and the German emperor, is one of the most disquieting features of the European situation. In England this is looked upon as an act of bad faith and a source of acute danger to the peace of the world. It is declared in Germany that this understanding over the frontier does not go to the point of actual assistance. It is, however, an attitude of the greatest military advantage for Russia, as it allows the czar to leave his chain of western forts unoccupied and permits him to take some of his finest regiments to the relief of Kuropatkin. To say that this is not helping Russia is to quibble with words, although it may be that this sort of negative assistance does not disrupt existing official relations.

A FRIGHTFUL COLLISION

Three People Killed and Fourteen Injured at Toronto.

A despatch from Toronto says:—With a crash like thunder a heavy Mogul engine attached to No. 96 cattle special on the G.T.R. dashed into an east-bound King street car at De Grassi Street crossing about half-past six on Thursday night. Three of the twenty-five passengers died from the injuries they received, and twelve are more or less seriously injured.

The crash was as sudden as it was terrible in its effects. The great engine, one of the heaviest in Ontario, with its blaring headlight, had left the Union Station, and was proceeding on its way to Montreal. When it neared the crossing the gateman received his usual signal, and lowered the gates. He declares they were down about two minutes before the train reached them. At the same time that the gates were lowered two automatic blocks, or clamps, situated about twenty-five feet from the gates, fit into the street railway tracks, so that the cars cannot proceed any further when the gates are down.

Although these protections to the public safety were all in place, along came the street car, as if the road were clear. It was going at a good rate of speed, jumped the blocks on the track, crashed into the gate, which snapped like a pipe-stem, and while about half-way across the railway track was struck fairly in the middle by the approaching engine.

CRASH WAS TERRIFIC.

The crash was terrific. The air was filled with pieces of glass and wood; passengers were hurled in almost every direction, but none of them fell beneath the wheels of the train. The vestibule, the motor and a section of the car were carried, by actual measurement, 360 feet by the engine's cow-catcher. The body of the car was smashed to kindling wood, while pieces of the trucks were strewn in every direction. The roof was lifted entirely off and carried a distance of about 25 feet. It took the crew of a wrecking train several hours to clear the track of all the debris.

PASSENGERS PICKED UP.

Most of the passengers were picked up among the wreckage at the north-east corner of Queen Street and the crossing. At this point about half of one side of the car had been thrown. The moment the engine struck the car the coupling between it and the trailer broke, and the score of so of passengers on the latter were, fortunately, not seriously injured. The trailer, however, was dragged a few feet off the tracks before it became detached from the motor and those in it were rather badly shaken up and very much frightened.

MANY MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

The most astonishing thing about the whole sad affair is that everybody was not killed outright. Those who saw the accident regard that part of it as a miracle. They didn't expect to see anybody carried out of the wreck alive. The engine simply plowed into the motor and demolished it as if it had been a toy. The impact, however, shook the whole train, and a brakesman who was fortunately inside one of the cars, was thrown to the ground. The engineer acted with great promptitude, and succeeded in bringing his train to a stop within a comparatively short distance, considering the fact that it was a very heavy freight.

MOTORMAN MUST EXPLAIN.

Motorman Armstrong is the only man who can give the cause of the accident. From what could be learned the gates were down in ample time for him to bring his car to a stop. Several eyewitnesses to the accident testify to this. Armstrong himself was seen by a number of people after the occurrence, but he talked incoherently, and nothing could be made of what he said. Later he was taken to the hospital, but the doctors there refused to allow anyone to see him. The only possible explanation as to why the car did not come to a stop is that the brakes did not work properly. The Toronto Railway officials stated that in Armstrong's state of mind they did not wish to interrogate him. It seems clear, from what could be learned that the man when he saw that a collision was inevitable jumped from the car. If he had not jumped it would be reasonable to suppose that his body would have been found 300 feet further along the track, where the vestibule and motor were picked up.

THE DEAD.

William J. McKay, conductor of motor car, aged 29, residence 65 Sackville Street, married, fracture at the base of the skull, died at the hospital at 8.05.

Russell T. Stephens, mechanic, aged 20, residence 128½ Morse Street, single, fracture at the base of the skull and severe scalp wounds, died at the hospital at 8.45.

Mrs. Minnie Mahaffy, 25 Wardell Street, skull fractured and scalp wounds, died at the hospital at 9.30.

THE INJURED.

Joseph Johnston, machinist, 64 Robinson Street, bruises and lacerations on the face, bruises on the right hip.

Willis Armstrong, motorman of the car, 22 years of age, 115 Sackville Street, bruised about the head and back.

Wilfrid Shaffer, 613 King Street, east, right knee sprained, rib broken severe scalp wound, abrasions about the face.

Emily Moss, 24 Kew Beach, bruises about the chest and forehead.

Bella Campbell, 5 Wilcox Street, face and forehead bruised, head lacerated.

Agnes McDonald, 25 Wardell Street, ankle sprained, back bruised.

Thomas Haskin, 56 Caroline St., neck and head cut by flying glass.

Andrew Robertson, 24 Mercer Street, forehead cut.

Mrs. Andrew Robertson, same address, head cut.

Thomas Robertson, one year old, son of the former, left leg crushed so badly that amputation was necessary above the knee.

Mrs. Wm. Coon, 65 De Grassi kneecap broken, head crushed.

John Hymas, 1941 Queen Street east, knee cut and limbs bruised.

LATER.

All the victims of the Queen Street railroad crossing accident who are now in hospital are reported to be progressing very favorably. Baby Robertson, who had a leg amputated, has rallied nicely, and hopes are held out for its recovery.

FOURTEEN MINERS KILLED

Terrible Loss of Life in the Carbonado Mines, B. C.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—A Fernie, B.C., despatch says fourteen miners were killed at the Carbonado mines, near Morrisey, on Friday afternoon, as the result of a terrific explosion of coal gas. The disaster occurred in No. 1 mine, ten miles west of Fernie. The work of rescue was kept up all the afternoon, and all the bodies have been recovered. The dead are:—Mr. Jenkins, Lewis Carlin, Peter Kenny, Albert Johnson, Patrick Boyle, Wm. Platt, Mike Gustich, Anton Prehenyck, Venesta Venerka, Martin Tomzacky, Anton and John Brondso (two brothers), Joseph Suchy and Jas. Greeman. The wife of Jenkins, one of the victims, only arrived from the old country the previous day.

D. D'Arcy was the only man who escaped from the mine, and he had an experience he will never forget. He was a driver, and was on the way out when the terrible shock came. He heard a noise in the interior of the mine, followed by a mighty rush of dust and gas. He made his way out to the tunnel mouth, where he was rescued by friends. He is suffering severely from the shock. Mine Manager Simister and General Superintendent Drinnan are at the scene of the accident, and everything was done to expedite the work of rescue, though it was known that none of the entombed men could possibly escape. A similar disaster occurred at this colliery last year, when four men were killed.

MINTO BIDS FAREWELL.

Viceregal Party Leaves Quebec on the Tunisian.

A Quebec despatch says:—Amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of an immense crowd of people which thronged Dufferin Terrace overlooking the Allan Line Wharf, and also along the route of the procession and at the wharf itself, Lord and Lady Minto and the viceregal party left Quebec by the steamship Tunisian at 9 o'clock on Friday evening. A guard of honor of one hundred men furnished by the Eighth Royal Rifles Regiment, was drawn up outside the hotel. The viceregal party were accompanied to the wharf by Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Premier Parent, Sir H. Montague Allan, Mr. Andrew Allan, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. D. Potinger, and many others in carriages. The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars provided an escort of 14 men, while at the Allans' wharf a guard of honor of the Royal Canadian Regiment, together with the State Band, were drawn up.

PROSPERITY NEAR.

Remarkable Revival in Business Promised in Europe.

A London despatch says:—The political clouds have disappeared with wonderful rapidity in the last few days, and Europe is rejoicing in the belief that the conditions of prosperity almost everywhere evident will now have an opportunity for general development.

It is the common opinion that if further complications growing out of the Far Eastern conflict can be avoided Europe and America alike will in the next few months enjoy a remarkable revival in nearly all branches of trade and commerce.

Public confidence is so far restored that the gloomiest political forebodings have comparatively small effect on the markets, and the moment the pressure is removed prices on all bourses show a tendency toward a veritable boom.

HONORS FOR CANADIANS.

Several Government Employes Granted Service Medal.

An Ottawa despatch says:—A cable has been received from the Colonial Secretary stating that the Imperial Service Medal has been granted to the following:—B. O'Leary, late bridge master, Welland Canal; J. Lucas, late lockman, Rideau Canal; Patrick Fitzpatrick, late lockmaster, Lachine Canal; Magloor Charband, late landing waiter, Montreal; Jas. Johnston, late tide waiter, Montreal; Maxime Garault, late tide waiter, Montreal; and Staff-Sergt. Patrick Lewis, late storeman, Militia Stores, Quebec.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—Wheat—Trade in Ontario grades is quiet, with the feeling slightly easier. No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at $1.04 outside. No. 2 goose at 89 to 90c east, and No. 2 Soring at 98c east. Manitoba wheat is steady; No. 1 Northern $1.03½; No. 2 Northern, 98½c, and No. 3 Northern at 94c, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 31½ to 32c low freights, and at 31½c north and west; No. 1 white is steady at 32½c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 46 to 47c, middle freights. No. 3 extra, 44c, and No. 3 at 42c middle freights.

Peas—The market is firm, with prices ruling at 67 to 68c outside.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 66½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 65c. Canadian corn is nominal at 56 to 58c west.

Rye—Offerings are small, and prices firm at 76 to 77c outside.

Buckwheat—The market is nominal at 53 to 54c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.40 to $4.45 in buyers' sacks east or west. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in bbls., $4.75 to $5. Manitoba unchanged. No. 1 patents, $5.70; No. 2 patents, $5.40, and strong bakers', $5.30 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $14.50 to $15, and shorts at $17.50 to $18. Manitoba bran in sacks $19, and shorts at $21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Trade is fair and prices firm. Prime beans are quoted at $1.35 to $1.40, and hand-picked at $1.45 to $1.50.

Cranberries—The market is steady at $8 per barrel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 30 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet, at 7½ to 8c per lb. Comb honey, $1.25 to $2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track, Toronto, the latter for No. 1 timothy.

Straw—Car lots are quoted at $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is quiet and steady, with car lots of Ontario stock at 60 to 65c per bag on track, and Eastern at 70c on track. Small lots, 75 to 90c per bag.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 9c per lb.; yearlings, 6 to 7c per lb.; ducks, 9c per lb, geese, 9c per lb; turkeys, 13 to 14c per lb

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 15 to 17c; low to medium grades, 13 to 14c; creamery prints, 22 to 23c; solids, 20 to 21c.

Eggs—Case lots of new laid are selling at 21 to 22c per dozen, and pickled at 19 to 20c.

Cheese—The market is firm, with large cheese quoted at 10 to 10¼c, and twins at 10½ to 10¾c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots are quoted at $6.40 to $6.50. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8½ to 8¾c per lb., in case lots; mess pork, $14.75 to $15; do, short cut, $18.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½ to 13c; do heavy, 12c; rolls, 9½ to 18c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 8c; tubs, 8¼c; pails, 8½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 22.—Grain—Oats, 40 to 40½c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 39 to 39½c; American yellow, No. 2, 62½c; No. 3, 61c; white, No. 2, 59½ to 60½c; buckwheat 59 to 59½c Flour—Manitoba patents, $5.80 and strong bakers', $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.85, in wood; choice 90 per cent. per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.45 to $2.55, and 25 to 30c extra in wood. Rolled Oats—$2.32½ per bag, $4.90 in barrels. Millfeed.—Ontario bran, in bulk, $17 to $18; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $18; shorts $21.- Beans—Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.-45 per bushel; $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.-50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾ to 7¼c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; heavy fat hogs $4.25; mixed lots, $4.80 to $4.90; select, $5 to $5.25 off cars. Cheese—Ontario Fall white, 10 to 10½c; colored, 10½ to 10¾c, Quebec, 9½ to 9¾c. Butter—Finest grades, 19½ to 20½c; ordinary finest, 19 to 19½c; medium grades, 18 to 19c, and Western dairy, 15 to 15½c. Eggs—Select new laid, 23 to 24c; straight gathered, candled, 20 to 21c; No. 2, 15 to 15½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Nov. 22.—Flour firm. Wheat—Spring, scarce; No. 1 Northern, c.i.f., $1.20½; Winter dull; No. 2 hard, Winter, $1.11. Corn—Nominal. Oats.—Firm; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Barley—C.i.f. Western, 46 to 58c. Rye—No. 1, in store, 86c. Canal freights—Steady; wheat, 3¾c to New York.

Minneapolis, Nov. 22.—Wheat—Dec., $1.13¾; May, $1.15½; Sept., 94½c; No. 1 hard, $1.18; No. 1 Northern, $1.15¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.-10¾. Flour—First patents, $6.10 to $6.20; second patents, $5.95 to $6.05; first clears, $4.35 to $4.45; second clears, $2.85 to $2.95. Bran—Bulk, $15.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—A moderate number of milch cows were on sale, but buyers alleged that business was quiet owing to drovers desiring higher figures than those offered on the ground that they had paid too much for their cows in the country. Values ranged from $30 to $50 each. Extra good cows would command a premium on these prices, while poor ones would have to be sold on a lower basis to allow a sufficient margin of profit to the buyers and sellers.

Exporters' cattle were quoted nominally at $4 to $4.70 per cwt.

The following were the quotations given for butchers' cattle:—Best butchers', $4.20 to $4.40; good butchers', loads of $3.85 to $4.15; fair to good, $3.50 to $3.70; cows, $2.50 to $3.12½; common and rough $1.50 to $2.

The following was the range of prices prevailing in stockers and feeders:—Feeders, short-keeps, 1,200 to 1,275 lbs.; $3.80 to $4.10; feeders, 1,050 to 1,175, $3.40 to $3.75; feeders 800 to 1,025, $3 to $3.35; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs, $2.25 to $2.75; stockers, 400 to 600 lbs., $1.40 to $2; bulls, 900 to 1,200 lbs. $1.75 to $3.

The prices of sheep and lambs were as follows:—Export ewes, $3.-50 to $3.65; export bucks, $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.; cull sheep, $2 to $3 each; lambs, $4 to $4.65 per cwt.

Calves sold at 3½ to 5½c per lb., and $2 to $10 each.

Hogs continue unchanged at $4.80 for selects, 160 to 200 lbs., if prime bacon quality, off cars, Toronto, fats and lights, $4.60.

NOT A CELESTIAL CAME IN

Chinese Poll Tax Has Proved an Effective Barrier.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The poll tax of $500 on Chinese entering Canada went into effect on the 1st of January last, and so far not a single Celestial has paid this high rate this year. The C.P.R. have paid the entry fee for two Chinese who were being carried through the country in bond and escaped from the railway company's custody. As half the poll tax, which last year amounted to $250,000, went to the British Columbia Government, it will be perceived that the province will suffer financially to a considerable extent this year.

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

Shocking Murder of Young Man in Labelle County.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Hugh McMillan, aged 26, charged with the murder of Oscar A. Lauzon, a 17-year old resident of the Township of Montegnea, Labelle County, arrived in Hull on Monday on the noon train. The tragedy is one of the most terrible in the township's history. On Sunday, the 13th instant, it is said, the victim, was literally clubbed to death by McMillan, and although lingering for nearly a week never regained consciousness, and after suffering the most terrible agony died without being able to recognize one of his family.

DESTROYING WEED SEEDS.

Care at Threshing Time Will Lessen Future Labor.

There are many ways in which weed seeds may be destroyed on the farm, says M. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa. Quantities of weed seeds get out into the farmyard at threshing time. There is a general tendency just at that time to do things with a rush. The threshing machine is apt to be overcrowded and many of the weed seeds, as well as a considerable quantity of grain, carried out with the straw. These are likely to germinate and grow with the next crop. A little care in the barn at the time of threshing and cleaning of grain, especially seed grain, will do much to lessen future labor with hoe and cultivator. Cleanings from grain containing weed seeds should be boiled or very finely ground. The seeds of many of the worst weeds are so small that it is not safe to trust to grinding to kill them; they should be boiled. It is not wise, either, to throw worthless screenings in roadways. Many of them will be carried away in mud on the hoofs of horses and the wheels of vehicles and so distributed widely. The seeds of most weeds of the mustard family have such a pungent flavor as to render them unpalatable to stock. The admixture with meal of even a small quantity of worm-seed mustard would render it useless for feeding purposes.

The enactment of laws to compel the cutting of weeds before they have ripened seed should be dealt with by the provincial and municipal authorities, because the majority of weeds are necessarily local in character, on account of the diversity of climate, soil, and methods of farming. It may be said that further laws of this sort would not be enforced any better than those we now have. But it is the duty of all farmers to make sure that they are not responsible for the spread of weeds from their farms to others. Good farmers should endeavor to create a strong public sentiment against shiftlessness on the part of those who are disposed to allow their fields to become overrun with weeds, so that the danger which now exists, and the greater danger which is in prospect, may be not in such a way that noxious weeds will not become too great a burden upon those who make their living primarily from the cultivation of the soil.

SHAKE-UP IN ITALY.

Earthquake Shocks at Pisa, Florence and Urbino.

A Rome despatch says:—Several earthquake shocks were felt on Friday in Central Italy, especially at Florence, Pisa, and Urbino. No damage was done.

THREE DESTROYERS SUNK

Russian Warships Endeavored to Escape From Port Arthur.

TORPEDO-BOAT SORTIE.

A despatch to the London Express from Nagasaki gives a new version of the report of the sortie of torpedo-boat destroyers from Port Arthur, which were stated on Monday to have left at the same time as the Raztoropny. The correspondent of the Express says that the three boats left two days before the Raztoropny, carrying duplicates of a despatch from Gen. Stoessel. There were some badly wounded officers on board the boats, who preferred to risk their lives at sea rather than to meet certain death in the insanitary hospitals of Port Arthur. The Japanese cruiser Kasuga sank the first destroyer after a fight lasting half an hour, in which all the Russians were shot or drowned, except four, who were rescued from the sea by boats from the Kasuga after the destroyer sank. One of those thus rescued has since died. The cruiser Matsushima sank the second destroyer 25 miles from Port Arthur, receiving herself an ineffective blow from a torpedo. Two Japanese torpedo gunboats sighted the third destroyer off Liaotishan at midnight, and chased her until 4 o'clock in the morning, when the engines of the torpedo boat broke down. The gunboats discharged two torpedoes at her, both of which struck almost simultaneously. The destroyer sank with all on board of her.

The correspondent adds that the Japanese naval officers express the highest admiration for the bravery of the crews of the destroyers.

A despatch received at Tokio from the army besieging Port Arthur, dated Nov. 19, says:—"During the bombardment this afternoon a shell from a Japanese naval gun exploded a Russian magazine near the arsenal.

"Our operations against all the forts are proceeding, as prearranged, from Manchurian headquarters.

"At noon to-day we shelled the Russian infantry engaged in entrenching east of Reiuchiangtun, and also infantry in the rear of the villages, causing them to flee in confusion.

"In other directions there is no change to note."

GREAT EVENTS IMMINENT.

A despatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, from Mukden, under Monday's date, says: "The reconnaissance fights have assumed a more violent character during the past few days. Particularly hot was the fighting on Poutiloff Hill, where the Japanese were repulsed with the loss of over 100 killed. All signs indicate that great events are imminent. The road to Sinmintin, owing to the excellent patrol service, is quite safe from Chinese bandits, thus guaranteeing unhindered communication with Tien-Tsin and establishing a second line of intercourse with the outside world.

"The health of the troops is excellent. The Russians admire the cleanliness, perfect order and equipment of the Japanese. One does not see any trace of race hatred. It is a fact that the Japanese return through French intermediation all valuables on dead Russians. This has made a deep impression here, and is reciprocated."

JAPS RENEW ASSAULT.

A despatch from Shanghai says: The Japanese resumed their furious attack on Port Arthur on Thursday. It is reported that they occupied underground chambers in important positions.

It is unofficially reported that as a result of sapping operations about Port Arthur the Japanese blew up the Erlungshan and Sanshushan Forts on Thursday.

TYPHOID IN THE FORTRESS.

A despatch from Tokio says: A report received from official quarters that in consequence of the blowing up of the Sungshushan fort at Port Arthur last Wednesday, the Japanese **occupation of the** outer embankment became complete on Friday. No definite statement has been received regarding the reported blowing up of the Urlungshan fort.

Dysentery and typhoid fever have appeared in the fortress. It is said that the deaths from these diseases average ten daily. It is also stated that there is dissatisfaction among Gen. Stoessel's subordinates.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Tien-Tsin says the latest reports from Port Arthur state that the Russians are persistently attacking the besiegers. Small parties of about fifty men each make numerous sorties nightly, and throw grenades into the Japanese trenches. They storm the enemy's outworks with the greatest daring, displaying absolute contempt for death. Their ordinary daily mortality is about seventy, but the Japanese losses are greater. The Japanese fleet is not assisting in the bombardment of the fortress. Admiral Togo has been ordered not to lose any of his ships, and he therefore keeps them out of range of the Russian batteries.

The Japanese army has only captured a few advanced field works. The Chinese wall and enceinte are intact, and the big permanent forts are not impaired. The huge inner fortifications at Bordi and Kikwan are untouched. Even the outer fort at Panlung has not been taken. More than once the Japanese have badly blundered. They provided ladders only thirty feet long for use in fifty-foot moats. The younger officers are grumbling, and talk of taking matters in their own hands.

CAN HOLD OUT TILL MARCH.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—It is stated that the Czar has received a telegram from Gen. Stoessel, declaring that he will be able to hold Port Arthur until the arrival of the Baltic fleet in March, if he can be supplied with stores and ammunition. All the main forts are intact, and the garrison is sufficient for the defence of the fortress. It is stated that the Government has instructed its agents abroad to furnish Gen. Stoessel with the necessary supplies at all costs. Another version of the despatch is that Gen. Stoessel informed the Czar that he can hold out for several months, and that he attaches no conditions for holding the fortress.

JAPS GUNS INFERIOR.

The Tokio correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt says that the slow progress that is being made north of Port Arthur is attributed by those well informed in Tokio to the inferiority of the Japanese guns, as compared with the heavy Russian 28 and 30-centimetre guns, which were evidently landed from the warships. The fire from these guns has been concentrated by Gen. Stoessel's artillery commander, Gen. Nikitin, with great skill upon the Japanese advanced positions, and has partly nullified the advantages the Japanese gained earlier.

BLEW UP ARSENAL.

A telegram received at Tokio from Moji reports the destruction of another Russian arsenal and magazine at Port Arthur. The Japanese discovered, it is said, the location of the arsenal, and centred their artillery fire upon it. After dropping two hundred shells in the locality, they succeeded in blowing it up.

The Japanese are widening their gaps, and are using them to move their guns forward. The Russians continue their spirited sorties, using hand grenades in their attacks upon the Japs.

DIRECTED JAP FIRE.

A despatch from Chefoo says:—The pilot on the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Rastoropny states that the Japanese shells directed against the harbor at Port Arthur are fired with great accuracy. A silk-clothed Chinamen, who was seen traveling, was watched by the Russians, who observed that, following the discharge of each shell, he placed a handkerchief to his nose and then into his left pocket, occasionally varying these movements, apparently thus signaling the landing places of the shells. The shells fell behind obstructions, which fact prevented the Japanese obtaining a direct view of their effect. The Chinaman was hanged.

One day last week a hospital ship moved too near the battleships in the harbor, whereupon the Japanese dropped small shells around her, with the obvious purpose of warning her away. The ship took the hint, and when she was outside the zone of ranges large shells began falling near the battleships.

MAY BE TROUBLE AT CHEFOO.

A despatch from London says:—The Central News correspondent at Chefoo represents the Japanese as being incensed at the Chinese authorities, whom they accuse of conniving with the Russians to hoodwink the Japanese concerning the Russian destroyer Raztoropny, which was sunk by her commander in Chefoo harbor after a successful run from Port Arthur. The Japanese also accuse the Chinese of allowing the ammunition, small arms and valuables from the Raztoropny to be deposited in the Russian Consulate, although these have since been transferred to the Chinese cruiser Hai-Yank in consequence of the Japanese Consul's protest. Another ground of complaint is that the Chinese authorities are guarding the Russian Consulate. Moreover the Hai-Yank has taken a position from which she is enabled to protect the Consulate. Rear-Admiral Folger, of the American Asiatic squadron, has notified the Chinese that he will land marines if there is trouble.

CONVERSE AMICALBY.

A despatch from Chefoo says:—Fighting at Port Arthur has taken place nightly since the Japanese began their general assault on Oct. 26, according to Capt. Renberg, a pilot, who was a passenger on the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Rastoropny.

The Japanese trenches, the Captain says, are closest to the forts on Rihilung and Keekwan Mountains and to other forts on the north-eastern group.

The sharpshooters of both sides occupying the pits converse with each other and frequently make individual truces in order to borrow cigarettes or to relieve their cramped limits.

The Japanese are displaying great energy in the construction of their trenches and the mounting of guns.

All the railroad steamers belonging to the Russians, except the steel screw transport Amur, have been sunk by Japanese shells.

The hospital ship Angara, formerly a transport, has been sunk in shallow water. The patients are still on board the ship and are comfortable.

JAPS AMBUSCADED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Gen. Kouropatkin reports that in an ambuscade on Nov. 15, near Sinchinpu, thirty-two Japanese dragoons were killed or wounded.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1904.

The Bogus Ballot Boxes.

The revelations which have been made in the Magistrate's court at Belleville has created the greatest political sensation that has been known in Canada for years. The reports of the evidence given in the case have occupied many columns in the daily papers, which many of our readers have seen, and we can only give a summary of the case.

Phil A. Lott swears his brother, Byron O. Lott, Liberal candidate in West Hastings for the house of Commons, revealed to him a scheme to win the riding by means of a bogus ballot box worked with the wire handle of the box. They were to be used in West Hastings, Frontenac, and Durham, apparently as a trial, and were to be a "winner" in the coming provincial elections.

Byron gave Phil a letter he received from T. J. Reilly of 116 Colborne street, Kingston, in which Byron was asked for certain moneys "to land things properly." He wanted pay for expenses only, and he detailed his outlay in crossing to "W" (said to be Watertown, N.Y.) five times. The boxes are alleged to have been made in Watertown.

Another letter from Byron O. Lott to W. J. Shibley, Liberal candidate in Frontenac, is in court. This introduces to Shibley Byron Lott's brother, who "will explain matters."

Phil was introduced to Reilly by Ed. Rattan. Reilly said 20 boxes had been brought over to Prescott, ten being for Shibley and ten for Lott. He wrote on a card Phil Lott's address, and this was on the shipment received.

T. E. Whalen, an employe of Wise's distillery at Prescott, shipped per Dominion Express on Oct. 27, a package, weight 72 pounds, to P. A. Lott at Central Ontario Junction; another, same same weight, to John Bremner, proprietor of the Bancroft Reporter; another, double weight, to W. H. Carefoot, Kingston. The express agent swears to this.

Phil Lott took the boxes consigned to him to his barn and hid them in the hay. He revealed to E. Guss Porter, M.P..elect, and Harry Corby, ex-M.P., on the Sunday before the election the story of the conspiracy. He had previously told a personal friend, James Hurst, what was doing.

Byron O. Lott, the Liberal candidate, tried to get extra ballots to use in the boxes. He told Phil that he had made arrangements to give the election clerk $100 for some extra ballots. He went to the election clerk and asked for a ballot "to show a young fellow how to vote." He could not get it. The election clerk, Arthur Reid, swears to this, corroborating Phil Lott, who also says his brother told him he got some ballots struck off in the office of John Bremner, publisher of the Bancroft Reporter, but a bad job had been made of it, and Byron said he would go to Ottawa to get the ballots printed. Phil was afterwards told the ballots could not be got and the scheme was off. The boxes were not to be used for this reason.

Phil Lott gave the names of the deputies who were to use the boxes. One of these men, however, could not be depended on to switch ballots and he was left out.

Two scrutineers of No. 2 poll, West Huntingdon, swore that on election day the deputy, Simeon Ashley, told them he could have had one of the bogus boxes to use if he had wanted it.

The case was adjourned until Friday, the 25th.

As a result of this investigation warrants were issued by the Crown authorities for the arrest of B. O. Lott, the Liberal candidate, W. J. Shibley, the Liberal candidate for Frontenac; T. E. Whelan and O. J. Reilly. Whelan and B. O. Lott were arrested, and released on bail of $2,000 each. Reilly was found in a hospital at Kingston, and is now under arrest, while Shibley has up to the present evaded arrest.

The Hon. G. W. Ross has announced the reorganization of his cabinet. The Hon. J. R. Stratton and the Hon. E. J. Davis go out; the Hon. J. M. Gibson resigns the Attorney-Generalship, but remains in the cabinet without portfolio. The Hon. F. B. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, becomes Attorney-General. The new ministers, with their offices are:—The Hon. W. A. Charlton, Commissioner of Public Works; the Hon. George P. Graham, Provincial Secretary; the Hon. A. J. McKay, Commissioner of Crown Lands; the Hon. F. E. A. Evanturel, minister without portfolio.

The Liberal Convention which met in Toronto yesterday was very largely attended, there being over four thousand Liberals in attendance from all parts of the province. The Convention is in session to-day. The Conservative Convention also meets in Toronto to-day.

Most of our maps of Asia are drawn to a small scale, and on such maps the Japanese archipelago fills little space. But she is larger than England and more populous. She has six millions more people than France. She sent six armies over the sea within six months, every one of which was as big as either army that met at Waterloo. She has sent to Manchuria twice as many soldiers in six months as England sent to South Africa in two years.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints, and is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea. Every bottle is warranted. For sale at the Drug Store.

A Vegetable With a Pedigree.

Of all the plants used for food there is none which has been so long known or has had, so to say, so distinguished a lineage as asparagus. Its record, in fact, reaches back to almost the commencement of authentic history, as it is mentioned by the comic poet Cratinus, who died about 425 B. C., and was a contemporary of though slightly older than Aristophanes.

Among the Romans also the tasty vegetable was held in high esteem. Cato the elder—not the gentleman who was of opinion that Plato reasoned well, but his great-grandfather, who insisted upon the destruction of Carthage and who was born 243 B. C.—wrote a work, which is still extant, "De Re Rustica," and in it he treats at length of the virtues and proper cultivation of asparagus. Pliny also in his "Natural History" (about 60 A. D.) has much to say on the subject. "Of all the productions of your garden," he feelingly observes, "your chief care will be your asparagus," and he devotes several chapters and parts of chapters to its many beneficent qualities and the best modes of raising it.

Indian Mothers and Dolls.

When an Indian girl dies her mother often substitutes a doll for her lost little one. She fills the empty cradle with feathers, arranged in the form of the child, and carries this around with her wherever she goes, talking to it and caressing it as she would her loving child.

If she does not do this she ties in a tight bundle the toys, clothes and armlets which belonged to her little one and, fastening this to the cradle board, carries it as she had formerly done her child. The Ojibways call these "unlucky dolls," because they represent the dead.

The reason the Indian mother carries her "doll" in this pathetic way is because she thinks that the little dead child is too small to find its way to paradise. By substituting the doll it will help along until the dead baby has grown large enough to make its way to the spirit land alone. At least this is what the sad Indian mother believes.

Animal Arithmetic.

A certain Mr. Tiniotieff was the happy possessor of a dog that was able to calculate with precision. One day, having been fed a large platter of chicken bones, he found twenty-six left over when his appetite was satisfied. These he proceeded to bury carefully in different places, as all dogs do. The day following he dug up and ate twenty-five, went to sleep, suddenly woke up, apparently with something on his mind, hesitated a moment, dug up his twenty-sixth bone, ate it and went to sleep, this time soundly.

Birds count well. They usually know the number of eggs they are hatching. Here is something odd: A half tamed nightingale was always given three beetles as a sort of dessert. If he received but two he waited impatiently for the third. If three were given to him he ate them up and flew away without waiting for more.

Remedy For Burns.

For a dry burn, carron oil. Shake the bottle, saturate a soft cloth with the mixture and lay over the burn. Then cover closely with cotton batting or flannel to keep out every bit of air and secure the whole with a light bandage. Burns may also be treated by a thick application of any bland oil, vaseline, sweet oil, castor oil, butter, cold cream or any fat not rancid, excepting glycerin, which is too irritating. Soft powders may also be dusted on—flour, laundry or corn starch. For a burn by scald or steam apply a dressing of saturated soda.

Moon Phases.

The phases of the moon may be explained by the fact that the moon is a dark spherical body which shines only by reflected light. The new moon, popularly so called, is seen only when the sky is sufficiently dark to present a complete outline of the disk. This illumination is due to the light which comes first from the sun, is reflected to the earth and back to the moon and thence to the earth. What we really see is the earth light shining on the moon.

Keeping In Touch With Oneself.

It's good to have money and the things that money will buy, but it's good, too, to check up once in awhile and make sure you haven't lost the things that money won't buy. When a fellow's got what he set out for in this world he should go off into the woods for a few weeks now and then to make sure he's still a man and not a plug hat and a frock coat and a wad of bills.

Which?

A very loquacious lady asked a friend what position he would give her were she a man.

"I'd make you superintendent of a deaf and dumb asylum," was his reply.

"Why?"

"Because either the inmates would learn to talk or you to keep silent."

Before and After Taking.

Dr. Quackly—Ah—um—you say the medicine I prescribed hasn't stopped the chills! Did you shake well before taking? Dummager—Yes, and afterward too.

The Only Way.

"Why is Mrs. Scrappley always sitting down on her husband?"

"Because that's the only way she can get him to support her."

I never wonder to see men wicked, but I often wonder to see them not ashamed.—Swift.

The Seven Rests In Disease.

Mention is made by Professor Hilton in his lectures on "Rest and Pain" of the seven varieties of the former obtainable in the treatment of disease—namely, mental rest, bodily rest, a combination of those two, as in that most perfect state of rest called sleep; organic rest, as evidenced in the avoidance of exertion in cardiac disease, of talking in affections of the respiratory tract, and in limiting, so far as possible, the act of deglutition in affections of the alimentary tract by the substitution of enemata; local rest, as secured by change in the position of body or limb, the use of pillows, cushions, etc.; dietetic rest, by avoiding the too frequent use of food and drink; lastly, medicinal rest, in the relief of spasm by inhalations and the not too frequent administration of medicine to the prejudice of nutrients or stimulants. Professor Hilton lays it down as a rule that by a consideration of the manner in which these principles of rest may be best applied in each special case of disease are relief and comfort to be brought to the sufferer and diseased action arrested.—London Lancet.

Discomforts In Venice.

Venice is not a desirable place of residence in summer for the ordinary mortal. The moisture in the air, caused by the steady prevalence of the sirocco, takes the starch, so to speak, out of men's minds as much as out of their collars, and it is only the artistic, the lazy and the unemployed who can rightly enjoy the summer in Venice. The colors in air, in sky and sea are of a nature to provide perpetual delight and occupation to the eye and hand of the painter, while the abundance and variety of the fruits to be had will equally content his meaner appetite, for fruit in Venice is beautiful and almost oriental in its quality and quantity. But there are drawbacks to be set against the lotus eating kind of existence, and not the least of these is that of hot nights, when sleep is almost an unknown quantity and is driven away by one subtle foe after another, the mosquito being the fiercest and most aggressive.

Waiter Couldn't Help Them Out.

A well known Baltimore society man was once spending a few days with his wife at Atlantic City, and in connection with his visit he told the following story: When he seated himself in the dining room on the evening of his arrival he discovered that he could not read the menu, as he had left his glasses in his room, and his eyes were useless without them. When he passed it to his wife she exclaimed that she was in the same predicament. At a loss to know what to do, the gentleman called the waiter to him and, pointing to the menu, said:

"Read that to me and I will give you a dollar."

Quick as a flash the waiter replied:

"Scuse me, boss, but I ain't had much ejication maself!"

Webster on Debt.

Once when Daniel Webster was riding along a New England road in a stagecoach, so the story runs, he was annoyed by the jolting and poked his head out of the window to yell at the driver: "Hey! Can't you drive a little slower?" "No," responded the coachman; "the horses are running away, sir." "Run 'em into a fence corner," advised Daniel. "Can't, sir," said the driver reluctantly and despairingly. "They've got the bit between their teeth, sir!" "Well, run them into debt then!" thundered Daniel. "That'll stop anything!"

A Poacher's Ruse.

A poacher, writing in the Country Gentleman of London, says: "When I left home at night to go poaching I always left an end of a candle burning in a saucer of water in my bedroom. This was arranged so that it would splutter out about 10 o'clock, just as if I had extinguished it and retired for the night. This I did because I discovered that the keepers were given to watching my house for signs of my leaving, and it was a long time before they found that a candle could go out without human agency."

The Yorkshireman's Coat of Arms.

Allow me to submit to you the Yorkshireman's coat of arms as it was given to me many years ago by a Yorkshireman. It runs thus: A flea, a fly, a magpie and a flitch of bacon—a flea, because he will bite his best friend; a fly, because he will drink from anybody's cup; a magpie, because he will chatter with anybody; a flitch of bacon, because he is no good until he is hung.—London Spectator.

She Knew.

A certain old lady always knew everything before anybody else. One day her niece saw her passing the house and ran out to meet her. "Do come in, aunty," she begged, "and help us. We are making charades."

"Certainly I will," answered the old lady. "I knew you were making them because I smelled them as I came along."

A Pointer.

"Say, Mr. Smartie," whispered little Tommy, slipping from behind the portals, "for a nickel I'll slip you a pick in the parlor tonight."

"What do I want with a pick?" asked Mr. Smartie in astonishment.

"Why, I heard sister say you were going to break the ice tonight."

Under Cover.

Stocks—He always was a bad egg, but nobody seemed to notice it while he was rich. Knocks—Yes; he was all right until he was broke.

The first day a guest; the second a boarder; the third a pest.—Laboulaye.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets.

Some of our Ladies' Black and Colored Cloth Jackets were late in arriving and we have marked them at prices that should ensure their quick selling.

Jackets that would be excellent value at $12 and $13 are selling at $10 and a few lines worth $20 are marked $15.

These are all the very latest styles in both shape and material and should interest anyone wanting a good winter coat at a bargain. We will be glad to show them to you in the Mantle Department.

Exclusive Fur Garments.

You will notice a fit and character about our Fur Coats that give evidence of skill in designing and workmanship. Note the style of collar and reveres. They are quite different from the ordinary. Examine closely into the quality of linings and trimmings and see how much better they are than many you find elsewhere. Our furs are cut and made by the Best Furriers in Canada, and our guarantee goes with every article sold. Then they don't cost you as much as you will be asked for the ordinary kinds. Examine and see.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Annual Meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

The twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 5th and 6th, starting at 1.30 p.m. on the 5th.

Experiments in agriculture and horticulture have this year been conducted on nearly 5,000 farms throughout Ontario. The results of the carefully conducted work will be summarised and presented at the annual meeting, to which all interested in agriculture are invited.

Some of the special subjects to be presented and discussed at the meeting this year are as follows:—"Selection of Seed Corn"; "How to Farm Successfully with as little help as possible"; "The Shipping of Fruit in Cold Storage"; "The Girl and the Home"; "Farm Forestry for Ontario"; "Actual observations of economical methods of increasing the yields per acre of our Farm Crops," etc.

Ladies' sessions, under the auspices of the Women's Institutes, will be held in the Macdonald Institute on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On Monday evening, a public meeting of interest to all will be held in the College Convocation Hall.

Arrangements have been made for single rates to Guelph for the Experimental Union Meeting and the Provincial Winter Fair. The excursion rates start on Saturday, Dec. 3rd. For full particulars in reference to the program and the excursion rates, write to C. A. Zavitz, Secretary, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

Winter Fair.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair will be held in Guelph on December 6th to 9th inclusive. Lectures will be delivered in the Lecture Room of the Winter Fair Building each day and evening during the Fair, starting on Tuesday evening. The subjects dealt with will relate to Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, and their products. A Public Meeting, under the auspices of the various associations, will be held in Guelph on Wednesday evening, the 7th of December. For further particulars apply to A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Archbishop Langevin has issued a pastoral letter ordering Roman Catholics in Manitoba to continue the agitation for restoration of the Separate Schools in that Province.

Seven thousand children, between two and three years of age are to be sent from Great Britain to Canada. They are to go to farms in Nova Scotia, and as they grow older, will be drafted to the Northwest.

Ayer's

We know what all good doctors think of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor and find out. He will tell

Cherry Pectoral

you how it quiets the tickling throat, heals the inflamed lungs, and controls the hardest of coughs.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is well known in our family. We think it is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."
KATIE PETERSON, Petaluma, Cal.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for **Hard Coughs**

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

HOW ABOUT PAINTING.

No matter where you live or what you want painted we will gladly attend to it. We go anywhere for business. We will not overcharge and you will be pleased in every way.

We keep Oils, Lead and Colors, in large quantities, and sell to our customers for whom we are doing work, at wholesale prices.

THE REASON we can do our work more cheaply than some painters is because we buy our Lead, Oils, etc. in tremendous quantities, securing the very lowest wholesale prices, and we handle nothing but the best in painters' materials.

We have in our employ only the best of workmen and expert mechanics.

WALL PAPERS.

As to Wall Papers everyone knows we have the best papers made and that our prices are always lower than elsewhere for commoner goods.

OUR DECORATING.—Our Paperhanging, etc. is pleasing everybody both in style and low cost.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.
Wholesale and Retail.
Write for samples and quotations.

The Loan & Savings Co.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, $250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE $1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow any amount of Money with which to buy a home, a farm or pay off a mortgage or on your personal note with absolutely no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time but consult at once

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.
Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St., MONTREAL, CANADA.

Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

NEWS-ARGUS

to January 1st, 1905., 10c

WANTED.

A Local Salesman

for STIRLING and surrounding territory, to represent

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries."

Newest varieties, and specialties in Hardy Fruits, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamentals and Roses. A permanent situation, and territory reserved for the right man. Pay weekly. Handsome Outfit free. Write for particulars, and send 25c. for our pocket microscope, just the thing to use in examining trees and plants for insects.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(over 800 acres)
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,

JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. STIRLING, ONT.

E. F. PARKER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and agent for Quinte Laundry.
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
☞ Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,

GRADUATE McGILL UNIVERSITY. Late House Surgeon Montreal General Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur Montreal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in diseases of Women in General Hospital. Licentiate Illinois State Board of Health, and Member College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street, Stirling.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's Block, Mill Street.

W. J. McCAMON,

BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McAnnany Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.
☞ MONEY TO LOAN.

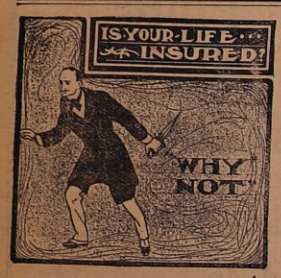
STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.



You're Not Safe

from accident or death at any time. If your capital is limited, then you should make provision for your family with a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

If you will give us your age we will submit figures and give you full particulars without charge. You will be surprised when you know how little it costs to be safe.

S. BURROWS,

Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE

Ridge Road.

(From our Correspondent.)

Mrs. Robert Rodgers, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Geo. Weaver, Lowville, N. Y., has returned home accompanied by her neice, Miss Martha Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Seeley.

Mr. Alex. Rodgers has exchanged places with Mr. Alfred Clare, and has made great improvements already.

Mr. Hiram Weaver of Gardenville, spen Sunday with Mr. Robt. Rodgers.

Mrs. D. Martin of Stirling, spent a few days last week at Mr. Geo. Rosebush's.

Miss Armenia Rosebush of Foxboro is spending a few days with her grandmother, Mrs. H. Rosebush.

Halloway

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. Russell Bass and wife and Mr. Gordon Bass left on Thursday last, the Messrs. Bass having situations on the new railroad under construction in western Ontario. Mrs. R. Bass intends visiting relatives during the winter.

Mrs. Knowles of Stirling visited Mrs. Jno. Wilson during the Thanksgiving holidays.

Mrs. Robert McMullen visited her sister, Mrs. Conley, in Toronto during Thanksgiving week.

Mr. Jno. Wilson has purchased the farm at Halloway recently owned by Mr. J. C. Dafoe.

An eagle has been seen in the neighborhood of Zion's Hill.

Mr. W. Smith of the 5th con. of Sidney has purchased the property owned by Mr. Henry Smith. Mr. H. Smith intends moving to Madoc.

The annual meeting of the Halloway cheese factory is to be held on Dec. 6th.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

The power of O. R. KIDNEY CURE is simply wonderful, in cases of KIDNEY, BLADDER and URINARY disease. It goes right to the spot, HEALS and NOURISHES, giving renewed strength and vitality.
Each bottle of O. R. KIDNEY CURE contains a ten days' treatment, price 50c. at all drug stores and dealers.

The O. R. MEDICINE Co., Limited,
TORONTO, - - ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex...6.27 a. m.	Passenger..10.17 a. m
Passenger...6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex. 3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY NOV. 24, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Mr. Wm. Jackman has purchased the residence of Mr. T. H. Bradley, and will take possession in a few days.

Bengough is coming under the management of the Presbyterian Church, in the Music Hall, Dec. 6th.

Mr. S. S. Ashley has purchased the livery business of Mr. H. S. Ferguson, and took possession the first of this week.

Farmers are complaining of the dry weather. They fear that if winter sets in soon and there is little rain, the same difficulty will be experienced in procuring water for stock as last year.

The new Roman Catholic church at Marmora was opened on Sunday last. It is a beautiful stone building capable of seating 600 people. There was a very large attendance at the opening services.

The manufacturer of the bogus ballot boxes has been located at Watertown, N. Y., and will be at Belleville on Friday to tell his story. It is expected that the whole plot will be then revealed.

Mr. John Williams, returning officer for West Hastings, made his official declaration on Friday last. The total vote was:—For Lott 2361; for Porter 3210,—making Porter's majority 879. There were 21 rejected and 33 spoiled ballots.

Bancroft Times: Messrs. W. Vanderwater and M. Ketcheson of Sydney township, who had their headquarters at Mr. John Young's, on the Monk Road, went home on Saturday with four deer, a bear, and a number of partridge.

The "At Home" given by Stirling Lodge No. 239, I. O. O. F., in the Music Hall last evening was a great success, the hall being crowded to the doors. Mr. A. H. Blackeby, of Kingston, gave a fine address, and with music and short addresses by others, a good programme was furnished. Refreshments were also served during the evening.

Don't fail to hear Bengough. One continual roar of laughter.

At a meeting of Kingston Presbytery, Nov. 22nd, at Belleville, Rev. John Moore, M. A., of Burnbrae tendered his resignation of the pastorate of Burnbrae and Rylstone to accept a call to West Williams, Sarnia Presbytery. Rev. S. S. Burns, of Stirling, was appointed Interim Moderator of the congregations of Burnbrae and Rylstone.

Short courses in dairying, stock and grain judging, and poultry raising will be given at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, during the coming winter. These courses are absolutely free, and any persons who can take advantage of them cannot but be greatly benefitted. Full particulars may be had by addressing G. C. Creelman, president of the College.

CROWN ROLLER MILL.

Until further notice we will sell from the mill—Good Family Flour at $2.50 cwt.; Manitoba Flour at $2.75 cwt. We guarantee this flour. Try a hundred.

C. J. BOLDRICK.

We have been requested to republish the account of a deer hunting expedition which took place in the fall of 1885, and an account of which was published in THE NEWS-ARGUS of Jan. 1, 1886. The account is a lengthy one, and no doubt was interesting to our readers at that time, but just now it probably would not be so interesting, and owing to its length we think it would not be wise to republish.

The half-yearly statement of the Sovereign Bank of Canada which is published in another column, shows a highly satisfactory state of affairs, the business of the Bank increasing in every direction, the total assests having grown to considerably over ten million dollars. This condition of affairs must be very gratifying to the shareholders and customers alike, while the General Manager and other officials have every reason to be proud of the showing made. An announcement that will be very interesting to the Savings Bank customers of the Bank is that interest will be added to all accounts quarterly in the future, instead of half-yearly.

Here is a farmer's mode for ridding his premises of rats and mice: "If you will sprinkle sulphur on your barn floor and through your corn as you gather it, there will not be a rat or mouse to bother. I have done this for several years, and have never been bothered with rats or mice. I have some old corn in my crib at present, and not a rat or mouse can be found. In stacking hay or oats, sprinkle on the ground and a little through each load, and my word for it, rats and mice can't stay there. A pound of sulphur will be sufficient to preserve a large barn of corn, and it is good for stock and will not hurt the corn for bread."

Bible Society Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stirling Branch of the Upper Canada Bible Society was held in the Presbytepian Church on Friday evening last, Nov. 18th. After opening exercises, conducted by the Rev. S. S. Burns, pastor of the church, Dr. Bissonnette, president of this Branch, took the chair, and called on the secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were, on motion, adopted.

The Treasurer and Depositary's report was then read, and on motion received and adopted. The report showed the total amount received last year from collections and subscriptions to have been $23.83, being an increase from the previous year of $2.89. Books were sold to the amount of $8.26. The stock on hand is $58.81.

The following officers were then elected:

President—Dr. Bissonnette.
Vice-Presidents—The resident ministers.
Secretary—James Currie.
Treasurer and Depositary—George Reynolds.

The following persons were elected to form with the officers the executive committee; Jas. Boldrick, L. Meiklejohn, T. G. Clute, Lewis Reid, Jas. Coutts, Robert Totton and Frank Williams.

On motion the appointment of collectors was left to the executive.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered the officers, special mention being made of Miss Reynolds, who is acting Treasurer and Depositary.

The Rev. A. B. Chambers, of Toronto, the agent of the Society, then gave an interesting address on the work of the Society in this and other lands, showing its importance in aiding the missionary operations of all the different branches of the Christian Church.

A collection was taken up, and the meeting closed.

Address and Presentation.

On Tuesday evening last a large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Fralick, of Sine, met at their house and spent an enjoyable evening, and presented them with the following address and accompanying gifts:

MR. AND MRS. G. F. FRALICK,

DEAR FRIENDS,—We, a few of the people of Bethel Church and Sine neighborhood have met here this evening to express to you our regret that you are about to remove from our midst. This opportunity we cannot allow to pass without letting you know the esteem in which you are held by the church and community; also our appreciation of your uprightness of life, genial hospitality and kindly dispositions.

In presenting to you this chair and muff we trust you will accept them as only a small token of the esteem in which you are held by us and our good wishes for your future prosperity and happiness. We hope you will not consider the presentation of the chair as a signal to retire from attendance at the sanctuary or the going about in the way of social intercourse with your many friends, but rather, that here you may betimes obtain a well earned rest, renew your strength, and be able to meet with the worshippers of God and your friends in social life.

May it also remind you that there remaineth also a rest for the people of God.

Signed on behalf of the donors.

MRS. SILAS GREEN.
MRS. GEO. RUPERT.
MRS. E. CAVERLEY.
MRS. ANNIE DEMILL.

Rawdon, Nov. 22, 1904.

Seventh of Sidney Notes

From our Correspondent.

Mr. Wm. Park, who has been ill for some time, is slowly recovering.

Mr. J. Waddell has moved to his new home in the 4th concession of Sidney.

The Eclipse cheese factory is being extensively repaired, and when finished will be an up-to-date establishment.

Our local weather prophet predicts a hard winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Waddell spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. Park.

Mr. Ernest Sarles who went to Manitoba for the harvest, returned a short time ago, bringing with him a life partner. Congratulations.

Mrs. J. Kennedy of Solmesville, who has been visiting her parents, returned home on Saturday.

Dame Rumor says a wedding soon.

A hunter from the south procured a nice deer last season and had a hunting coat made out of the skin, with the fur out. He put it on and went into the bush on Monday, and was shot at 14 times in two hours. After having the hair trimmed off the coat twice by bullets he decided to finish the balance of the season as a sandwich man, and is now roaming around the woods with, "I Am No Deer" and "Shoot the Other Way," conspicuously displayed forward and aft.—Lindsay Post.

PERSONALS.

Dr. E. S. Baker, of Toronto, is assisting Dr. Walt in his practice.

Miss Jennie Hickey, of Marmora, was the guest of Miss Lillian Warren, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Murphy left Tuesday for St. Louis, Mo., on a visit to her brother, Mr. B. C. Sine.

Miss Mollie Warren was the guest of her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) T. E. Oliver, Marmora, last week.

Messrs. J. S. Roe and Henri Julian of the reportorial and artists' department, respectively, of the Montreal Daily Star, were in town on Sunday last in connection with the bogus ballot-box case. While here they called upon their former confrere, Mr. John M. Black.

No Poison in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

From Napier, New Zealand, Herald:—Two years ago the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, Australia, had an analysis made of all the cough medicines that were sold in that market. Out of the entire list they found only one that they declared was entirely free from all poisons. This exception was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, made by the Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A. The absence of all narcotics makes this remedy the safest and best that can be had; and it is with a feeling of security that any mother can give it to her little ones. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is especially recommended by its makers for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. When taken in time it prevents pneumonia. This remedy is for sale at the Drug Store.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

Auction Sales.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8—On East Half of Lot 15 in the tenth concession of Rawdon, a lot of Farm Stock and Implements belonging to Mr. Ben. Cooney. Sale at 1 o'clock, sharp. Chas. Forde, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.—On lot 8 in the 6th con. of Rawdon, the farm stock and implements belonging to Mr. S. D. Sills. Sale at 1 o'clock. Wm. Rodgers Auctioneer.

Central Cheese Manufacturing Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Central Cheese Manufacturing Co. will be held at the factory on Saturday, Dec. 3rd, at nine o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of paying dividends, electing officers, hiring cheesemaker, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

GEO. A. JOHNSON, Pres.

Notice To Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM SIMPSON, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, yeoman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of William Simpson, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, yeoman, deceased, who died on or about the 30th day of October, A.D. 1904, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to John Simpson, Esq., Spring Brook, or Geo. Simpson, Esq., Spring Brook, Ont., Executors of the estate of the late William Simpson, on or before the 17th day of December, 1904, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims and demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given, that after the date above mentioned, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said Executors, on or before the said 17th day of December, 1904.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executors.

Dated the 23rd day of November, A.D. 1904.

Taxes! Taxes!

Notice is hereby given that all taxes due the Municipality of the Village of Stirling must be paid before the 1st of December, next. No second call will be made.

R. G. KINGSTON,
Collector.

Spring Brook Cheese Factory

The annual meeting of the Spring Brook Cheese Factory will be held at the factory, on Wednesday, Nov. 30th, at the hour of one o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of paying of dividends, electing officers, hiring cheesemaker, selling milk routes, and transacting any other business in connection with the company.

THOS. J. THOMPSON,
President.

Enterprise Cheese Factory.

The annual meeting of the Enterprise Cheese Manufacturing Co. will be held at the factory, on Dec. 2nd, 1904, at 9 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of paying dividends, electing officers, engaging cheesemaker, and the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

W. T. SINE, President.

STIRLING CHEESE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stirling Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held at the factory on Friday, Dec. 2nd, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of the transaction of all business in connection with the company.

Also by-law No. 24 will be voted on in reference to milk drawing.

G. W. GREEN, President.

FOR SALE.

East quarter of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, fifty acres of first-class land, up-to-date buildings, and all other conveniences—cheese factory across the road; school, church, post office and store within half a mile. Can be purchased with or without machinery.

Inquire at the premises of R. MCCALLUM, or of the undersigned.

G. G. THRASHER.

NEW CUTTERS.

My stock of Cutters are now in with all the improvements of this year—with first-class trimmings in a variety of colors to suit the tastes of all; with or without second seat; right up-to-date in every respect. Having got all the rebates and discounts possible, I am sure it will pay intending purchasers to call and examine my stock. Also Long Sleighs with boxes, and other sleighs on hand.

Sale Rooms adjoining S. Wright's Blacksmith Shop.

B. BUSH.

A CAR LOAD OF Coal Oil JUST ARRIVED.

MORTON & HAIGHT.

STIRLING'S Popular Cash Store.

Headquarters for Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Skirts. Every skirt guaranteed in cloth, quality, wear, fit and style and only a pleasure to show our fine range in mostly every color. Prices from $2.00 to $10.00 each.

LADIES' SUITINGS—We need say nothing about our fine range, as you can see for yourselves the good values in all the newest shades. They sell themselves. Prices as low as 15c. yd. double fold.

WAISTINGS—in pretty patterns and colors. Our range is very large and we are sure to suit you and at a price that will surprise you.

WRAPPERETTES—We have only one thing to say about them—you can save money buying them at MONTGOMERY'S. They have the best values shown at 10c. yd., and about 50 pieces to choose from.

TOWELLINGS, TABLE LINENS and NAPKINS—When you think of buying take time to think about going the right place and turn into MONTGOMERY'S Store.

Ladies' FLANNELETTE UNDERWEAR—Something new in Night Gowns, Drawers, Underskirts and Corset Covers All colors. Prices exceedingly low.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

The Double Leg Hosiery, the best made. We are the sole agent of Stirling.

Extra Heavy Wool Hosiery, special at 25c.

Cashmere Hosiery at prices too numerous to mention.

UNDERWEAR

in Childrens', Misses', Ladies', Boys' and Men's. We are showing some special lines, and this is the time of the year when you are looking for good values. We have the same lines as last year, and which cannot be beaten.

Gents' Furnishings.

Overalls, Top Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Sweaters, Men's Gloves and Mitts, Socks, Braces, Ties, Cuffs and Collars, Fine Shirts, Caps, Pants and Pea Jackets.

Men's Overcoats—We have some stunners at $5, $8, $10.

Ready-Made Clothing—A full range of sizes at very low prices.

Fur Coats—the very best at cheapest prices.

Buggy Rugs and Robes at all prices.
Floor and Table Oilcloths, all widths.
Floor Mattings at 12½c., 18c., 25c.

GROCERIES.

A full stock of Groceries always on hand. Our 25c. Tea is the best you can buy for the money. Come and buy your winter's supply when you know what the quality of our Tea is.

We are paying 19c. doz. for strictly fresh Eggs.

Potatoes taken in exchange. Fresh Butter wanted.

Don't forget, Milne's Old Stand.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

NEWS-ARGUS
To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 10c.

Farm For Sale.

West half East half Lot 18, Con. 8, Rawdon, 50 acres, clay loam. Good barn and stabling. Log House with stone foundation. Two acres soft wood. Never failing spring. Apply to

DAVID COTTON,
on premises.

or GEO. COTTON, Harold P.O.

SPRING BROOK Drug Store.

We beg to announce to the citizens of Spring Brook and surrounding country, that we have opened with a full line of

Pure Drugs,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes,
Druggists' Sundries,
Stationery and School Supplies,

and trust by strict application to business and fair dealing to secure a portion of your patronage.

New Goods and prices right. Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

W. A. SARGENT, M. D.

J. PARKER, Manager.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. WELCH, Spring Brook.

LOOK! LOOK!

CUTTERS BY THE CAR LOAD

If you want to buy a Cutter for the coming season it will pay you to call and see our stock. We have a whole car load of the best finished, best styles, at the most reasonable prices to choose from.

We can also supply you with any kind of Harness you want, from $10.00 up.

We are also carrying a full line of Men's Fur Coats from $15.00 up.

Robes from $7.50 up to $18.00.

Horse Blankets, all styles and all prices.

Empire Cream Separators.

It is the best skimmer, easiest to wash, easiest to turn of any machine on the market. Prices very reasonable and terms to suit the buyers. Call and take a look at our samples before purchasing elsewhere.

We are also agents for MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,

P.S.—For sale, a Jewel Coal or Wood Range, only used one season. Will sell at reduced price.

FOR NELSON'S CENTENARY

GREAT BRITISH EMPIRE CELEBRATION.

A Million Shillings to be Raised —Souvenirs for the Subscribers.

Of all the names on England's roll of fame none stands higher in the popular estimation than that of Nelson; and the centenary of his death which falls to be commemorated next year will undoubtedly evoke a strong outburst of admiration for the great naval hero, of whom Tennyson sang :

Thine Island loves thee well, thou famous man,
The greatest sailor since the world began.

To mark the occasion the directors of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society have resolved to appeal to the English-speaking public throughout the world for assistance in raising not less than a one million shilling memorial fund, which Mr. John Cory, president of the society, will inaugurate with a gift of five thousand shillings. One notable feature of the scheme is the distribution of Victory souvenirs to subscribers.

ONE FLOATING MONUMENT.

Many of the old naval ships have necessarily been broken up, and many persons feared H.M.S. Victory, after her recent accident, would follow her unfortunate consorts; but the King is credited with having commanded that she should be preserved as the one floating monument of the heroic past. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty gave to the above society the whole of the old material taken from H.M.S. Victory. The society has also secured the whole of the remaining copper, weighing several tons, left from Nelson's flagship, the Foudroyant, wrecked in 1837, and will therefore be in a position to present some million Nelson Victory souvenirs to the boys and girls of the Empire.

The Royal Albert Hall is secured, and other suitable centres will be taken both in India, the colonies, as well as in the British Isles, for a great Nelson celebration, at which the presentations will be made simultaneously on October 21, 1905. It is felt the souvenir, which can be worn if desired, will be the more appreciated if the recipient makes a little self-denial from the pocket exchequer or colleots in the home circle of relations and friends not less than 5s. for the Nelson Centenary Fund.

Suitable mementoes of the centenary will also be awarded to all subscribers of smaller amounts above one shilling.

OBJECTS OF THE FUND.

Every town giving £50 and upwards through its mayor or provost will receive a piece of oak from the Victory, with a suitably inscribed brass plate, for town hall, museum, or reading room, and any public school giving the same amount will receive a like memento.

The following are some of the objects for which the fund is to be raised : —

Nelson free beds in connection with Jack's Palace.

Nelson free scholarships to assist naval reserve men to rise in the profession.

Nelson endowment and extension of Jack's Palace.

Nelson reading rooms in various parts.

Nelson sailors' rest in King's Lynn close to his birthplace.

Nelson memorial in Malta.

Nelson award for heroism.

The American people will be allowed to participate in the commemoration, to which President Roosevelt has sent his blessing. In thanking the society for the courtesy and kindness extended to American sailors, he says in a signed letter :

"Let me extend a cordial greeting to you on this occasion of the centenary of the heroic death which closed the wonderful career of your great admiral, Nelson. With renewed thanks and all good wishes."

BLOTCHY SKINS.

A Trouble Due to Impure Blood Easily Remedied.

Bad blood is the one great cause of bad complexion and blotchy skins. This is why you must attack the trouble through the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. All blotches, boils, ulcers, pimples and paleness are the direct, unmistakable result of weak blood loaded with impurities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills conquer the poison; they drive out all the impurities; they actually make new, rich red blood; they strike right at the root of all complexion troubles; they are a positive and permanent cure for all virulent skin disease like eczema, scrofula, pimples and erysipelas. They give you a clear, clean skin, free from all blemish and full of rosy health. Mr. Matthew Cook, Lamerton, N.W.T., tells how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him of erysipelas after other medicines had failed. He says: "My skin was inflamed; my flesh tender and sore; my head ached; my tongue was coated; I had chills and thought I was taking fever. I tried several medicines, but nothing helped me until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and drove the trouble from my system, and I am now in the best of heath. I think these pills the best medicine in the world for blood troubles."

It is an every day record of cures like this that has given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills their world-wide prominence. They cure when other medicines fail, but you must get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box. You can get these pills at all druggists, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SHE WAS IN BED FOR THREE YEARS

PAIN-RACKED WOMAN CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Strong Statement by Mrs. Jas. Hughes, of Morley, Ont.—She's Strong and Healthy Once More.

Morley, Ont., Nov. 28—(Special).—What Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing for the suffering women of Canada will never be fully known. It is only when some courageous woman breaks the secrecy that covers woman and her troubles that a passing glimpse of their great work is given. For this reason a statement made by Mrs. Jas. Hughes, of this place, is of more than passing intetest.

"I was a great sufferer for four years," says Mrs. Hughes, "I was treated by five doctors and a specialist from the U. S. I tried nearly every kind of medicine I could hear of, but none seemed to do me any good.

"I was in bed for nearly three years. I had pains up my spinal column, in my head, over my eyes, across my back and through my left side. I took fourteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and now I am strong and able to do a good day's work, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

FORECAST OF NEXT YEAR.

Almanac Seer Predicts Some Troublous Events.

We are all in for an exciting time Mars, Uranus, Mercury, and the rest are conspiring to make things hum in the coming year, and, what with wars, earthquakes, droughts, epidemics and assassinations, there will be no peace for any of us on this unhappy planet.

All this on the authority of the immortal Zadkiel, whose almanac is just issued in London.

The Czar, in particular, is to have a bad year of it. "There is no encouragement" to anticipate "a turn in the tide of war" in his favor. "In fact, the best course would be to evacuate Manchuria and make terms of peace with Japan."

Then, again, the position of Mars indicates great personal danger to this unfortunate ruler "if he should venture into a foreign country; also a family bereavement. From September to the end of 1905 the Czar will not be free from danger."

The Kaiser, too, may look out for squalls, for in March Saturn "plagues the ruler of Russia and Kaiser Wilhelm." Further, Zadkiel "regrets to forsee a trying time" for the Emperor of Austria.

In April "Mars becomes retrograde," and there is "some hope of peace" in the Far East. But Russian military and naval disasters go on just the same in the following months.

We in England will have nothing to congratulate ourselves upon. In September, for instance, there will be anxiety on account of India. Again, there will be "much sickness, many accidents, and an increased death rate during the winter quarter." Then read the following words and tremble :

"About the eighth day (of October) a sudden blow against the power and dignity of Great Britain may be struck, which will compel this country to mobilize the fleet. I trust that war will be avoided, but it is my duty to point out the danger which is imminent in Europe and in the Far East."

GEN. KELLER'S LETTERS.

He Had a Poor Opinion of Some Russian Officers.

One of the most interesting contributions to the history of the war will be the late General Count Keller's letters to his wife, writes a Moscow correspondent. They contain much important information concerning the organization of the army and the conduct of his troops. Whole regiments were without uniforms or proper clothes; others had no boots; the deficiency of the sanitary arrangements was appalling, and confussion was general. General Keller expressed himself very strongly concerning the capacity of many of his colleagues. His opinion of Kouropatkin was not high, and his views on several others would not form pleasant reading for the officers concerned. In Gen. Sassulitch, however, his confidence was greater, and he professed great admiration for the common soldier. Countess Keller has been persuaded by friends, and especially by some persons connected with the Government, to postpone her intention of publishing these memoirs abroad until after the war. Their publication at the present moment would produce a painful effect in Russia.

General Keller was well-known in Ekaterinoslav, of which town he was Governor. His widow still resides in the neighborhood. A soldier formerly attached to his person has returned from the Far East, and has told the story of the general's death. In a previous engagement a number of officers had not behaved with conspicuous gallantry, and after the fight General Keller called them together and rebuked them with great severity. At the next engagement he said he would show them how an officer should face the enemy. On the eve of the battle in which he fell he commanded an orderly to give him his white jacket, and thus conspicuously attired he led his men into battle and exposed himself till he fell.

The following incident is characteristic of official want of confidence in the immediate prospects of the war: A large supply of tin plates had been ordered from, and supplied by, an Ekaterinoslav firm for the roofing of hospitals and huts for the army at Harbin. They have long been ready and ought to have been sent off weeks ago, but, though paid for and labeled, their departure has been suspended indefinitely, as the authorities fear that even Harbin may have to be abandoned and its stores left in the hands of the enemy.

ROYALTY IN JAPAN.

There has existed in Japan for many centuries a curious law to the effect that whenever the Emperor or Empress appeared in public no other person should seem to occupy a higher place than this member of the Royal family; therefore on such occasions the shutters of all upper storeys were drawn, and the upper parts of the houses past which the Royal party moved were seemingly deserted. This law is still in effect.

LATEST DOG CENSUS.

According to the European dog census, France leads the way with 2,864,000 dogs, an average of 75 to every 1,000 human beings. Irish dogs, curiously, come next with a percentage of 73 per 1,000. England has 38 per 1,000, Germany 31, and Sweden but 11. In the United States the estimate is only from 1,000,000 to 1,508,000.

SUCH A NICE RIDDLE.

"Did you ever hear the alphabetical conundrum, Angelina?"

"No, Augustus, what is it?"

"It is: When will there be only twenty-five letters in the alphabet?"

"Oh, I never could guess that!"

"It's when U and I are made one, my darling."

"What a nice conundrum it is, Augustus!"

"WHACKS."

And What They Mean.

When Old Mother Nature gives you a "whack" remember "there's a reason" so try and say "thank you" then set about finding what you have done to demand the rebuke, and try and get back into line, for that's the happy place after all.

Curious how many highly organized people fail to appreciate and heed the first little, gentle "whacks" of the good old Dame, but go right along with the habit whatever it may be, that causes her disapproval. Whiskey, Tobacco, Coffee, Tea or other unnatural treatment of the body, until serious illness sets in or some chronic disease.

Some people seem to get on very well with those things for awhile, and Mother Nature apparently cares but little what they do.

Perhaps she has no particular plans for them and thinks it little use to waste time in their training.

There are people, however, who seem to be selected by Nature to "do things." The old Mother expects them to carry out some department of her great work. A portion of these selected ones oft and again seek to stimulate and then deaden the tool (the body) by some one or more of the drugs—Whiskey, Tobacco, Coffee, Tea, Morphine, etc.

You know all of these throw down the same class of alkaloids in Chemical analysis. They stimulate and then depress. They take from man or woman the power to do his or her best work.

After these people have drugged for a time, they get a hint, or mild "whack" to remind them that they have work to do, a mission to perform, **and should be** about the business, but are loafing along the wayside and become unfitted for the fame and fortune that waits for them if they but stick to the course and keep the body clear of obstructions so it can carry out the behests of the mind.

Sickness is a call to "come up higher." These hints come in various forms. It may be stomach trouble or bowels, heart, eyes, kidneys or general nervous prostration. You may depend upon it when a "whack" comes it's a warning to quit some abuse and do the right and fair thing with the body.

Perhaps it is coffee drinking that offends. That is one of the greatest causes of human disorder among Americans.

Now then if Mother Nature is gentle with you and only gives light, little "whacks" at first to attract attention, don't abuse her consideration, or she will soon hit you harder, sure.

And you may also be sure she will hit you very, very hard if you insist on following the way you have been going.

It seems hard work to give up a habit, and we try all sorts of plans to charge our ill feelings to some other cause than the real one.

Coffee drinkers when ill will attribute the trouble to bad food, malaria, overwork and what not, but they keep on being sick and gradually getting worse until they are finally forced to quit entirely, even the "only one cup a day." Then they begin to get better, and unless they have gone long enough to set up some fixed organic disease, they generally get entirely well.

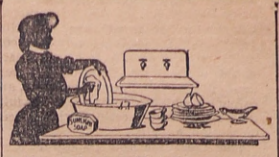
It is easy to quit coffee at once and for all, by having well made Postum, with its rich, deep, seal brown color which comes to the beautiful golden brown when good cream is added, and the crisp snap of good, mild Java is there if the Postum has been boiled long enough to bring it out.

It pays to be well and happy for good old Mother Nature then sends us her blessings of many and various kinds and helps us to gain fame and fortune.

Strip off the handicaps, leave out the deadening habits, heed Mother Nature's hints, quit being a loser and become a winner. She will help you sure if you cut out the things that keep you back.

"There's a reason" and a profound one.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."



More than half the battle in cleaning greasy dishes is in the soap you use. If it's Sunlight Soap it's the best. 6B

RUSSIANS AS LINGUISTS.

Every educated Russian knows three languages beside his own, and many of them four. Knowledge of the English, French and German languages is considered necessary to culture. A family having small children employs two to four governesses, from whom the children learn foreign tongues before they are taught the more difficult Russian. This command of language makes possible the fact that Russians have a better knowledge of the world's affairs than any other people.

HEALTH FOR BABY.

Babies that are well, sleep well, eat well, and play well. A child that is not lively, rosy-cheeked and playful, needs immediate attention, or the results may be serious. Give an unwell child Baby's Own Tablets and you will be astonished how soon he will be bright and playful. For diarrhoea, constipation, simple fever, indigestion, colic, and teething irritation, these tablets have absolutely no equal. They do not stupefy the child as poisonous "soothing" medicines do—they go to the seat of the trouble and cure him. Mrs. E. Bancroft, Deerwood, Man., says :—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach and bowel troubles, for simple fevers and teething and I think them the best medicine in the world." You can get these Tablets at any drug store, or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Wise mothers always keep the Tablets in the house to guard against a sudden illness of little ones.

Dicky—"Pa, what's a 'convincing speaker'?" Pa—"A 'convincing speaker,' Dicky, is a man who knows enough to stop talking before his audience gets the backache."

A Casket of Pearls.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets would prove a great solace to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're veritable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorders, by aiding and stimulating digestion—60 of these helath "pearls" in a box, and they sost 35 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians.—64

Binks—"I don't see how you can remember the birthdays of all the children." Mrs. Binks—"It's very easy. The first was born on August 17th. I remember it because on that day you gave me a pearl necklace with my name on the clasp. The second was born July 20th. On that day you gave me a 50c book, with my name and the date on the flyleaf. The third was born May 6th. On that day you got cross about a millinery bill which had just been sent in, and it isn't paid yet."

I Believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Diphtheria.
Riverdale. MRS. REUBEN BAKER.

I Believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will produce growth of hair.
MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON.
Stanley, P. E. I.

I Believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth.
MATTHIAS FOLEY.
Oil City, 'Ont.

Algernon—"Have you any idea, darling, what your father would say if I asked him for your hand?" Arabella—"No, I haven't. He never uses that kind of language before his family."

Kidney Experiment—There's no time for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some one form or another of kidney disease. Lay hold of the treatment that thousands have pinned their faith to and has cured quickly and permanently. South American Kidney Cure stands pre-eminent in the world of medicine as the kidney sufferer's truest friend.—62

Rosie—"I wonder if it is true that one is likely to catch something from being kissed?" Maud—"Of course not. You've been kissed enough, but you haven't caught anything yet, have you?"

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 22—04

China holds the world's record in the way of executions. There are at least twelve thousand legal executions yearly.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles.—Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles. Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails. 35 cents.—63

"Papa, is it true that the pen is mightier than the sword?" "Some people say so, my son." "Then why don't the Russians fight with fountain-pens?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Some people want a change, but once drink Blue Ribbon Tea and you will always have that lingering longing created by its delicious flavor.

POULTRY We can handle your poultry either alive or dressed to best advantage. Also your butter, eggs, honey and other produce.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

MORE DOCTORS WANTED.

Pitiful Scenes Witnessed at Russian Headquarters.

Mukden is a city of wounded. Telegrams received at St. Petersburg from the Manchurian headquarters describe in detail the pitiful scenes in the capital, where every house has become a hospital and the constant cry is: "More doctors!"

The wounded commenced to arrive at Mukden Oct. 11, and the heaviest day was Oct. 16, when the main road leading to the city was absolutely choked with ambulances, carts and litters.

So far as possible preparations had been made by the Red Cross Corps to cope with the inevitable heavy casualty list. When Gen. Kouropatkin began his unfortunate advance, every available ambulance accompanied him, as well as the doctors and nurses who served through the Liao-Yang engagement.

Still the facilities were miserably inadequate. A large portion of the much-needed hospital supplies is still at Harbin, despite the urgent appeals of the doctors, after the Liao-Yang engagement, for more help and supplies. Owing to an official blunder, the additional supplies were not forwarded to Mukden, the result being that the Red Cross was handicapped in every way.

Train-loads of wounded were sent direct to Tieling, and all who could bear the journey were shipped to Harbin, but there remained thousands of cases which required immediate attention, and these were ordered to Mukden.

The doctors have been practically without sleep for a week. Several nurses are reported to have actually died of exhaustion, one of them—a Sister of Charity—collapsing while assisting at an operation. The supply of medicines and surgical appliances has run short.

It is estimated that at least 28,000 wounded men have been treated in Mukden. Scores of them died before surgical assistance could reach them. Gen. Kouropatkin has personally complimented the Red Cross Corps for its exertions during the past week.

Many Chinamen have been pressed into service as hospital assistants.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Of the many women who become public entertainers, very few succeed as ventriloquists.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Swedish restaurant keepers of the old-fashioned sort charge less for a woman's meal than a man's on the theory that she is physically unable to eat so much.

Like Tearing the Heart Strings—"It is not within the conception of man to measure my great sufferings from heart disease. For years I endured almost constant cutting and tearing pains about my heart, and many a time would have welcomed death. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has worked a veritable miracle."—Thos. Hicks, Perth, Ont.—59

"She said, if any man kissed her without warning, she'd scream for her father." "What did you do?" "I warned her."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Abe—Jo Jimpson, dat's leanin' erginst de post obah dere, ain't acted "right" sence he lost his wife, Mose—No; it's preyin' on his mind. But I'll tel yo', dat post ain't gwine ter suppo't him like she did.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

AN EPICURE IN CONDIMENT.

It was in the dining-room of a country hotel, and the brisk waitress held a glass pitcher above some steaming buckwheat icakes she had placed before the guest from town.

"Sir'p?" she asked.

"If you please."

"Will you have it raound and raound, or in a puddle?"

"Beg pardon?"

"Raound and raound, or in a puddle?"

"I—I—in a puddle, I think."

The golden stream began its sticky descent on the center of the cakes, and as she poured, the waitress included the guest and her work in one friendly contemplative glance.

"Some prefers it raound and raound, but I like it best in a puddle myself," she said, graciously, as she shut off the stream of sirup with a dexterous turn of her wrist.

"Pinto" Shell Cordovan

Used in H.B.K. Mitts, Gloves and Moccasins—tough as whalebone, flexible, soft, pliable, scorch-proof, wind-proof, boil-proof, crack-proof, tear-proof, rip-proof, cold-proof, almost wear-proof—certainly the greatest leather ever used in mitts and gloves.

Like buckskin it is tanned without oil, unlike buckskin it is not porous, it is wind-proof—will outwear three buckskins.

"Pinto" Mitts and Gloves never crack or harden, never get sodden, are always warm, pliable, soft and comfortable.

Sold at all dealers but never without this brand :—

H.B.K. BRAND

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.
Montreal Winnipeg Dawson 2

"I have been troubled with insomnia for nearly a week," said the weary-looking man. "Oh, well, it isn't dangerous," replied the absent-minded doctor. "There's no occasion for you to lose any sleep over a little thing like that."

Where Doctors do agree!—Physicians no longer consider it catering to "quackery" in recommending in practice so meritorious a remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Nervousness as South American Nervine. They realize that it is a step in advance in medical science and a sure and permanent cure for diseases of the stomach. It will cure you.—60

A Young Financier—Gerald : Mamma, can you change fifteen cents for me? Mother—How do you wish it changed, dear? Gerald—Into a quarter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Mrs. Swellman—"Oh, I'm so glad you dropped in. I don't know what on earth ails the baby." Caller—"Shall I run for a doctor?" Mrs. Swellman :—"No—for an interpreter. His French nurse left suddenly today, and nobody can understand what he says."

Most people think too lightly of a cough. It is a serious matter and needs prompt attention. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

when the first sign of a cough or cold appears. It will cure you easily and quickly then—later it will be harder to cure.

Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. 311

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XXIV.

Reginald Henson struggled out of bed and into his clothing as best he could. He was terribly weak and shaky, far more weak that he had imagined himself to be, but he was in danger now, and his indomitable will-power pulled him through. What a fool Littimer had been to tell him so much, merely so that he might triumph over his powerful foe for a few minutes. But Henson was planning a little scheme by which he intended to repay the young man tenfold. He had no doubt as to the willingness of his tool.

He took a bottle of brandy from a drawer and helped himself to a liberal dose. Walker had expressly forbidden anything of the kind, but it was no time for nice medical obedience. The grateful stimulant had its immediate effect. Then Henson rang the bell, and after a time Williams appeared tardily.

"You are to go down to Barnes and ask him to send a cab here as soon as possible," Henson said. "I have to go to London by the first train in the morning."

Williams nodded, with his mouth wide open. He was astonished and not a little alarmed at the strength and vitality of this man. And only a few hours before Williams had learnt with deep satisfaction that Henson would be confined to his bed for some days.

Henson dressed at length and packed a small portmanteau. But he had to sit on his bed for some little time and sip a further dose of brandy before he could move farther. After all there was no hurry. A full hour was sure to elapse before the leisurely Barnes brought the cab to the lodge-gates.

Henson crept downstairs at length and trod his catlike way to the library. Once there he proceeded to make a minute inspection of the telephone. He turned the handle just the fragment of an inch and a queer smile came over his face. Then he crept as silently upstairs, opened the window of the bathroom quietly, and slipped on to the leads. There were a couple of insulators here, against the wire of one of which Henson tapped his knuckles gently. The wire gave back an answeing twang. The other jangled limp and loose.

"One of the wires cut," Henson muttered. "I expected as much. Madame Enid is getting a deal too clever I suppose this is some suggestion of her very astute friend David Steel. Well, I have given Mr. Steel one lesson in minding his own business, and if he interferes further I shall have to give him another. He will be in gaol before long charged with attempted murder and robbery with violence, and so exit Steel. After that the girl will be perhaps chary of seeking outside assistance. And this will be the third I have had to get rid of. Heavens! How feeble I feel, how weak I am. And yet I must go through this thing now."

He staggered into the house again and dropped into a chair. There was a loud buzzing in his ears, so that he could hardly hear the murmur of voices in the drawing-room below. This was annoying, because Henson liked to hear everything that other folks said. Then he dropped off into a kind of dreamy state, coming back presently to the consciousness that he had fainted.

Meanwhile Frank Littimer had joined Enid in the drawing-room. The house was perfectly quiet and still by this time; the dust-cloud hung on the air and caused the lamps to burn with a spitting blue flame. Enid's face looked deadly pale against her black dress.

"So you have been seeing Reginald," she said. "Why—why did you do it?"

"I didn't mean to," Frank muttered. "I never intended him to know that I had been in the house at all. But I was passing his room and he heard me. He seemed to know my footsteps. I believe if two mice ran by him twice in the darkness he could tell the difference between them."

"You had an interesting conversation. What did he want to use the telephone for?"

"I don't know. I tried to manipulate it for him, but the instrument was out of order."

"I know. I had a pretty shrewd idea what our cousin was going to do. You see, I was listening at the door. Not a very ladylike thing to do, but one must fight Henson with his own tools. When I heard him ask for the telephone directory I ran out and nipped one of the wires by the bathroom, Frank, it would have been far wiser if you hadn't come."

Littimer nodded gloomily. There was something like tears in his eyes.

"I know it," he said. "I hate the place and its dreadful associations. But I wanted to see Chris first. Did she say anything about me before—before——"

"My dear boy, she loved you always. She knew and understood, and was sorry. And she never, never forgot the last time that you were in the house."

Frank Littimer glanced across the room with a shudder. His eyes dwelt with fascination on the overturned table with its broken china and glass and wilted flowers in the corner.

"It is not the kind of thing to forget," he said, hoarsely. "I can see my father now——"

"Don't," Enid shuddered. "don't recall it. And your mother has never been the same since. I doubt if she will ever be the same again. From that day to this nothing has ever been touched in the house. And Henson comes here when he can and makes our lives hideous to us."

"I fancy I shook him up to-night," Littimer said, with subdued triumph. "He seemed to shudder when I told him that I had found Van Sneck."

Enid started from her chair. Her eyes were shining with the sudden brilliancy of unveiled stars.

"You have found Van Sneck!" she whispered. "Where?"

"Why, in the Brighton Hospital. Do you mean to say that you don't know about it, that you don't know that the man found so mysteriously in Mr. David Steel's house and Van Sneck are one and the same person?"

Enid resumed her seat again. She was calm enough now.

"It had not occurred to me," she said. "Indeed, I don't know why why it should have done. Sooner or later, of course, I should have suggested to Mr. Steel to try and identify the man, but——"

"My dear Enid, what on earth are you talking about?"

"Nonsense," Enid said, in some confusion. "Things you don't understand at present, and things you are not going to understand just yet. I read in the papers that the man was quite a stranger to Mr. Steel. But are you certain that it is Van Sneck?"

"Absolutely certain. I went to the hospital and identified him."

"Then there is no more to be said on that point. But you were foolish to tell Reginald."

"Not a bit of it. Why, Henson has known it all along. You needn't get excited. He is a deep fellow, and nobody knows better than he how to disguise his feelings. All the same, he was just mad to know what I had discovered, you could see it in his face. Reginald Henson——"

Littimer paused, open-mouthed, for Henson, dressed and wrapped ready for the journey, had come quietly into the drawing-room. The deadly pallor of his face, the white bandages about his throat, only served to render his appearance more emphatic and imposing. He stood there with the halo of dust about him, looking like the devil genius of the place.

"I fear I startled you," he said, with a sardonic smile. "And I fear that in the stillness of the place I have overheard a great part of your conversation. Frank, I must congratulate you on your discretion, so far. But seeing that you are young and impressionable, I am going to move temptation out of your way. Enid, I am going on a journey."

"I trust that it is a long one, and that it will detain you for a considerable period," Enid said, coldly.

"It is neither far, nor is it likely to keep me," Henson smiled. "Williams has just come in with the information that the cab awaits me at the gate. Now, then!"

The last words were flung at Littimer with contemptuous command. The hot blood flared into the young man's face. Enid's eyes flashed.

"If my cousin likes to stay here," she said, "why——"

"He is coming with me," Henson, said, hoarsely. "Do you understand? With me! And if I like to drag him—or you, my pretty lady— to the end of the world or the gates of perdition, you will have to come. Now, get along before I compel you."

Enid stood with fury in her eyes and clenched hands as Littimer slunk away out of the house, Henson following between his victim and Williams. He said no words till the lodge-gates were past and the growl of the dogs had died into the distance.

"We are going to Littimer Castle" said Henson.

"Not there," Littimer groaned—"not there, Henson! I couldn't—I couldn't go to that place!"

Henson pointed towards the cab.

"Littimer or perdition!" he said. "You don't want to go to the latter just yet? Jump in, then!"

CHAPTER XXV.

If you had asked the first five people on the Littimer Estate what they thought of the lord of the soil you would have had a different answer from everyone. One woman would have said that a kinder and better man never lived; her neighbor would have declared Lord Littimer to be as hard as the nether millstone. Farmer George would rate him a jolly good fellow, and tell how he would sit in the kitchen over a mug of ale; whilst Farmer John swore at his landlord as a hard-fisted, grasping miser devoid of the bowels of compassion.

At the end of an hour you would be utterly bewildered, not knowing what to believe, and prepared to set the whole village down as a lot of gossips who seemed to mind everything but its own business. And, perhaps, Lord Littimer might come riding through on his big black horse, small, lithe, brown as mahogany, and with an eye piercing as a diamond drill. One day he looked almost boyishly young, there would be a smile on his tanned face. And then another day he would be bent in the saddle, huddled up, wizened, an old, old man, crushed with the weight of years and sorrow.

In sooth he was a man of moods and contradictions, changeable as an April sky, and none the less quick-tempered and hard because he knew that everybody was terribly afraid of him. And he had a tongue, too, a lashing, cutting tongue that burnt and blistered. Sometimes he would be quite meek and angry under the reproaches of the vicar, and yet the same day history records it that he got off his horse and administered a sound trashing to the village poacher. Sometimes he got the best of the vicar, and sometimes that worthy man scored. They were good friends, these two, though the vicar never swerved in his fealty to Lady Littimer, whose cause he always championed. But nobody seemed to know anything about that dark scandal. They knew that there had been a dreadful scene at the castle seven years before, and that Lady Littimer and her son had left never to return. Lady Littimer was in a madhouse somewhere, they said, and the son was a wanderer on the face of the earth. And when Lord Littimer died every penny of the property, the castle included, would go to her ladyship's nephew, Mr. Reginald Henson.

In spite of the great cloud that hung over the family Lord Littimer did not seem to have changed. He was just a little more caustic than ever, his tongue a little sharper. The servants could have told a different story, a story of dark moods and days when the bitterness of the shadow of death lay on their master. Few men could carry their grief better, and because Littimer carried his grief so well he suffered the more. We shall see what the sorrow was in time.

There are few more beautiful places in England than Littimer Castle. The house stood on a kind of natural plateau with many woods behind, a trout stream ran clean past the big flight of steps leading to me hall, below were terrace after terrace of hanging gardens, and to the left a sloping, ragged drop of 200 feet into the sea. To the right lay a magnificently-timbered park, with a herd of real wild deer—perhaps the only herd of this kind in the country. When the sun shone on the grey walls they looked as if they had been painted by some cunning hand, so softly were the greys and reds and blues blended.

Inside the place was a veritable art gallery. There were hundreds of pictures and engravings there. All round the grand staircase ran a long, deep corridor, filled with pictures. There were alcoves here fitted up as sitting-rooms, and in most of them some gem or another was hung. When the full flood of electric light was turned on at night the effect was almost dazzling. There were few pictures in the gallery without a history.

Lord Littimer had many hobbies, but not one that interested him like this. There were hundreds of rare birds shot by him in different parts of the world; the corridors and floors were covered by skins the spoil of his rifle; here and there a stuffed bear pranced startling; but the pictures and prints were the great amusement of his lordship's lonely life.

He passed along the corridor now towards the great oriel window at the end. A brilliant sunlight filled the place with shafts of golden and blue and purple as it came filtered through the stained glass. At a table in the window a girl sat working a typewriter. She might have passed for beautiful, only her hair was banded down in hideously Puritan fashion on each side of her delicate, oval face, her eyes were shielded by spectacles. But they were lovely, steady, courageous blue eyes, as Littimer did not fail to observe. Also he had not failed to note that his new secretary could do very well without the glasses.

The typewriter and secretary business was a new whim of Littimer's. He wanted an assistant to catalogue and classify his pictures and prints, and he had told the vicar so. He wanted a girl who wasn't a fool, a girl who could amuse him wouldn't be afraid of him, and he thought he would have an American. To which the vicar responded that the whole thing was nonsense, but he had heard of a Boston girl in England who had a passion for that kind of thing and who was looking for a situation of the kind in a genuine old house for a year or so. The vicar added that he had not seen the young lady, but he could obtain her address. A reply came in due course, a reply that so pleased the impetuous Earl that he engaged the applicant on the spot. And now she had been just two hours in the house.

"Well," Littimer cried, "and how have you been getting on?"

Miss Christabel Lee looked up, smilingly.

"I am getting on very well indeed," she said. "You see, I have made a study of this kind of thing all my lifetime, and most of your pictures are like old friends to me. Do you know, I fancy that you and I are going to manage very well together?"

"Oh, do you? They say I am pretty formidable at times."

"I shan'n't mind that a bit. You see, my father was a man with a villainous temper. But a woman can always get the better of a bad-tempered man unless he happens to be one of the lower classes who uses his boots. If he is a gentleman you have him utterly at your mercy. Have you a sharp tongue?"

"I flatter myself I can be pretty blistering on occasions," Littimer said, grimly.

"How delightful! So can I. You and I will have some famous battles later on. Only I warn you that I never lose my temper, which gives me a tremendous advantage. I haven't been very well lately, so you must be nice to me for a week or two."

Littimer smiled and nodded. The grim lord of the castle was not accustomed to this kind of thing, and he was telling himself that he rather liked it.

"And now show me the Rembrandt," Miss Lee said, impatiently.

Littimer led the way to a distant alcove lighted from the side by a latticed window. There was only one picture in the excellent light there, and that was the famous Rembrandt engraving. Littimer's eyes lighted up quite lovingly as they rested upon it. The Florentine frame was hung so low that Miss Lee ccould bring her face on a level with it.

"This is the picture that was stolen from you?" she asked.

"Yes, that's the thing that there was all the fuss about. It made a great stir at the time. But I don't expect that it will happen again."

"Why not?" Miss Lee asked. "When an attempt of that sort is made it is usually followed by another, sometimes after t e lapse of years. Anybody getting through that window could easily get the frame from its two nails and take out the paper."

"Do you think so?" Littimer asked, uneasily.

"I am certain of it. Take my advice and make it secure. The panels behind are hard wood—thick, black oak. Lord Littimer, I am going to get four brass-headed stays and drive them through some of the open ornamental work into the panel so as to make the picture quite secure. It is an iron frame, I suppose?"

"Wrought-iron, gilt," said Littimer. "Yes one could easily drive four brass-headed stays through the open work and make the thing safe. I'll have it seen to."

But Miss Lee insisted that there was no time like the present. She had discovered that Littimer had an excellent carpenter's shop on the premises; indeed, she admitted to being herself. She flitted with the lathe herself. Sne flitted down the stairs light as thistledown.

"A charming girl!" Littimer said, cynically. "I wonder why she came to this dull hole? A quarrel with her young man, perhaps. If I were a young man myself I might—— But women are all the same. I should be a happier man if I had never trusted one. If——"

The face darkened; a heavy scowl lined his brows as he paced up and down. Christabel came back presently with hammer and some brass-headed stays in her hand.

(To be Continued.)

LOVE'S PROMPTER.

He was sitting alone on the verandah, and close by him sat a young and pretty widow and a little six-year-old son.

The little fellow ran up to the gentleman, who patted him on the head.

"What's your name?" the little boy asked.

He told him.

"Is you married?" he lisped.

"No; I'm not," was the reply.

Then the child paused a moment, and, turning to his mother, said:

"Mamma, what else did you tell me to ask him?"

A new Swiss watch contains a tiny hard rubber phonograph plate, which calls out the hours loud enough to be heard twenty feet away.

There are 301 railway passenger stations within twelve miles radius of St. Paul's, London.

The Source of Health

Strength and Vitality is the Food System.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Ensures Perfect Digestion and Assimilation.

It matters little how much food you eat so long as the digestive system is not in condition to convert it into blood and nerve force. When the nervous energy is consumed by disease or by excessive mental or physical exertion the nerves and muscles which control digestion are unable to do their work and the food is allowed to ferment and become a burden instead of a benefit to the system.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD IS THE MOST RATIONAL TREATMENT FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA THAT WAS EVER CONCEIVED.

By forming new blood and creating new nerve force it strengthens and invigorates the nerves and muscles which control the flow of gastric juices and the contracting motion of the stomach which is necessary to digestion.

It would be impossible for any treatment to go more directly to the cause of trouble.

While revitalizing and re-energizing the principle organ of digestion—the stomach—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food also sharpens the appetite, enlivens the action of the liver and has a gentle laxative effect on the bowels.

MRS. E. J. FORSYTH, 62 Elm street, Toronto, says:— "My trouble has been acute indigestion and severe attacks of headache, as well as nervousness, and at times spells of dizziness. After having thoroughly tested Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I can say that it has cured my stomach troubles, and, as a result, the other symptoms have also disappeared. I consider Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the best treatment for indigestion, as well as being a splendid general tonic."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Japan or Black Tea Drinkers

can get the most delicious tea in the world by asking for

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA BLACK OR UNCOLORED GREEN. They are sold only in sealed lead packets. Never in bulk. 25c and 40c per lb. By all Grocers.

ON THE FARM.

MAY INCREASE CAPACITY.

In an address before the Wisconsin Dairymen, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, said:

"After fifteen years of study and observation and five years of experimental investigation of the dairy capacity of cows representing practically all the types of cows kept on the farm of this state, I am willing to risk my reputation on the treatment that there is not a healthy, normal calf dropped upon any of the farms of this state, of any breed, that will not, if properly reared, fed and cared for from birth onward, produce at least 300 pounds of butter in a year, when at her best. At the same time, I believe quite as firmly that there are many dairy cows bred for the specific purpose of milk and butter production through many generations that will produce 600 pounds of butter per year under most favorable conditions as readily as some other cows not having these inherited tendencies will produce three hundred pounds.

"While I do not wish to advocate the breeding of anything but the best of dairy cows, or to underestimate in any way the importance of inherited tendencies, yet I am assured from the results of our work at our Experiment Station, that there are thousands of choice dairy cows that are not returning their owners a profit, for the reason that they are not surrounded with the proper environment, including suitable feed, shelter and management.

"Of the cows purchased for our dairy herd only two or three have cost above $65 and many of them much less. They include cows inheriting beef tendencies, and yet there is not

A MATURE COW

in the herd, except a pure bred Jersey, or two, that has not produced over 400 pounds of butter in a year. The trouble with so many of the dairy farmers in our state is that they are accustomed to look upon and think of a cow as a machine, into which if you put a certain amount of raw material you will get a certain amount of finished product, irrespective of the fact that each and every cow is an individual with certain peculiarities and tastes that must be studied and understood, and the most suitable raw material supplied in the matter of feed, not to mention the numerous other conditions, before the particular, individual cow will manufacture the finished product to the best advantage.

"Of the fifty or more cows that have been in the station herd in the past five years, the three cows producing the greatest amount of butter in a year have belonged to three different breeds, and, while they had many of the essential characteristics of large dairy producers in common, yet they all showed strongly the type of the breed to which they belonged. The largest yearly record of butter production of any cow in the herd was made by a grade Red Poll; the second largest by a pure bred Jersey, and the third by a grade Shorthorn.

"The phenomenal production of these cows was made possible by a careful study to supply each one of them with the kind of feed and environment that was best suited to the particular demands of the individual animal for greatest production. If all three cows had been given a similar feed and treatment in every way, there would have been a wide difference in their production, and some of them would have yielded much less milk and butter."

DAIRY WISDOM.

Do not let the cows roam the frost-bitten pastures. It is an injury to the cows. They will fill up, but will not be nourished, and loss of condition will follow.

The temperature of the stable is very important. It should be kept at about 55 deg. This can be done easily if the stable is properly constructed and properly ventilated.

Alway remember that warmth and comfort will double the yield of the same food, as compared with cold.

The hospital stall must be put in order with arrangement for heating, should an animal be injured or taken sick suddenly. This should not be neglected.

Do not neglect a vigorous use of brush and comb every day from head to heels. Every particle of soil should be removed and the coat left soft and glistening.

Make the bulk of your butter in the winter. You will average a larger quantity of better quality, and realize a better price.

You will have more time to study your business and get a firm hold on the possibilities of it.

Do not attempt to make butter from milk kept in a kitchen pantry or cupboard. It will not be good. It will taste and smell of everything.

If you have no dairy, arrange a small room or partition off a part of the cellar. Make it warm and light with double windows and sweet with lime wash, and keep nothing in it but milk and butter.

Some cows set the 'dairy marks' of the experts at defiance and give large yield of good milk. All the same, the good dairy cow should show certain features in size, shape and general make-up.

BRISTLES.

When catching small pigs, if they are caught by the ears or hind legs they will not squeal, and may be easily handled.

The fall pigs must be pushed for early gains, or they will not grow much during the winter months.

When the litters are yarded separately, they will grow faster than when several of different sizes are kept together.

Middlings and sieved oats are the best for young pigs. Mix the oats and middlings in a thick slop, and give only a little at a time; any that is not eaten should be removed and not allowed to sour.

The food for the young pigs should be given in a low trough, in a side pen, not accessible to the sow.

The sow should be gotton in good flesh so that she will winter easily A thin sow in the fall means a thin sow in the winter. The fleshy sow will winter on less food, as it does not take so much to keep her warm.

Store some roots near at hand to feed the swine this winter. Roots are valuable to keep the swine in thrifty condition when other green food is not at hand.

We must look to the winter quarters of the swine. See that the pens are in shape, the floors good, the partitions strong and the windows in.

IMPROVED CEREALS.

The yield and quality of cereals can be greatly improved by means of selection. In some recent experiments with winter barley an increase of ten and one-half bushels per acre was obtained by using large grains from large heads; as great an increase as would ordinarily be obtained from the use of 300 pounds of a complete fertilizer.

GERMAN SCHOOL BATHS.

According to the London Mail, "every board school in Germany is provided with a well-equipped gymnasium and a 'brausebad' or douche. The latter is situated in the lower portion of the building and during the winter the heating apparatus for the school supplies also the necessary water for the douche baths.

"In summer the water is heated by a gas stove containing several Bunsen burners. By the latter method the baths are ready for use in half an hour. Just as the times of instruction exercises and douche baths. The elder children receive three or four hours of physical training per week, and every child at least one douche."

This indicates a desire on the part of the government to provide the best hygienic conditions for school children. But the same number of baths at home, in which the entire family participated, would be an improvement. Perhaps the habit acquired by the children at school leads to this result.

Curing Consumption

When SCOTT'S EMULSION makes a consumptive gain flesh it is curing his consumption.

The weight is the measure of the consumptive's condition. Every pound of weight gained is a matter for congratulation, and

Scott's Emulsion

makes the consumptive gain flesh.

Scott's Emulsion does something to the lungs, too, that reduces the cough and the inflammation.

More weight and less cough always mean that consumption is losing its influence over the system.

For all stages of the disease Scott's Emulsion is a reliable help.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto. Ont.

Stock Food!

We Have Just Received

The Largest Lot of Stock Food that ever came into Stirling.

"INTERNATIONAL"

takes the lead. No other food can compare with it.

A FINE PICTURE OF

DAN PATCH (1.56)

The Fastest Horse on the Turf,

and also a valuable Stock Book chuck full of information, given with every purchase of $1.00 or over

Once used you would not be without it, one trial will convince you.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE,

MILL ST.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Facts and Figures About a Canadian Bank With a Record.

CONDENSED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

ASSETS.	31st Oct. 1903	31st Oct. 1904
Cash and Bank Balances	$ 622,774	$1,214,822
Bonds and Investments	713,397	672,034
Loans and Discounts	5,821,390	8,193,663
Bank Premises, including Safes, etc.	52,359	121,435
	$7,209,920	$10,201,954
LIABILITIES.		
Capital—Paid up	$1,300,000	$1,300,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	362,838	420,373
Sovereign Bank notes in circulation	1,237,650	1,284,840
Deposits	4,309,432	7,196,741
Immediately Available Assets, $3,774,705.	$7,209,920	$10,201,954

TAILORING BUSINESS.

—:o:—

The undersigned has opened out in the store lately occupied by the Sovereign Bank of Canada, a large and select stock of TWEED and WORSTED SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS, and will be prepared to conduct a general tailoring business.

Proper Styles,

Correct Fit,

Best Workmanship

GUARANTEED.

Why not see me at once about that New Suit and Overcoat?

Soliciting an opportunity to please you.

Yours Sincerely

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, merchant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Charles Edward Parker, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 15th day of October, A.D. 1904, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to James Parker, Banker, Marmora, Ont., the executor of the estate of the late Charles E. Parker, on or before the 10th day of December, 1904, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given, that after the date above mentioned, that said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims, notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said executor on or before the said 10th day of December, 1904.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executor.

Dated the 15th day of November, 1904.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, 1905, 10c.

Nearly Six Millions of Dollars to Spend for Patents.

The past year has been a busy one for inventors, and, unless all signs fail, manufacturers in the United States intend placing upon the market many new products not heretofore known. During the last year, 31,699 patents were issued in the U. S. Patent Office.

The number of patents which expired in the United States in 1903 was 21,797. The number of allowed applications awaiting the payment of final fees was 10,545, and there are $5,682,540.61 to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States. Messrs. Marion & Marion, of Montreal, secured twenty-five per cent of all U. S. patents issued to Canadians in 1903. Altogether the volume of business done by the U. S. Patent Office last year was the largest in its history.

Germany has purchased land, and plans have been prepared for a new Patent Office building in Berlin to provide accommodation for two thousand employees. Commencing January 1, 1905, the British authorities will follow the method of examination now practised in Canada, the United States and Germany.

Our readers may obtain any information about patents and trade marks by applying to Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, who have sent us the above article.

Madoc Junction Items

From Our Correspondent.

Mrs. Geo. Clarke spent Thanksgiving with her daughter, Mrs. E. G. Clarke, of Peterboro.

Mr. Will Cook has returned home after spending some time with his brother in Manitoba.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clarke spent the past week with their grandson, Rev. W. H. Clarke of Mountain Grove.

Mr. Bert Sarles spent Sunday in Tuftsville.

Rev. Mr. Howard preached a very interesting sermon to a fair congregation on Sunday last.

Mr. Arthur Eggleton, of Marmora, is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. A. W. Andrews.

Herb. W. Ewdards Injured.

Herb. W. Edwards, of Des Moines, Iowa, got a fall on an icy walk last winter, spraining his wrist and bruising his knees. "The next day," he says, "they were so sore and stiff I was afraid I would have to stay in bed, but I rubbed them well with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and after a few applications all soreness had disappeared. I feel that this bottle of Pain Balm saved me several days' time, to say nothing of the suffering." This liniment is for sale at the Drug Store.

Curious Ways of Crabs.

Certain species of crabs cover themselves with seaweed in order to deceive their foes. One crab was seen by the naturalist Eisig in 1878 to pluck off zoophyles, those plantlike animal colonies which grow on shells and stones, and to fix them on the spines and hairs of its shell. A still deeper romance of defensive tactics is to be found in the case of certain hermit crabs. They live in the castoff shells of whelks and crawl about, house on back. One claw is bigger than the other, and this is an adaptive feature, for when the crab retires into its house the bigger claw is tucked across the mouth of the shell to bar the way against a possible intruder. More curious still is the habit of one species which toils along with a sea anemone fixed to his shell, like Sindbad carrying the Old Man of the Sea. Great care is taken of this anemone. It is fed by the crab, and if the latter has to seek a new shell by reason of his growth he tenderly shifts his tenant off the old abode and places him on the new one.

Dean Hole's Wit.

On one occasion Dean Hole, the well known English clergyman, with Mrs. Hole, landed at Dover, much exhausted, after a rough crossing of the English channel. While waiting for the train the dean pored over the railway regulations. "Ah," he said, addressing the station inspector, "it's one consolation after such a crossing and this tiresome wait that we go back at half price." "I don't understand, sir," was the official's reply. "There is no special reduction." "Oh, yes, there is," said the dean. "I've just been reading all your notices, and you state that you take returned empties at much reduced rate." Once when the dean was playing whist for threepenny points he appeared to be very well provided with threepenny bits. "Ah," his opponent remarked, "have you the offertory with you?" "What, sir," the dean answered, "do you recognize your miserable contributions?"

The Distant Stars.

Speaking roughly, we have reason, from the data so far available, to believe that the stars of the Milky Way are situated at a distance between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 times the distance from the sun. At distances less than this it seems likely that the stars are distributed through space with some approach to uniformity. We may state as a general conclusion indicated by several methods of making the estimate that nearly all the stars which we can see with our telescopes are contained within a sphere not likely to be much more than 200,000,000 times the distance of the sun.

Granting that all the stars we can see are contained within this limit, may there not be any number of stars without the limit which are invisible only because they are too far away to be seen?—Simon Newcomb in Harper's Magazine.

Too Easy Success.

Success in literature early in a writer's career is often a serious misfortune, writes Julius Chambers in the Pittsburg Dispatch. I distinctly recall a conversation with Frank R. Stockton regarding "The Lady or the Tiger?" that illustrates this point. "Never was I so near starvation since I began to write as after the publication of 'The Lady or the Tiger?'" said Mr. Stockton. "For nearly two years everything I offered for sale was sent back with the curt explanation that it did not compare with that story. 'The Lady or the Tiger?' was made a standard by which everything was judged. Prior to its publication I had trouble in selling my matter, and that very story had been offered to every publisher in New York before it was accepted."

Women Speakers.

Women speak best when they retain their seats at table, the very fact that they are standing and facing their audiences having a tendency to give the bravest of women stage fright. Women orators have the advantage over men in knowing that their attire will have much to do with keeping the attention of their audience. A pretty woman in a pretty gown, a fan, a muff, a jewel, will hold the eyes of the women listeners even if they do not care much for the speech.—What to Eat.

An Apt Retort.

In the biography of Dr. Hawtrey, a famous English schoolmaster, there is a description of his unkempt appearance, with a comment which has been greatly quoted. It is said that he was scolding for being late at morning lessons a boy, who replied that he had no time to dress. "But I can dress in time," said the doctor. "Yes," replied the boy, "but I wash."

Easy Politics.

"When you first entered politics," said the young man who is looking for knowledge, "did you set out with the determination to win at any cost?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum; "I set out with the determination to win at as little expense as possible."

Mistakes Men Make.

If it be true that a man who never makes mistakes never makes anything at all it is equally true that an orator who never says an indiscreet thing may be confidently reckoned on never to say anything at all worth hearing. —London World.

Candid.

She (after accepting him)—Have you ever loved any other girl? He—Certainly. I can bring you half a dozen written testimonials if necessary.

One of the hardest things to find in this world is a friend who isn't hard up at the same time you are.—Chicago News.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. If she would be all that she may, she must guard well against the signs of ill health. Mrs. Brown tells her story for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was; and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time, I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that, and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers Club.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Hon. J. R. Stratton has announced his resignation as Provincial Secretary.

Russia is contemplating the creation of a third fleet for service in the Far East.

The Dominion Parliament has been called to meet for the despatch of business on January 11.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was 63 years old Sunday, and was the recipient of many birthday congratulations.

A number of tobacco dealers in Peterboro were fined heavily for selling tobacco and cigarettes to minors.

A Women's Institute Convention will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on Dec. 5, 6, and 7.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier left Ottawa on Tuesday for southern California, where they will spend five or six weeks.

The weather continues mild in Manitoba and the Northwest. Prairie fires have caused considerable damage in some places.

The Gilmour Door Co., of Trenton are putting in an auxiliary steam power. The new boilers and engine will be of 500 horse power.

A consignment of coal from Canada has been received at Portsmouth dockyard in order to be tested as to its suitability for naval uses.

Severe frost and heavy snowstorms are prevalent throughout Great Britain. Business is badly disorganized, and there is much suffering among the poor.

The intensely cold weather continues in Great Britain. Railways are blocked, funerals snowbound, and in some cases children have had to be dug out of snowdrifts.

The NEWS-ARGUS

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News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 10c

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SECURE FINE FURS.

JAS. BOLDRICK & SON'S Stock of Furs are up-stairs in the rooms over Calder's store, and why,—because Stirling has not an empty store, and as we had our stock of Furs bought before we were aware we could not get the one we supposed we had secured, we are *roosted* up-stairs as above stated, the best we can do this winter. We intend in the future to remain in the Fine Fur Trade entirely, as we have sold out everything else now. We say this to the public, if you will visit us up-stairs and require good Furs we will surely make it an object for you to do so. We have a nice, complete stock of all Gentlemen or Ladies require in Furs, from a Ladies' Sable Muff to a Raccoon or Fur Lined Coat. We feel sure our old fur customers of by-gone years will visit us, even if they have to climb stairs to do so.

JAS. BOLDRICK & SON.

The Independent Farmer.

People sometimes bemoan the condition of the farmer, and farmers sometimes bemoan their own condition, because of the alleged fact that the farmer is at the mercy of trusts, middlemen, and all those who seek to make a profit out of his labors. Other occupations, it is pointed out, have their organizations which tend to boost the prices of the goods which their members have to sell, whether it be of labor or material commodities, but the farmer has so far been denied the benefit of such organizations. All of this may be admitted, and still the fact remains that the modern farmer, farming under conditions which he may make for himself, is the most independent man on earth. He may not be able to govern the price of his products, but he, more than any other producer, can be indifferent to the price, because he, more than any other man, is independent of it. Wheat may be high or it may be low, but the farmer in any case is assured of all the wheat that he needs for his own use. The beef trust may prevent him from realizing much profit from the sale of his cattle, but it cannot prevent him from killing and eating them, and when the man of modest means finds that on account of the exactions of the trust the meat supply for his family must be limited to a beggarly soup bone a couple of times a week, the farmer may be chewing juicy steaks three times a day if he wants them, and as a consumer of meats he can snap his fingers at the trust. The farmer may sit down every day in the year to a table which is altogether out of the reach of city dwellers, except those of magnificent incomes, because the things wherewith to furnish that table may be raised on his own farm and in their raising he cannot be interfered with by a trust or combination. There are things which he must buy on which he must pay tribute to the trusts, but with farming operations managed as many thrifty farmers actually do manage them the number and cost of these is astonishingly small. And in addition to this the farmer has room—room to breathe, room to grow, room in which to rear his family, and this is something the full value of which is appreciated only by those who have been deprived of it.

There has been remarkably fine warm weather in Manitoba and the Northwest during this fall, and farmers have been enabled to do a large amount of fall ploughing, and all farm operations are well advanced. In fact we have had colder weather in Ontario than has been experienced in the West up to the present.

The wheat crop in Ontario the past season has been deficient both in quantity and quality; and in fact is said to have been the poorest in fifteen years. The Department of Agriculture estimates the fall wheat crop at 9,160,623 bushels, as compared with 17,242,763 bushels last year, and the spring wheat crop at 3,471,203 bushels, as against 4,650,707 bushels a year ago. Thus the year's total yield is 12,631,786 bushels in comparison with 21,893,470 bushels in 1903.

Very stringent steps have been taken by the provincial board of health to prevent the introduction of smallpox into the lumber camps this winter. Dr. Hodgetts said that one lumber firm had informed him that before sending 300 men into the camp in New Ontario they had vaccinated every one of them.

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